



CompTIA

Exam Questions 220-1201

CompTIA A+ Certification Exam: Core 1

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 4

- (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 5

- (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 6

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 7

- (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 8

- (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 9

- (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 10

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 10

- (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 11

- (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 14

- (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 17

- (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 20

- (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 25

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

* A. Check the product manual for the procedure:

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

Incorrect Options:

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 30

- (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 31

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 33

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

* B. Correct the keystone:

A keystone correction adjusts the image shape when a projector is angled either up or

down. When a projector is not positioned directly perpendicular to the screen, the image becomes distorted or offset. Correcting the keystone will resolve alignment issues, ensuring that the presentation matches the display.

Incorrect Options:

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 35

- (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 36

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is designed to be used in commercial spaces?

- A. USB 3.1 Gen 2
- B. Straight tip fiber connector
- C. Plenum cabling
- D. Cat 8

Answer: C

Explanation:

Plenum cabling is designed for use in commercial spaces where cables run through air ducts or plenum spaces, as it has fire-resistant properties and emits less toxic smoke.

Why Not A (USB 3.1 Gen 2): USB is for peripheral connections, not large-scale commercial installations.

Why Not B (Straight tip fiber connector): Fiber connectors are for high-speed connections but are not specifically for commercial spaces.

Why Not D (Cat 8): While Cat 8 is high-speed, it is not uniquely suited for commercial spaces like plenum cabling.

CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 1 (220-1201), Section 3.1, cabling standards.

NEW QUESTION 41

- (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 43

- (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 47

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 48

- (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 49

- (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 50

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following describes the function of an injector?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 53

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following cable types can be used to transfer data and video?

- A. USB-C
- B. HDMI
- C. DisplayPort
- D. VGA

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

USB-C is a versatile connector capable of transmitting data, video, audio, and power. With standards like DisplayPort over USB-C or Thunderbolt 3/4, it can be used

for external displays, file transfers, charging, and more — all through one cable.

? Option B (HDMI): Supports video and audio but not general data transfer.

? Option C (DisplayPort): Similar to HDMI — supports video/audio but not general file transfer.

? Option D (VGA): Legacy analog video only — no data or audio support. CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

? Objective 3.1: Identify common connector types.

NEW QUESTION 55

- (Topic 1)

A customer is able to print most documents with their USB inkjet printer, but the system is unresponsive when printing a certain report from a custom application. Nothing will print until the computer is restarted and the printer is power cycled. A technician remotes into the PC and confirms that the spooler stops working when this report is sent. After cleaning the spooler and reinstalling the drivers from the manufacturer's website, the issue persists. No other sites using the application report similar issues. Which of the following is most likely causing the issue?

A. The manufacturer is curating content before it reaches the device to preserve ink.

B. The application has a bug that the developer needs to address.

C. The system is using the PostScript language instead of the PCL.

D. Personal preferences have changed and documents with graphics are now online-only

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

If a print spooler crashes specifically with one application and no issue occurs on other systems, the most likely root cause is a bug within that specific application. Restarting the spooler and reinstalling drivers resolves system-wide or hardware-related issues—not app-specific failures. This indicates the application may be sending malformed print data. Reference: "CompTIA A+ Certification All-in-One Exam Guide" by Mike Meyers – Chapter 26, page 1144.

NEW QUESTION 57

- (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 59

- (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 64

- (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 68

- (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. MOW
- C. 600W
- D. 700W

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 71

- (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 73

- (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 78

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 79

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

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

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

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

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

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 81

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 82

- (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 86

- (Topic 1)

A technician wants to upgrade a computer to a new Windows version. The Windows Upgrade Advisor states that the computer is not compatible with the new Windows version due to a lack of TPM 2.0 support. Which of the following should the technician do next?

- A. Enable the module in the UEFI BIOS.
- B. Install an HSM in the computer.
- C. Perform a clean Install of the new Windows version.
- D. Implement BitLocker on the computer.

Answer: A

Explanation:

TPM 2.0 (Trusted Platform Module) is often disabled by default in the UEFI BIOS. Enabling it is necessary to meet the requirements for certain Windows installations, including Windows 11.

Why Not B (Install an HSM): A Hardware Security Module (HSM) is a separate device used for cryptographic functions and is not related to TPM on the motherboard.

Why Not C (Perform a clean install): A clean installation will not bypass the TPM 2.0 requirement.

Why Not D (Implement BitLocker): BitLocker requires TPM but does not resolve its absence or lack of activation.

CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 1 (220-1201), Section 3.4, BIOS/UEFI configuration.

NEW QUESTION 88

- (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 92

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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NEW QUESTION 95

- (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 100

- (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 101

- (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 104

- (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 105

- (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 106

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following connectors is found on an optical networking cable?

- A. RJ45
- B. LC
- C. USB-C
- D. Lightning

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation: LC Connector (Lucent Connector):

LC is a type of fiber optic connector commonly used in optical networking cables. It is small, compact, and widely used for high-speed data transfer over fiber optic networks.

LC connectors are specifically designed for fiber optic cables, making them the correct answer.

Incorrect Options:

* A. RJ45: RJ45 connectors are used for Ethernet cables (twisted-pair copper cabling) and are not compatible with optical networking cables.

* C. USB-C: USB-C is a connector type used for general-purpose data transfer, charging, and video output, not for optical networking.

* D. Lightning: Lightning connectors are proprietary to Apple devices and are not used in optical networking.

Key Takeaway:

The LC connector is specifically designed for fiber optic cables, making it the correct answer for optical networking.

Reference: CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objectives (220-1201), Domain 3.1 – Cable and connector types, including fiber optic cables.

NEW QUESTION 109

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

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

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

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

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

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

? Objective 4.1: Compare and contrast cloud computing concepts.

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NEW QUESTION 111

- (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 116

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

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

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

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

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

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 119

- (Topic 1)

A technician is troubleshooting a connectivity issue on a network computer. The technician runs ipconfig in a command prompt and receives the following IP address: 169.254.0.6. Which of the following is most likely the type of IP address being assigned?

