

## 220-1201 Dumps

### CompTIA A+ Certification Exam: Core 1

<https://www.certleader.com/220-1201-dumps.html>



#### NEW QUESTION 1

- (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 2

- (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 3

- (Topic 1)

A salesperson is unable to use a personal device to access emails and calendar features at a client site but was able to use the device while at the office. Which of the following policies has been enforced on the salesperson's mobile device?

- A. MOW
- B. MAN
- C. MFA
- D. MAM

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Mobile Application Management (MAM) enforces policies restricting access to apps and services based on location, ensuring security at external sites.

Why Not A (MOW): "Mobile Only Workplace" (MOW) is not a recognized term in this context.

Why Not B (MAN): Metropolitan Area Network (MAN) is unrelated to mobile device policies. Why Not C (MFA): Multi-Factor Authentication secures user accounts but does not enforce app restrictions.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 4

- (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.

=====

#### NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 1)

A technician needs to troubleshoot a user's smartphone that will not connect to its wireless provider's service. Which of the following should the technician check

first?

- A. SIM card
- B. Network settings
- C. Subscription plan
- D. Bluetooth connection

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 1)

A company uses vital legacy software that does not run in the current OS version Which of the following will best support the software while keeping the OS current?

- A. Shared resources
- B. System sandbox
- C. Test development
- D. Application visualization

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Application virtualization allows legacy software to run in a virtualized environment while the operating system remains current. It isolates the application from the OS, ensuring compatibility without downgrading the OS.

Why Not A (Shared resources): This relates to resource sharing, not application compatibility.

Why Not B (System sandbox): Sandboxes isolate applications for security testing, not compatibility.

Why Not C (Test development): Test environments are used for development, not running legacy applications.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 8

- (Topic 1)

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 9

- (Topic 1)

A technician has just installed a new SSD into a computer, but the drive is not appearing. Which of the following is most likely the reason's?

- A. The SSD is faulty and should be replaced by the manufacturer
- B. The SSD has not been properly formatted and is not readable
- C. The SSD is incompatible with the motherboard
- D. The SSD has not been installed properly and should be reseated

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Improper seating is the most common reason an SSD isn't recognized. Ensuring it is correctly connected resolves the issue.

Why Not A (Faulty SSD): A faulty SSD is possible but less likely than an installation issue. Why Not B (Not formatted): Formatting affects data usability, not drive detection.

Why Not C (Incompatibility): SSD compatibility issues are rare with modern hardware. CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 1 (220-1201), Section 3.3, storage troubleshooting.

**NEW QUESTION 10**

- (Topic 1)

A 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 10**

- (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 14**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 16**

- (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 21**

- (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 22**

- (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.

=====

**NEW QUESTION 26**

- (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 29**

- (Topic 1)

A company needs to keep a record of tasks performed by an application. Which of the following should the company most likely implement as part of a solution?

- A. Fileshare
- B. Syslog
- C. Database
- D. SAN

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**



Syslog is used to log system events and tasks performed by applications, providing a centralized record of activity.

Why Not A (Fileshare): Fileshares store files but are not designed for event logging.

Why Not C (Database): Databases can store logs but are not a logging mechanism themselves.

Why Not D (SAN): A SAN is a storage solution, not a logging tool.

CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 1 (220-1201), Section 2.6, system monitoring and logging.

#### NEW QUESTION 31

- (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 34

- (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 36

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** CF

#### Explanation:

Clicking and grinding noises indicate mechanical drive failure.

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

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

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 41

- (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 46**

- (Topic 1)

A support technician receives a call stating that a user has added a device to the network. The user used the same configurations from another workstation. When both workstations are turned on, neither can access the network reliably. Which of the following is the most likely cause of the issue?

- A. The new computer has a duplicate IP address.
- B. The DNS server is registering both hostnames.
- C. The network cable was improperly terminated.
- D. The security on the switchport needs to be reset.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

If two devices have the same static IP address, an IP conflict occurs. This results in both devices being intermittently disconnected or unable to communicate on the network. It's a common mistake when copying configurations manually.

