



CompTIA

Exam Questions 220-1201

CompTIA A+ Certification Exam: Core 1

NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 1)

An employee who travels worldwide wants a workstation to perform the same whether the workstation is in the corporate office environment or elsewhere. Which of the following should a technician implement?

- A. Public cloud
- B. VDI
- C. SSH
- D. SaaS

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 1)

A user joins a conference call with a Bluetooth headset. Which of the following has the user created?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

* B. PAN (Personal Area Network):

A PAN is a network established between devices in close proximity, such as between a smartphone and a Bluetooth headset. Bluetooth technology is specifically designed for short-range communication, making it a type of PAN.

Incorrect Options:

* A. MAN (Metropolitan Area Network): A MAN covers a city or metropolitan area and is not relevant to Bluetooth connections.

* C. SAN (Storage Area Network): A SAN is used for large-scale data storage, unrelated to Bluetooth connections.

* D. WAN (Wide Area Network): A WAN spans large geographical areas (e.g., the internet) and is not relevant to this scenario.

Key Takeaway: Bluetooth connections, such as those between a headset and a device, create a Personal Area Network (PAN).

Reference: CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objectives (220-1201), Domain 2.1 – Network types and their features.

NEW QUESTION 3

- (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 4

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

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

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

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

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

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

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

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NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 1)

When turning on a workstation, a technician observes the following message: "Bootable device not found."

The technician verifies the correct boot order in the BIOS. Which of the following steps should the technician take next?

- A. Reformat the HDD.
- B. Run HDD diagnostics.
- C. Reseat the RAM.
- D. Replace the HDD.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

If the system reports "Bootable device not found", and the BIOS is configured correctly, the next step is to run diagnostics on the hard drive to check for physical or logical failure. It could be a sign of a failing drive or corrupt boot sector.

? Option A: Reformatting the drive would erase data — not a diagnostic step.

? Option C: RAM does not affect whether a drive is bootable.

? Option D: Replacing the drive should only be done after diagnostics confirm failure. CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 1)

A technician wants to monitor network statistics for devices communicating with one another on the local subnet. Which of the following devices should the technician install?

- A. Managed switch
- B. Router
- C. Access point
- D. Firewall

Answer: A

Explanation:

A managed switch provides advanced features such as traffic monitoring and VLAN configuration, allowing a technician to view network statistics for devices on the local subnet.

Why Not B (Router): A router connects different networks and directs traffic between them but does not provide detailed subnet-level statistics.

Why Not C (Access point): Access points provide wireless connectivity but lack traffic monitoring features.

Why Not D (Firewall): A firewall filters traffic but is not used for monitoring detailed statistics on a local subnet.

CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 1 (220-1201), Section 2.6, network monitoring tools.

NEW QUESTION 7

- (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 8

- (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 9

- (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 10

- (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 10

- (Topic 1)

A management team is concerned about enterprise devices that do not have any controls in place. Which of the following should an administrator implement to address this concern?

- A. MDM
- B. MFA
- C. vpn
- D. SSL

Answer: A

Explanation:

Mobile Device Management (MDM) enables administrators to enforce controls on enterprise devices, such as restricting apps, ensuring compliance, and remotely managing security policies.

Why Not B (MFA): Multi-Factor Authentication secures user access but does not control device configurations.

Why Not C (VPN): VPN secures communication but does not enforce device controls. Why Not D (SSL): SSL secures data in transit but does not provide device management. CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 2 (220-1102), Section 2.7, device management concepts.

NEW QUESTION 12

- (Topic 1)

A user experiences a random BSOD while using a computer, but the operating system recovers as expected. Which of the following symptoms would indicate the issue is related to RAM?

- A. Wrong BIOS configurations
- B. Continuous reboots
- C. Distended capacitors
- D. POST code beeps

Answer: D

Explanation:

* D. POST Code Beeps:

During the Power-On Self-Test (POST), the BIOS performs checks on system hardware, including RAM. If the RAM is faulty, POST may produce a series of beep codes indicating memory issues.