- A. DHCP reservation assignment
- B. Dynamic assignment
- C. Self-assignment
- D. Static assignment

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

An IP address starting with 169.254.x.x is a self-assigned address (also called APIPA— Automatic Private IP Addressing). It's used when a client device cannot contact a DHCP server. This address allows limited communication on the local network segment but no internet access.

? Option A: DHCP reservations assign specific IPs from the DHCP server — they don't result in APIPA.

? Option B: Dynamic assignment from DHCP assigns valid IPs in the proper subnet, not 169.254.x.x.

? Option D: Static IPs are manually set and would not fall in the 169.254.x.x range unless set incorrectly.

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 121

- (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 126

- (Topic 1)

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

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

D. Enable Bluetooth.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

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

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

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

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

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 131

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 133

- (Topic 1)

A help desk technician needs to work on a high-volume printer. Users have reported occasional paper jams and smudges appearing on printed documents. Which of the following steps should the technician do next to address these issues?

- A. Perform a full factory reset.
- B. Check and clean the rollers.
- C. Change all the ink or toner cartridges.
- D. Replace the fuser.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

Paper jams and smudging in high-volume printers are often caused by dirty or worn rollers. Rollers are responsible for feeding the paper through the printer. Over time, they accumulate dust, toner residue, or wear out, resulting in misfeeds or jams. Cleaning or replacing them typically resolves this issue.

? Option A (Factory reset): A full reset does not directly address mechanical issues like dirty rollers or smudging. It's a last resort and more relevant to configuration or software-related issues.

? Option C (Change toner cartridges): While toner quality can affect print quality, it won't usually cause jams or widespread smudging unless the cartridge is leaking — which is less likely across multiple users.

? Option D (Replace the fuser): A damaged fuser could cause smudging, but this is typically after extensive use and is not the first thing to check. Fuser issues also usually present more persistent, uniform smudges.

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 135

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

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

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

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

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

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 136

- (Topic 1)

A user connects their laptop to a projector in a conference room. Once connected, the user reports the screen is smaller at the bottom than at the top. The user

tries restarting the laptop and then disconnecting and reconnecting the cable to the projector. Which of the following should a technician do to resolve the issue?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 139

- (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 141

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 145

- (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 146

- (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 147

- (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.

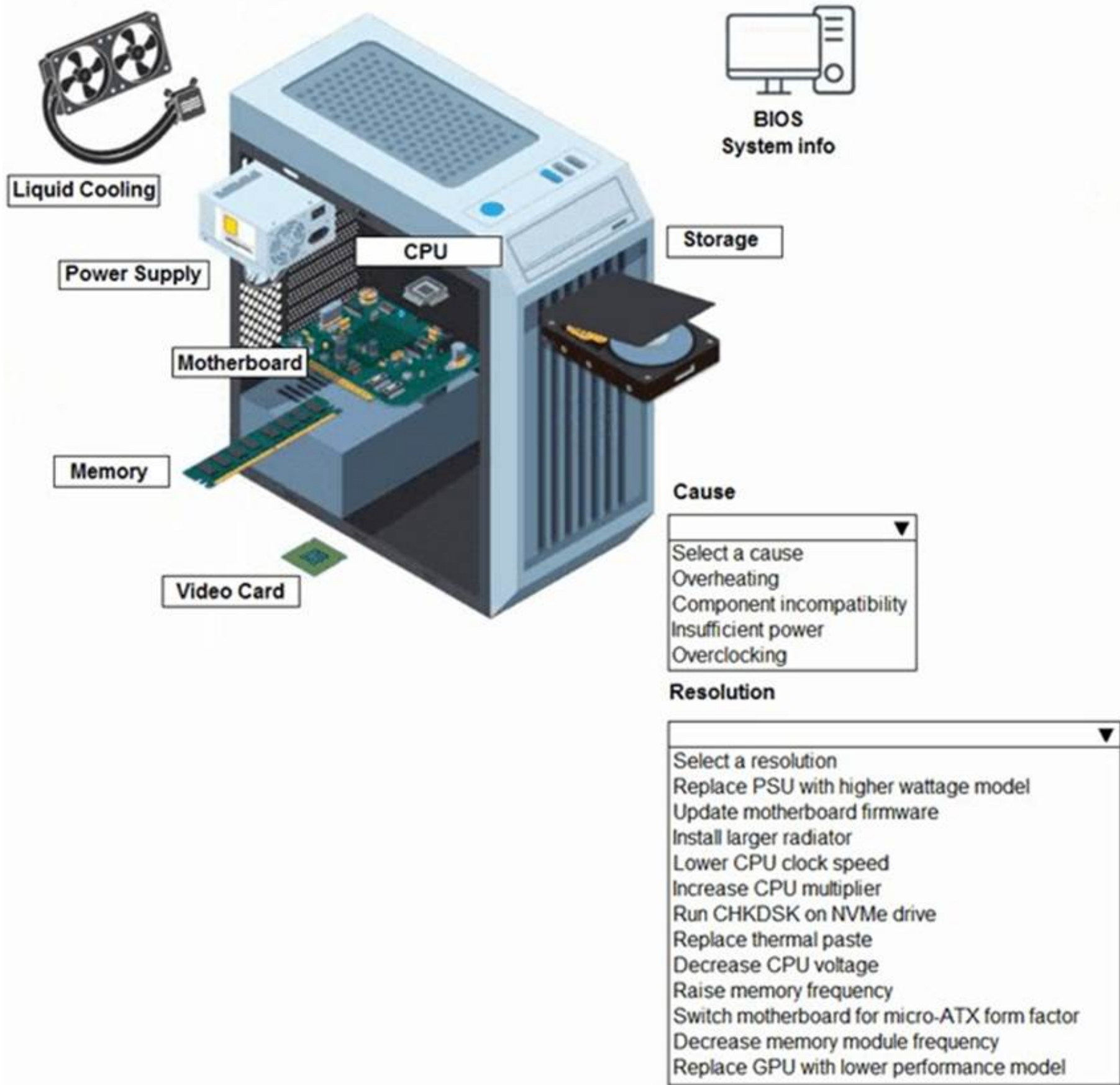
CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 1 (220-1201), Section 2.2, network security concepts.