? Option B: DNS conflicts wouldn't cause total disconnection — and wouldn't occur just from copying IP settings.

? Option C: A cable issue would only affect one workstation.

? Option D: Switchport security issues wouldn't affect both machines simultaneously unless port security was configured very specifically.

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 49**

- (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 53**

- (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 57**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 60**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

Incorrect Options:

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

Key Takeaway:

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 62**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

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

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

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

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

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 63**

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is a Bluetooth network an example of?

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Bluetooth is a wireless technology designed for short-range communication between devices. It is a classic example of a Personal Area Network (PAN), which supports communication between devices like smartphones, headsets, keyboards, and mice within a few meters. PANs are smaller in scope compared to LANs or WANs.

Reference: "CompTIA A+ Complete Study Guide" by Quentin Docter – Chapter 5, "Networking Fundamentals", page 275.

**NEW QUESTION 66**

- (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 69**

- (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 73**

- (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 77**

- (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 78

- (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 81

- (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 83

- (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 88**

- (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.

=====

**NEW QUESTION 92**

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following would prevent a virtual machine from communicating with any endpoints on a network or the internet?

- A. VDI
- B. Private cloud
- C. Sandbox
- D. Type 1 hypervisor

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

A sandbox is an isolated virtual environment used to test or run applications securely without risk to the host or network. It prevents the VM from communicating with external systems, making it ideal for testing malware or suspicious software.

? Option A (VDI): Virtual Desktop Infrastructure allows network communication; it does not restrict it.

? Option B (Private cloud): Refers to a cloud deployment model, not a communication barrier.

? Option D (Type 1 hypervisor): Runs VMs directly on hardware and does not inherently block communication.

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

? Objective 4.1: Compare and contrast cloud computing concepts.

=====

**NEW QUESTION 96**

- (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 97**

- (Topic 1)

A technician is troubleshooting a PoE phone that will not turn on. When a laptop is plugged directly into the switchport for the phone the technician sees a data link LED and activity. Which of the following tools should the technician use to verify PoE availability to the phone?

- A. Network tap
- B. Cable tester
- C. Loopback plug
- D. Toner probe

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Reasoning: A cable tester capable of testing Power over Ethernet (PoE) functionality can verify whether the switchport is providing the required power to the phone. This tool measures both the presence of data and the voltage or wattage being provided through the Ethernet cable.

This is the most effective way to confirm that PoE is available on the port.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

\* A. Network tap:

A network tap is primarily used to monitor network traffic, not to test for PoE availability. It cannot verify if power is being supplied through the Ethernet cable.

\* C. Loopback plug:

A loopback plug is used to test the functionality of a network port by creating a loop for transmitted and received signals. It does not measure or verify PoE availability.

\* D. Toner probe:

A toner probe is used for tracing and identifying network cables. It cannot test for PoE functionality.

Practical Example:

A PoE phone might not turn on due to a misconfigured or faulty switchport. Using a cable tester capable of measuring PoE would help the technician determine if the switchport is supplying sufficient power to the phone.

CompTIA A+ Exam Objective Alignment:

Objective 2.1: Identify common networking hardware and tools, including PoE-enabled devices and cable testers.

#### NEW QUESTION 101

- (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 104

- (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 108

- (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 109

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following networking devices will most likely need to be installed in between the ISP running DOCSIS and the LAN in a SOHO environment?

- A. Switch
- B. Firewall
- C. Cable modem
- D. Router
- E. Access point

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:



To determine the correct device, we need to understand how a DOCSIS (Data Over Cable Service Interface Specification) network functions in a Small Office/Home Office (SOHO) environment:

\* C. Cable Modem:

A cable modem is required to convert the signal provided by the ISP (Internet Service Provider) over a DOCSIS network into a format that is usable by the local area network (LAN).