These beep codes are often the first sign of RAM-related problems, especially if the BSOD occurs randomly.

Incorrect Options:

* A. Wrong BIOS configurations: Incorrect BIOS settings may cause boot errors, but they are less likely to cause random BSODs.

* B. Continuous reboots: Continuous reboots could result from multiple hardware or software issues but do not specifically point to RAM.

* C. Distended capacitors: Faulty capacitors typically affect the motherboard, not the RAM. Key Takeaway: POST beep codes are a common diagnostic tool for identifying RAM-related issues.

Reference: CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objectives (220-1201), Domain 5.2 –Troubleshooting RAM and motherboard issues.

NEW QUESTION 15

- (Topic 1)

A salesperson is unable to reach the internet from a home office PC. A support technician wants to verify the router is receiving a valid public IP address. Which of the following is a valid public IP address in this scenario?

- A. 10.254.128.11
- B. 66.157.195.20
- C. 172.16.0.30
- D. 192.168.1.50

Answer: B

Explanation:

A valid public IP address must fall outside the private IP address ranges: 10.0.0.0 to 10.255.255.255, 172.16.0.0 to 172.31.255.255, 192.168.0.0 to 192.168.255.255. 66.157.195.20 is outside these ranges, making it a public IP address. Why Not A, C, D: These IPs fall within private IP address ranges. CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 1 (220-1201), Section 2.6, IP addressing.

NEW QUESTION 20

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

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

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

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

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

? Objective 2.4: Compare and contrast common networking hardware.

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NEW QUESTION 22

- (Topic 1)

A user is experiencing multiple issues with an in-place upgrade of a laptop's operating system. The built-in camera is unresponsive, and the user is unable to pair the device with any Bluetooth accessories. Which of the following are most likely causing three issues? (Select two).

- A. Incorrect configuration of the settings
- B. OS and device version incompatibility
- C. Disabled settings following the upgrade
- D. Full storage
- E. Outdated drivers
- F. Corrupted registry entries

Answer: CE

Explanation:

Outdated drivers: Device functionality issues after an OS upgrade are often caused by incompatible or outdated drivers.

Disabled settings: Some features may be disabled during the upgrade process, requiring re-enablement.

Why Not A (Incorrect configuration): This is unlikely given the issues arose only after the upgrade.

Why Not B (OS and device incompatibility): Upgrades check for compatibility before installation.

Why Not D (Full storage): Storage issues typically prevent installation, not device functionality.

Why Not F (Corrupted registry entries): While possible, this is less common than the selected answers.

CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 1 (220-1201), Section 3.5, troubleshooting OS upgrades.

NEW QUESTION 23

- (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 26

- (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 29

- (Topic 1)

A technician is troubleshooting a desktop PC that is plugged into a UPS. The PC loses the system date/time after every power outage. Which of the following should the technician do to resolve the issue? (Select two).

- A. Run a BIOS update.
- B. Swap out the RAM.
- C. Disable NTP in the OS.
- D. Repair the backup power source.
- E. Replace the CMOS battery
- F. Install a surge protector.

Answer: DE

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The system date/time is maintained by the CMOS battery when the PC is powered off. If this battery fails, time resets will occur. Additionally, since the system is connected to a UPS, ensuring the UPS is functioning correctly (i.e., the backup power source) is essential. Reference: "CompTIA A+ Complete Study Guide" by Quentin Docter – Chapter 1, page 40.

NEW QUESTION 31

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 35

- (Topic 1)

A user prints a spreadsheet in duplex mode. The spreadsheet is difficult to read because some of the columns spill onto the second side of the page. Which of the following should the user do to prevent the issue but still print on both sides of the page?

- A. Turn off duplex printing.
- B. Try a smaller font size in the spreadsheet.
- C. Change the page orientation.
- D. Use a different print driver.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

Changing the page orientation (e.g., from portrait to landscape) allows wider columns to fit on one side of the page. This maintains readability while continuing to

use duplex printing.