NEW QUESTION 150

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

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

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

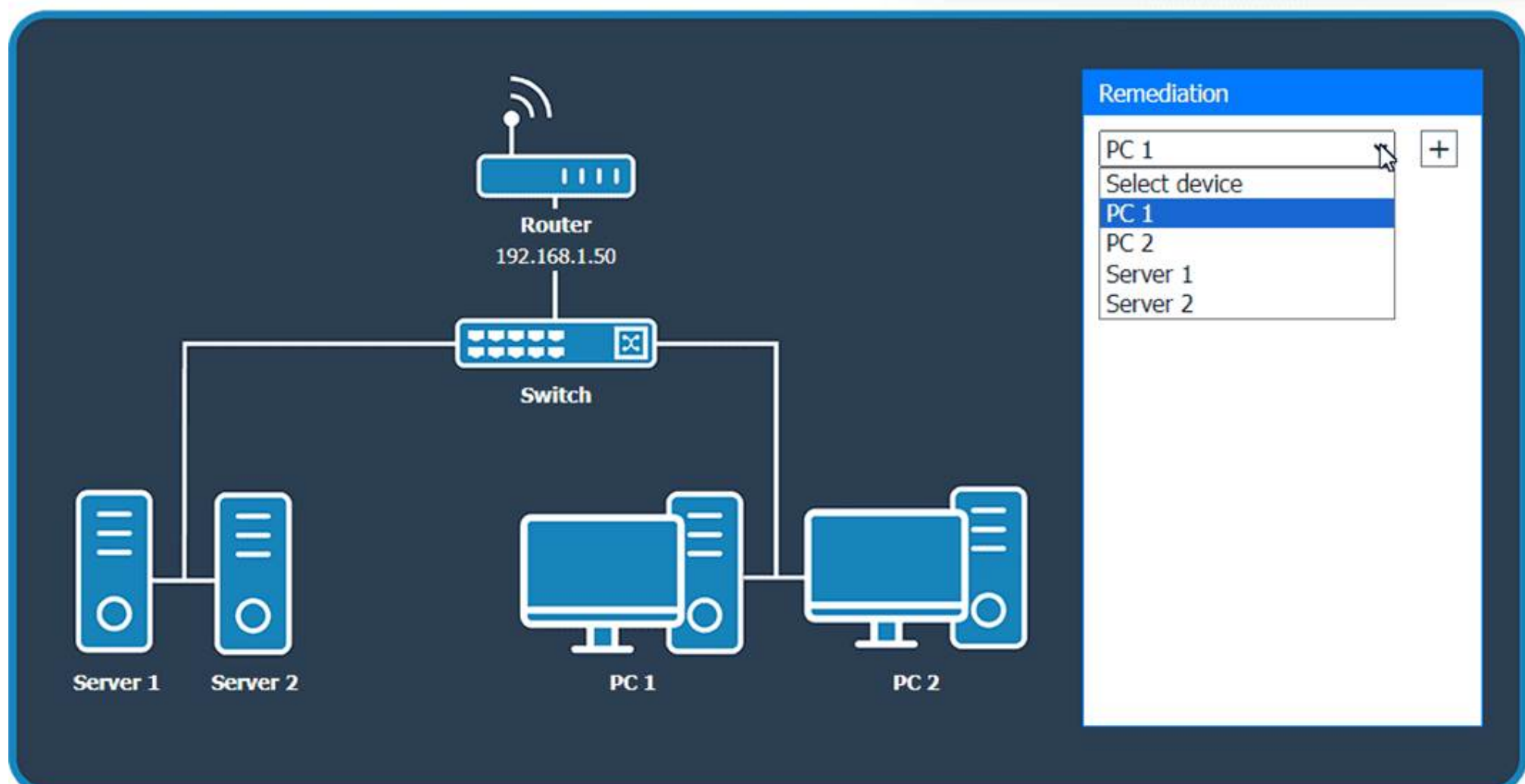
correct answer is "Overclocking" and "Reduce CPU Clock speed" CPU is at 4.5 Ghz when normal is 3.2 Ghz. Overclocking too much can cause freezes, and this is a gaming computer so the user probably took it too far. <http://blog.logicalincrements.com/2018/12/4- troubleshooting-tips-overclocking-pc/>

NEW QUESTION 155

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.



PC 1

Command terminal

IPv4 properties

Internet protocol version 4 (TCP/IPv4) properties

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

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

IP address: 192.168.1.1

Subnet mask: 255.255.255.0

Default gateway: 192.168.1.50
- ☐ Obtain DNS server address automatically
- ☒ Use the following DNS server addresses:

Preferred DNS server: 192.168.1.1

Alternate DNS server: 192.168.1.50
- ☐ Validate settings upon exit

Advanced...

PC 1



Command terminal

IPv4 properties

```
ipconfig /all
```

Windows IP Configuration

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

Ethernet adapter Ethernet 1:

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


PC 1



Command terminal

IPv4 properties

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

Ethernet adapter Ethernet 1:

```
Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : corp.lan
Description . . . . . : Realtek USB GbE Family Controller
Physical Address. . . . . : E1:7C:5C:D4:57:79
DHCP Enabled. . . . . : No
Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . : No
IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.1.1 (Preferred)
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.1.50
DNS Servers . . . . . : 192.168.1.1
                        192.168.1.50
NetBIOS over Tcpip. . . . . : 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 Tcpip. . . . . : 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 Tcpip. . . . . : 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 156

SIMULATION - (Topic 2)

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

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

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

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

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

Finally, Laura wants to ensure that only her laptop and Smartphone can connect to the network.
Laptop: IP Address 192.168.1.100 Hardware Address: 00:0A:BF:03:C4:54 Smartphone: IP Address 192.168.1.101 Hardware Address: 09:2C:D0:22:3F:11

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

Laura's Wireless Configuration

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

Wireless Network Settings

Enable Wireless:

☒

Wireless Network Name:

HomeWiFi

(Also called the SSID)

Wireless Channel:

1

Disable SSID Broadcast:

☐

802.11g Only Mode:

☐

Wireless Security Mode

Security Mode:

Enable WPA2 Wireless Security (enhanced)

WPA2

Passphrase:

CompTIA

Confirmed Passphrase:

CompTIA

Laura's House

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

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

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

Laura's Wireless Configuration

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

Please enter the same password into both boxes for confirmation.

Password:

Verify Password:

Laura's Wireless Configuration

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

Wireless Network Settings

Enable Wireless:

☐

Wireless Network Name:

default

(Also called the SSID)

Wireless Channel:

6

Disable SSID Broadcast:

☐

802.11g Only Mode:

☐

Wireless Security Mode

Security Mode:

Disable Wireless Security (not recommended)

Laura's Wireless Configuration

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

Turn MAC Filtering ON:

☐

Allow the following MAC Addresses

☐

☐

☐

☐

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
solution as



Wireless Configuration



Wireless SetupNetwork FilterAdministrator Tools

WIRELESS NETWORK SETTINGS:

Enable Wireless:

☒