DOCSIS is a standard for high-speed internet over cable television infrastructure, and the cable modem acts as the gateway between the ISP's coaxial network and the LAN. Without the cable modem, devices in the LAN would not be able to access the internet. Reference: CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objectives (220-1201), Domain 2.2 – Compare and contrast Internet connection types, network types, and their features.

Incorrect Options:

\* A. Switch:

A switch is used to connect multiple devices within the LAN. It does not connect the LAN to the ISP's DOCSIS network.

\* B. Firewall:

While firewalls provide security by managing inbound and outbound traffic, they do not serve as the interface between the ISP and LAN.

\* D. Router:

A router directs traffic between different networks (e.g., between a LAN and the internet). However, in a DOCSIS network, the cable modem is the device that first connects to the ISP. Many modern cable modems also include built-in routers, but the modem is the primary device needed.

\* E. Access Point:

An access point provides wireless connectivity within the LAN. It does not connect directly to the ISP or handle DOCSIS signals.

Key Takeaway: The correct device required to interface between the ISP's DOCSIS network and the SOHO LAN is the cable modem.

### NEW QUESTION 110

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

### NEW QUESTION 111

- (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 115

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

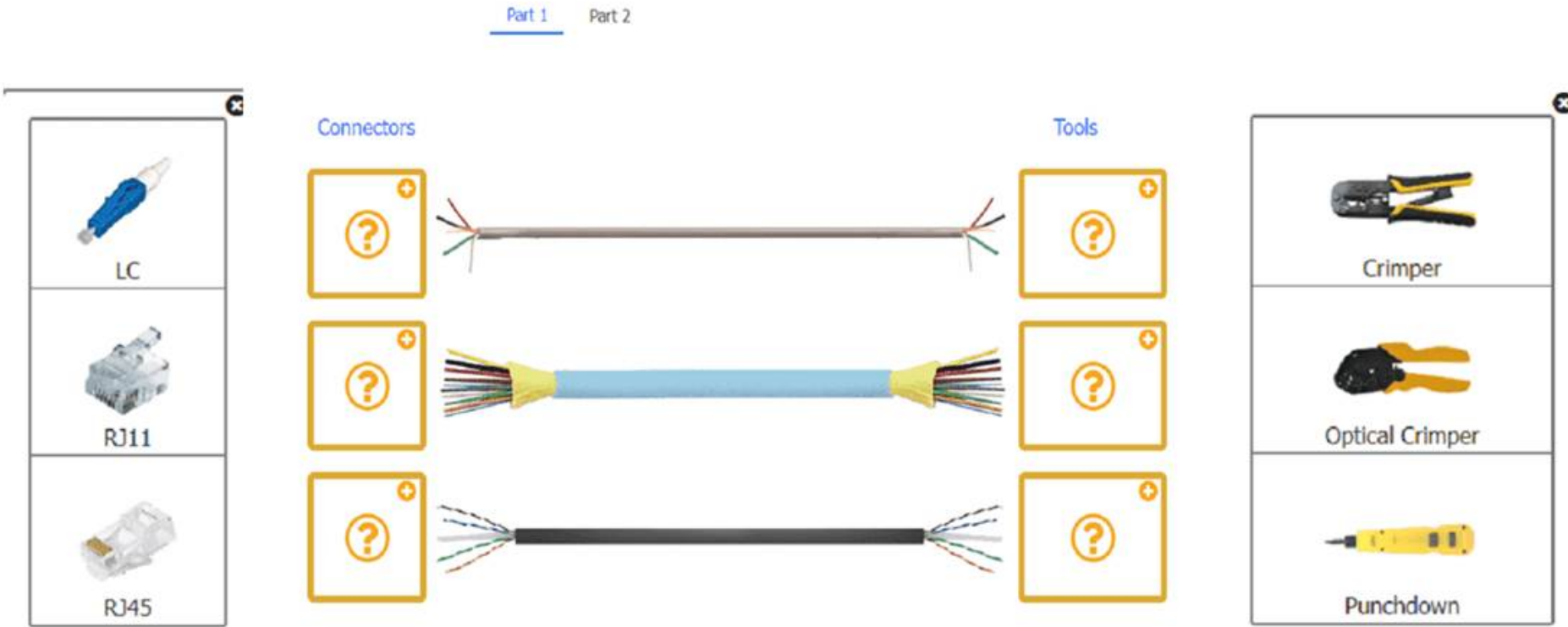
Part 1

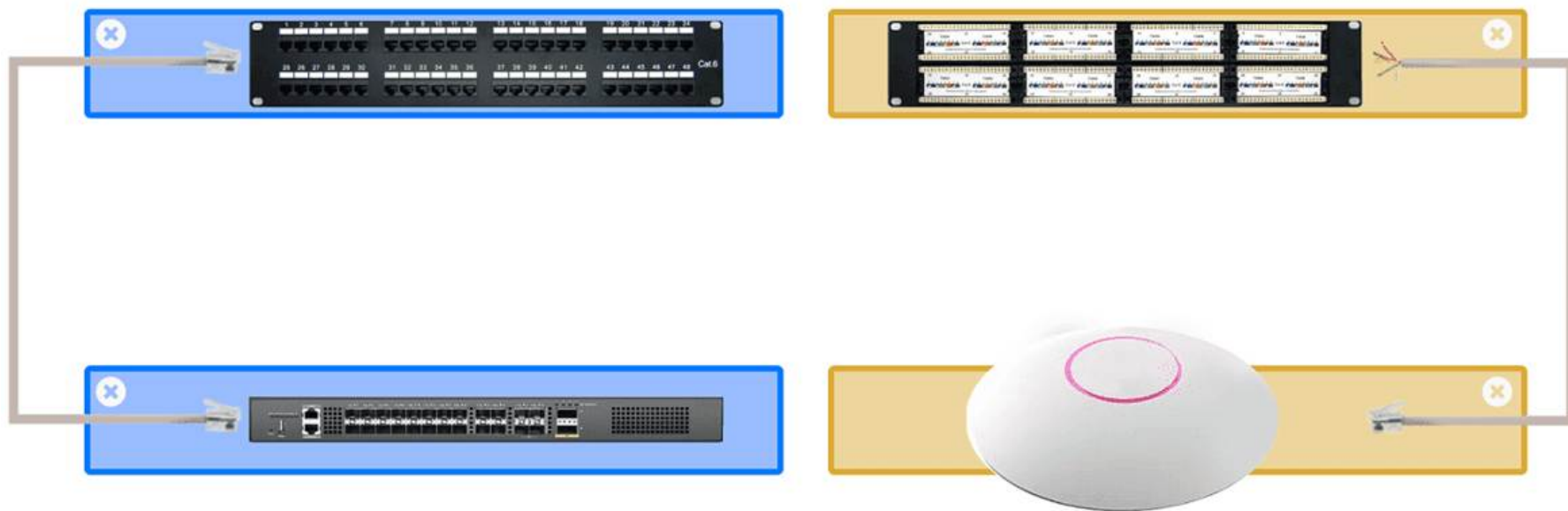
For each cable type, click the (+) to select the appropriate connector and tool. part 2

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.