? Option A: Disabling duplex defeats the goal of printing on both sides.

? Option B: May help, but could make the document harder to read if the font is too small.

? Option D: Unlikely to resolve formatting issues related to layout and dimensions. CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 37

- (Topic 1)

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

A. Escalate to the network team to check end-to-end connectivity.

B. Download and install the latest drivers.

C. Update the anti-malware signatures and scan the system.

D. Check the wireless settings and validate the DHCP configuration.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

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

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

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

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

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 42

- (Topic 1)

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

A. 750GB NVMe M.2 SSD

B. 2x 1TB PCIe SSD in RAID 1

C. 2TB SATA 3.5" 5,400rpm HDD

D. 4TB SAS 2.5" 15,000rpm HDD

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

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

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

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

? Option D: SAS drives are fast and reliable but are enterprise-grade and expensive

— overkill for desktop use.

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 43

- (Topic 1)

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

A. Lightning

B. USB-C

C. MicroUSB

D. MiniUSB

Answer: B

Explanation:

* B. USB-C:

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

Incorrect Options:

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 46

- (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 49

- (Topic 1)

A technician is putting RJ45 connectors on Cat 6 cables. Which of the following tools should the technician use to secure the connectors?

- A. Loopback plug
- B. Wire cutters
- C. Punchdown
- D. Crimping

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 54

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following cable types is the most suitable for delivering 10Gb speeds for distances over 328ft (100m) but under 1,312ft (400m)?

- A. Multimode fiber
- B. Single-mode fiber
- C. Cat 6a
- D. Cat 6

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

When delivering 10Gbps speeds over long distances, fiber optic cables are the best choice. Here's the breakdown:

* A. Multimode Fiber (Correct Answer):

Multimode fiber is designed for relatively short to medium distances (up to 1,312 feet or 400 meters) while supporting high-speed data transfer (10Gbps and above).

It uses LED light sources and is cost-effective for environments like data centers or within buildings.

For the specified distance of over 328ft but under 1,312ft, multimode fiber is the most suitable option.

Incorrect Options:

* B. Single-mode Fiber: While single-mode fiber supports much greater distances (up to several miles or kilometers) and higher speeds, it is more expensive and unnecessary for the specified range. Single-mode fiber is generally used for long-haul networking or telecommunications.

* C. Cat 6a: Cat 6a is capable of 10Gbps speeds but only up to 328ft (100 meters). It cannot reliably handle the specified distance of over 328ft.

* D. Cat 6: Cat 6 is also limited to 10Gbps speeds at distances up to 328ft (100 meters). Beyond this range, it is unsuitable.

Key Takeaway:

For delivering 10Gbps speeds over distances longer than 328ft (100m) but under 1,312ft (400m), Multimode Fiber is the best choice due to its ability to support high-speed data over medium distances at a reasonable cost.

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

NEW QUESTION 58

- (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 62

- (Topic 1)

A projector has been shutting down after 30 minutes of use, and it has a strange smell. The technician confirms the power source is not the cause of the issue. Which of the following steps should the technician take next to resolve this issue?

- A. Replace the bulb
- B. Check the projector configuration.
- C. Clean the filter
- D. Adjust the gamma settings.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reasoning: Projectors have air filters that prevent dust from entering the internal components. A clogged filter can cause the projector to overheat, resulting in shutdowns and even strange smells due to overheating components. Cleaning the filter is a standard troubleshooting step when projectors exhibit overheating symptoms.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

* A. Replace the bulb:

While a failing bulb may eventually cause issues, it would not typically result in a strange smell or repeated shutdowns after a fixed period. Bulb issues usually manifest as dim or flickering images.

* B. Check the projector configuration:

Configuration settings, such as resolution or input options, would not cause overheating or shutdowns. This option does not address the described symptoms.

* D. Adjust the gamma settings:

Gamma settings affect display brightness and contrast but have no impact on overheating or strange smells.