Wireless Network Name:

HomeWiFi

(Also called the SSID)

Wireless Channel:

1

Disable SSID Broadcast:

☐

802.11g Only Mode:

☐

WIRELESS SECURITY MODE:

Security Mode:

Enable WPA2 Wireless Security (enhanced)

WPA2:

Passphrase:


CompTIA

Confirmed Passphrase:


CompTIA

Save Settings

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



Wireless Configuration



Wireless Setup

Network Filter

Administrator Tools

☒ Turn MAC Filtering ON

Allow the following MAC Addresses

MAC Address

☒ 00:0A:BF:03:C4:54

☒ 09:2C:D0:22:3F:11

☐

☐

Save Settings

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



The image shows a 'Wireless Configuration' window with three tabs: 'Wireless Setup', 'Network Filter', and 'Administrator Tools'. The 'Administrator Tools' tab is active, displaying the 'ADMIN PASSWORD' section. It instructs the user to 'Please enter the same password into both boxes for confirmation.' There are two input fields: 'Password:' and 'Verify Password:', both containing the text 'Secure\$1'. A 'Save Settings' button is located at the bottom right of the window.

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

NEW QUESTION 160

SIMULATION - (Topic 2)

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS

Use the appropriate cables. cable ends, tools and equipment to configure the network ana connect an components accordingly

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

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