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

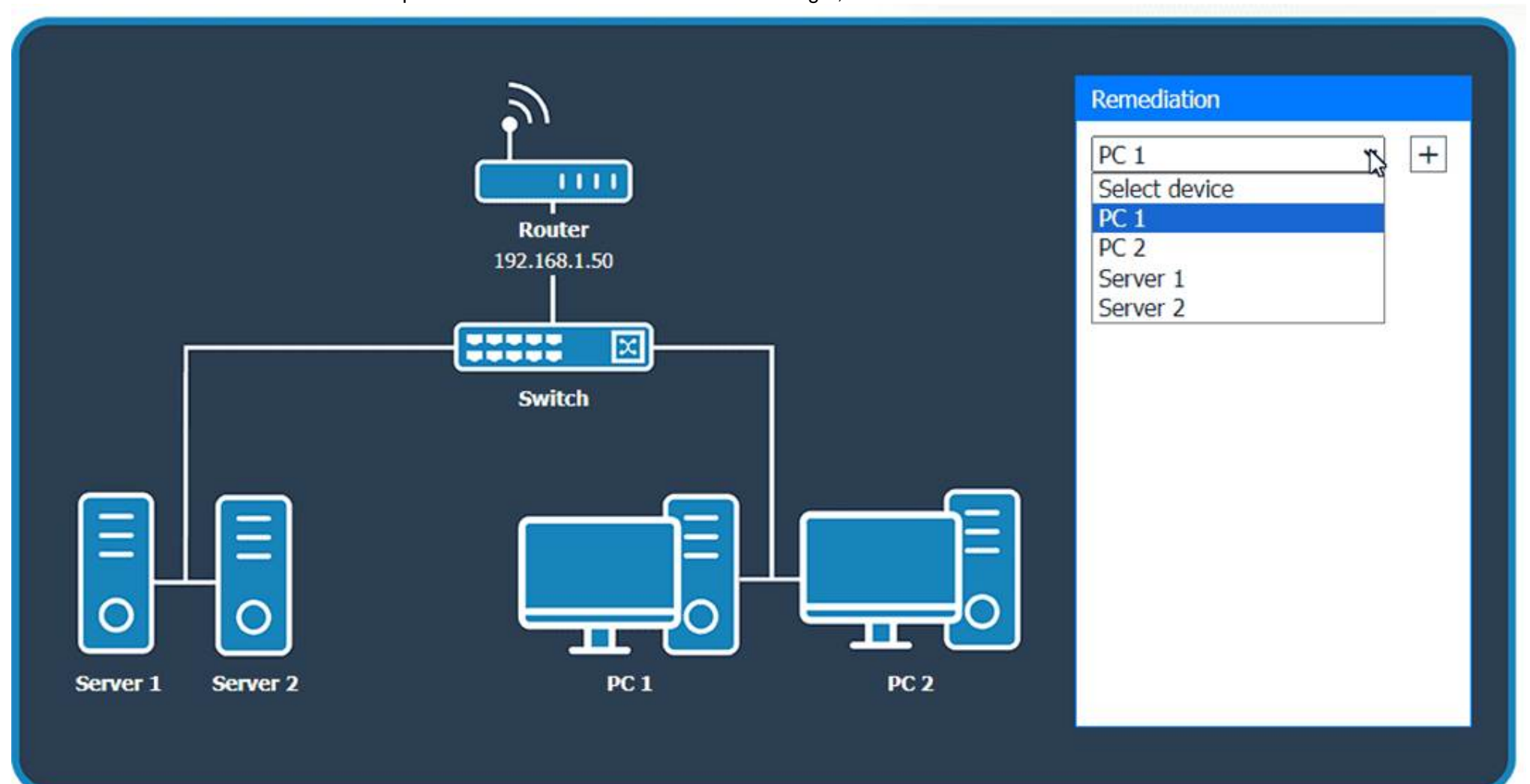
#### NEW QUESTION 116

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 120**

.....

## Thank You for Trying Our Product

\* 100% Pass or Money Back

All our products come with a 90-day Money Back Guarantee.

\* One year free update

You can enjoy free update one year. 24x7 online support.

\* Trusted by Millions

We currently serve more than 30,000,000 customers.

\* Shop Securely

All transactions are protected by VeriSign!

**100% Pass Your 220-1201 Exam with Our Prep Materials Via below:**

<https://www.certleader.com/220-1201-dumps.html>