Connectors

RJ11

RJ45

F Connector

Tools

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

Cables

Wall ISP Service Outlet

SOHO Router

POTS

SOHO Router

Cable Modem

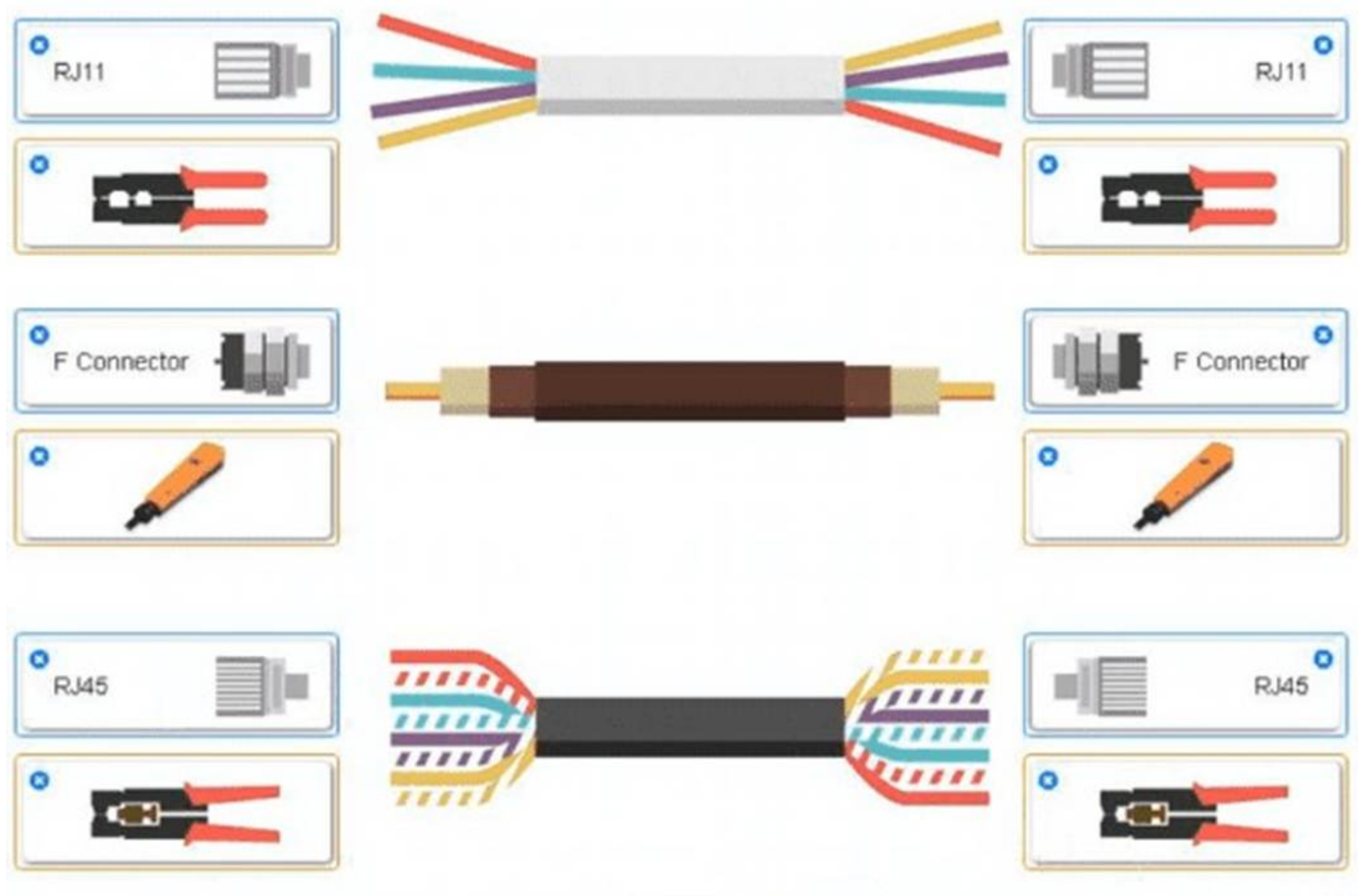
Home PC

- A. Mastered
 B. Not Mastered

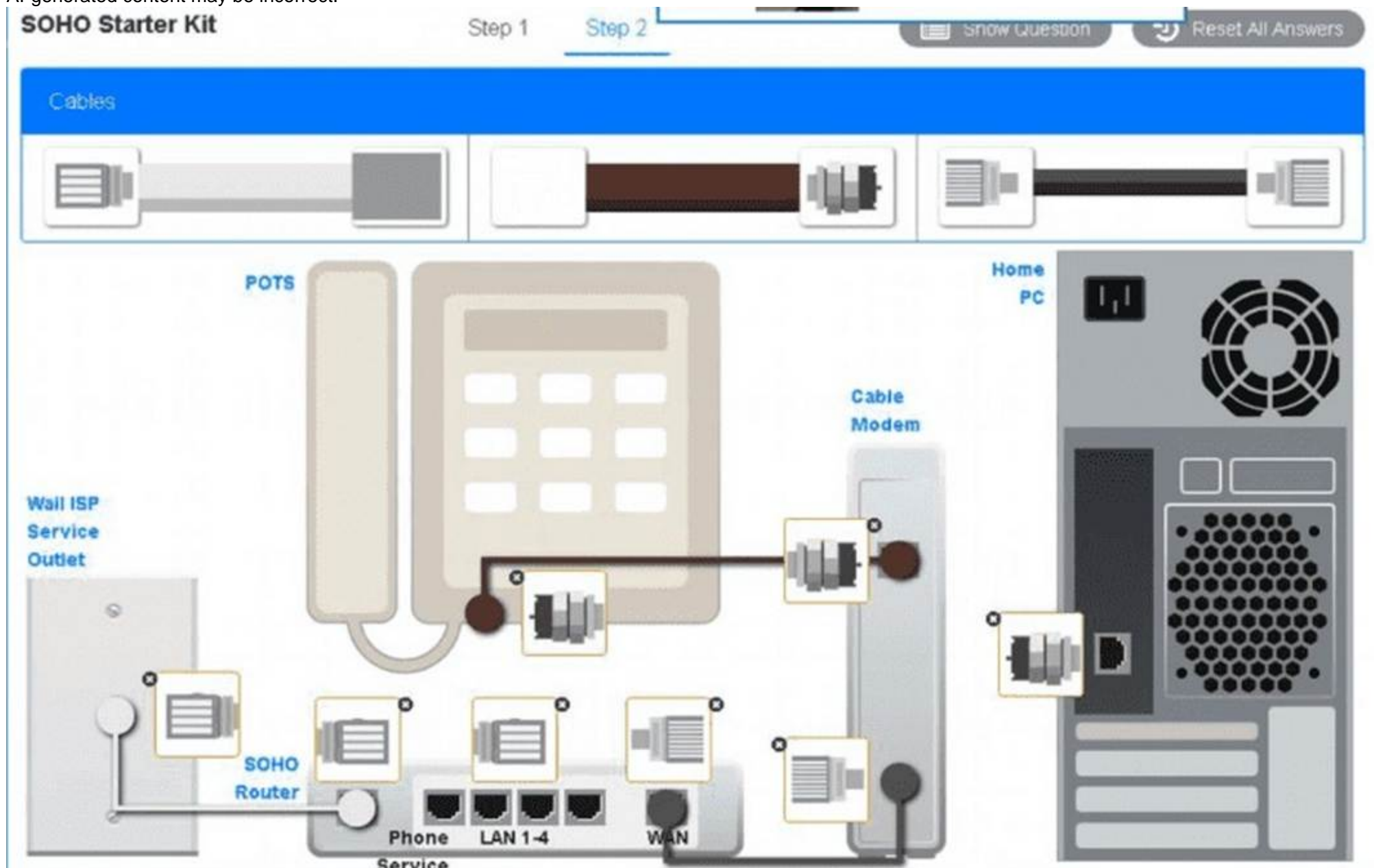
Answer: A

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 162

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.

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. 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).

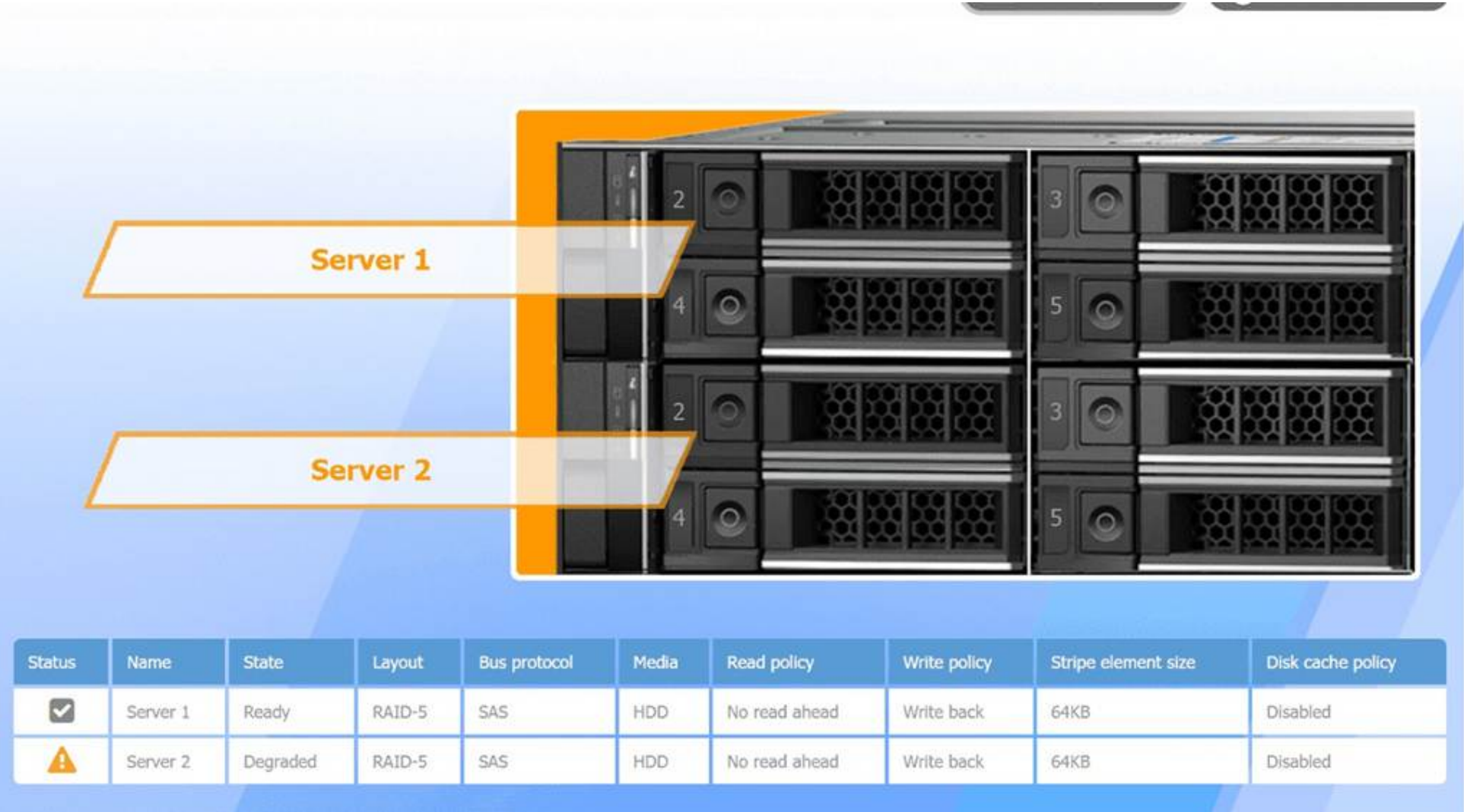
Matching the configuration exactly ensures seamless integration and optimizes recovery speed in the RAID-5 array.

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.

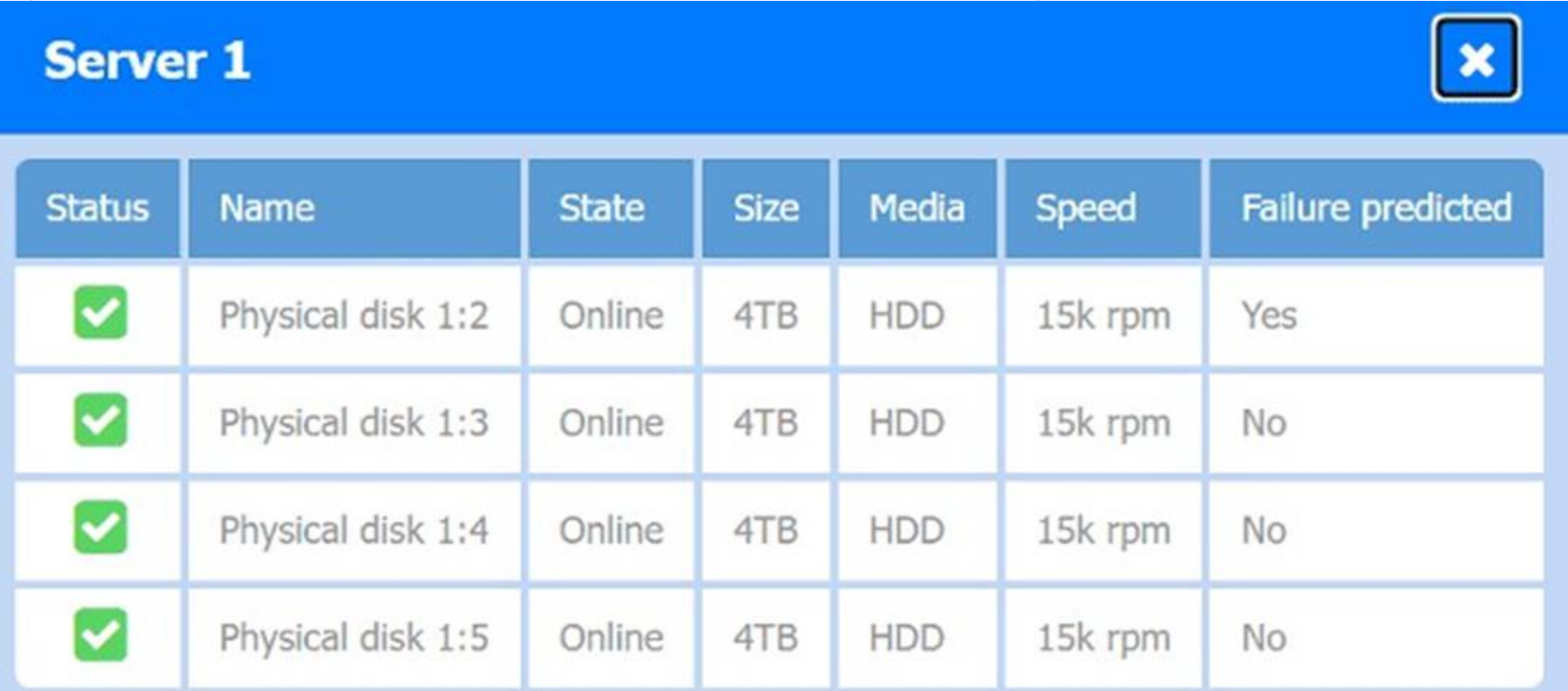
A user reports poor performance on the application server.

INSTRUCTIONS

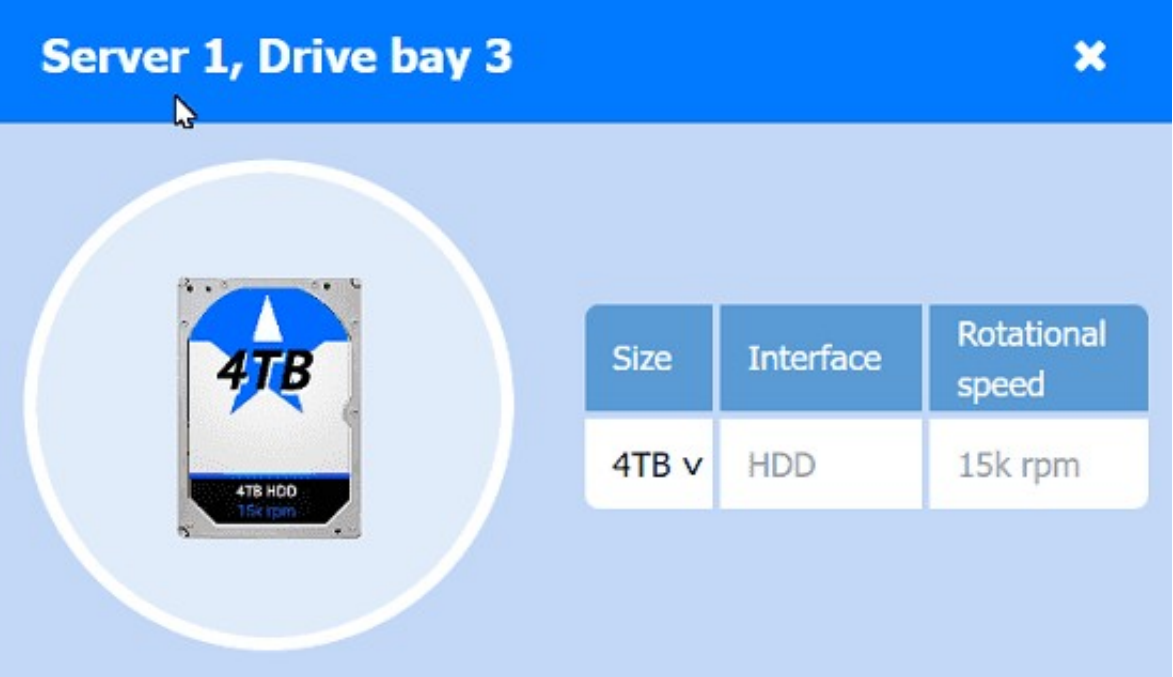
Click on Server 1 and Server 2 and review the information presented in each chart to determine which drives need to be replaced. Select the appropriate replacement drive that should be used, for the least performance degradation to the server.



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




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



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

Server 1, Drive bay 4



Size	Interface	Rotational speed
4TB v	HDD	15k rpm

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


Server 1, Drive bay 5



Size	Interface	Rotational speed
4TB v	HDD	15k rpm

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

Server 2, Drive bay 2




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

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

NEW QUESTION 163

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

Gaming

Select Microprocessor
Intel Core i3
Intel Core i7
Intel Xeon
ARM Cortex

Select Video Card
Discrete GPU
On board video

Select RAM
16GB DDR5 ECC
4GB DDR5 ECC
8GB DDR5
8GB SODIMM
16GB DDR5

Select Sound Card
On board sound
7.1 surround card

Select Peripherals
Headset
External microphone
Web cam

Select Hard Drive
500GB HDD
4TB HDD
256GB SSD
1TB SSD

Family

Select Microprocessor
Intel Core i3
Intel Core i7
Intel Xeon
ARM Cortex

Select Video Card
Discrete GPU
On board video

Select RAM
16GB DDR5 ECC
4GB DDR5 ECC
8GB DDR5
8GB SODIMM
16GB DDR5

Select Sound Card
On board sound
7.1 surround card

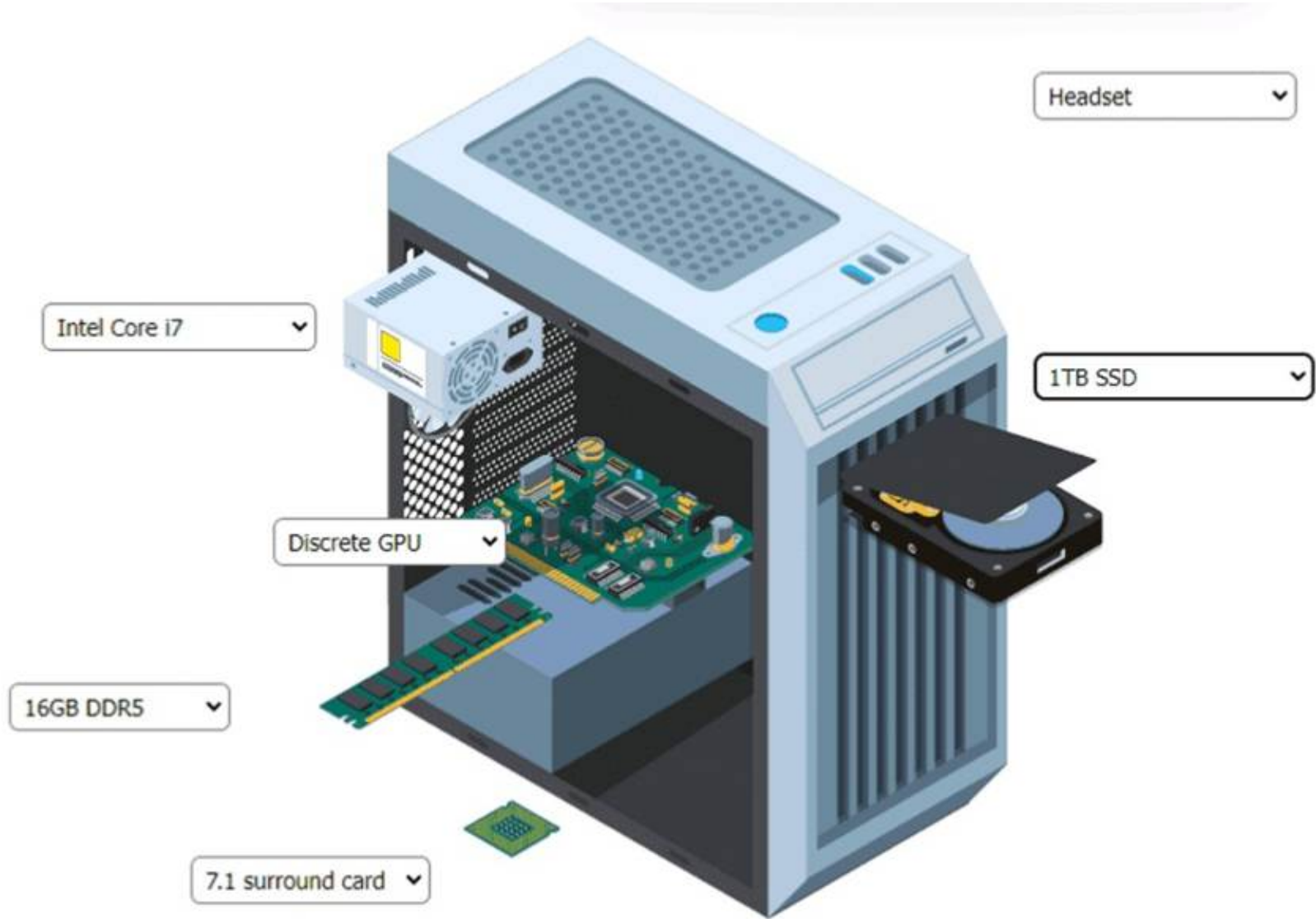
Select Peripherals
Headset
External microphone
Web cam

Select Hard Drive
500GB HDD
4TB HDD
256GB SSD
1TB SSD

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



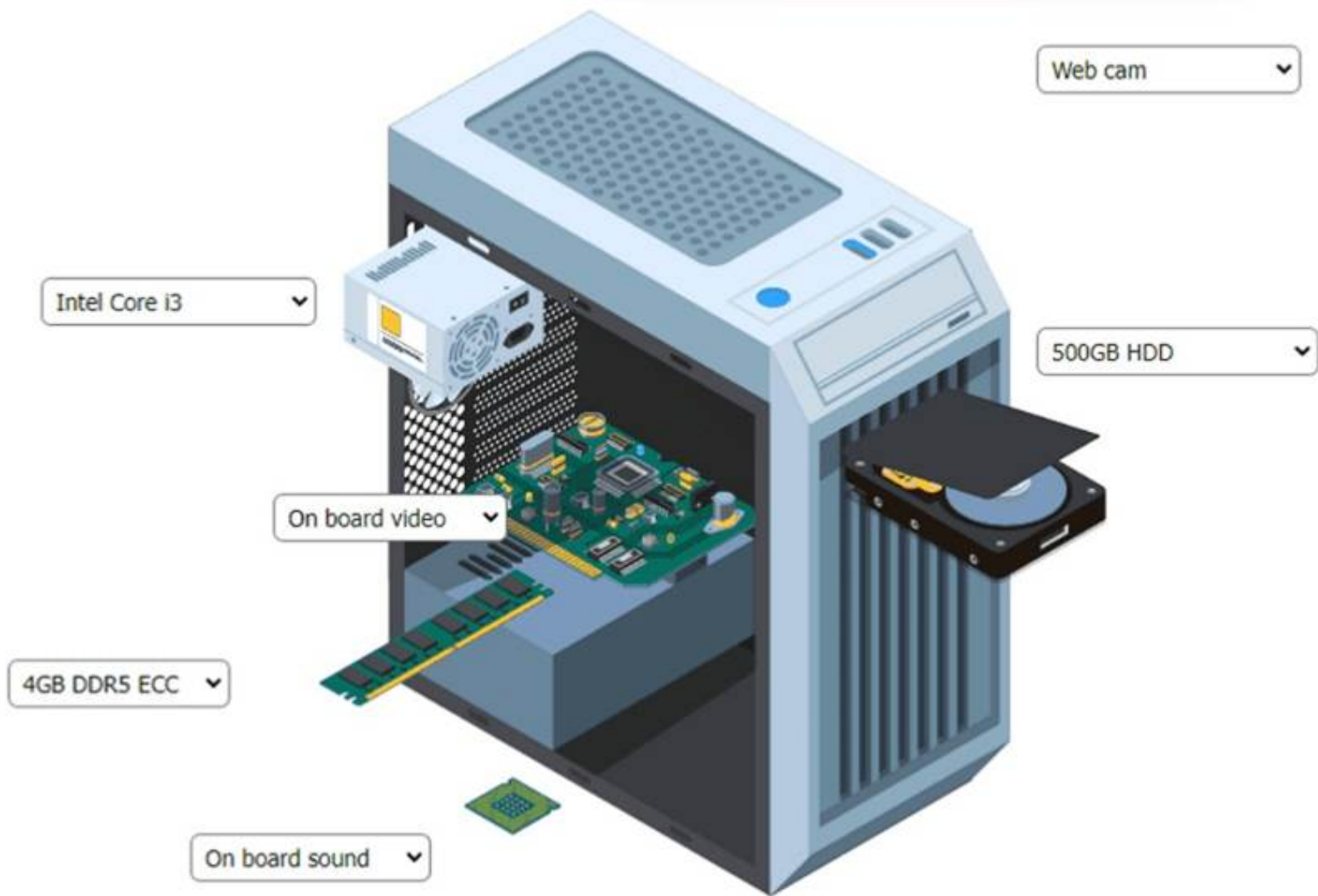
A computer tower with a hard drive and a hard drive AI-generated content may be incorrect.

GAMING

FAMILY

Show Question

Reset All Answers



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

NEW QUESTION 168

.....

Relate Links

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