Practical Example:

Dust accumulation in projectors is a common issue, especially in environments with poor air circulation. A clogged filter causes restricted airflow, leading to overheating and automatic shutdowns to protect internal components. Cleaning the filter typically resolves this issue.

CompTIA A+ Exam Objective Alignment:

Objective 5.5: Troubleshoot common video, projector, and display issues.

NEW QUESTION 66

- (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 68

- (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 70

- (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 71

- (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 73

- (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 74

- (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 75

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 79

- (Topic 1)

A technician receives a S.M.A.R.T. error on a PC. When the technician presses the Esc key, the PC continues to turn on without any further issues. Which of the following should the technician do next?

- A. Replace the HDD.
- B. Update the PC's BIOS.
- C. Close the ticket.
- D. Change the NIC.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

S.M.A.R.T. (Self-Monitoring, Analysis, and Reporting Technology):

S.M.A.R.T. is a monitoring system integrated into modern HDDs and SSDs that detects and reports on various indicators of drive health and reliability.

A S.M.A.R.T. error indicates that the drive is showing signs of impending failure, even if the PC continues to boot and work normally for the time being.

Next Steps:

The appropriate action is to replace the hard drive (HDD) because a S.M.A.R.T. error is an early warning of possible hardware failure. Ignoring the warning could result in data loss if the drive fails completely.

The technician should also back up the user's data immediately to avoid losing critical information.

Incorrect Options:

* B. Update the PC's BIOS: While keeping the BIOS updated is a good practice, it does not address the S.M.A.R.T. error, which is specific to the HDD.

* C. Close the ticket: Closing the ticket without resolving the issue would be improper, as the S.M.A.R.T. error is a hardware problem that needs to be addressed to prevent future data loss or downtime.

* D. Change the NIC: The NIC (Network Interface Card) is unrelated to the storage system and would not resolve a S.M.A.R.T. error.

Key Takeaway:

A S.M.A.R.T. error is a critical indicator of HDD health issues, and the drive should be replaced as soon as possible. Backing up data is also essential.

Reference: CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objectives (220-1201), Domain 5.1 – Troubleshooting hard drives and RAID arrays.

NEW QUESTION 80

- (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 83

- (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 84

- (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 85

- (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 87

- (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 90

- (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 91

- (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 95

- (Topic 1)

A user is having issues when charging a device with a Lightning cable. The cable is not recognized when it is plugged into the device. This issue is usually resolved by flipping the cable over. This issue does not occur with other devices of the same type. Which of the following would most likely cause the issue?

- A. The device needs to be restarted.
- B. The battery may be swelling and needs inspection.
- C. The cable is failing and needs to be replaced
- D. The charging port is dirty or damaged

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

When a Lightning cable works only when flipped a certain way or doesn't function consistently, it is typically due to debris or damage in the charging port. Cleaning the port or inspecting it for wear resolves the issue.

Reference: "CompTIA A+ Complete Practice Tests" by Jeff T. Parker – Chapter 1, Question 7, page 7.

NEW QUESTION 100

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following can a user utilize to share their mobile phone connection with their laptop?

- A. IR
- B. NFC
- C. Wi-Fi Direct
- D. Tethering

Answer: D

Explanation:

Tethering refers to sharing a mobile phone's internet connection with another device, such as a laptop, either through USB, Bluetooth, or Wi-Fi. Tethering effectively turns the mobile phone into a personal hotspot for internet access.

Option A (IR): Incorrect. Infrared (IR) is used for short-range communication, such as remote controls, but it does not support internet sharing.

Option B (NFC): Incorrect. Near-field communication (NFC) is used for close-proximity data transfer, not for internet sharing.

Option C (Wi-Fi Direct): Incorrect. Wi-Fi Direct enables device-to-device communication but does not inherently provide internet sharing.

References:

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Objectives: 1.4 (Configure basic mobile-device network connectivity)

NEW QUESTION 103

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

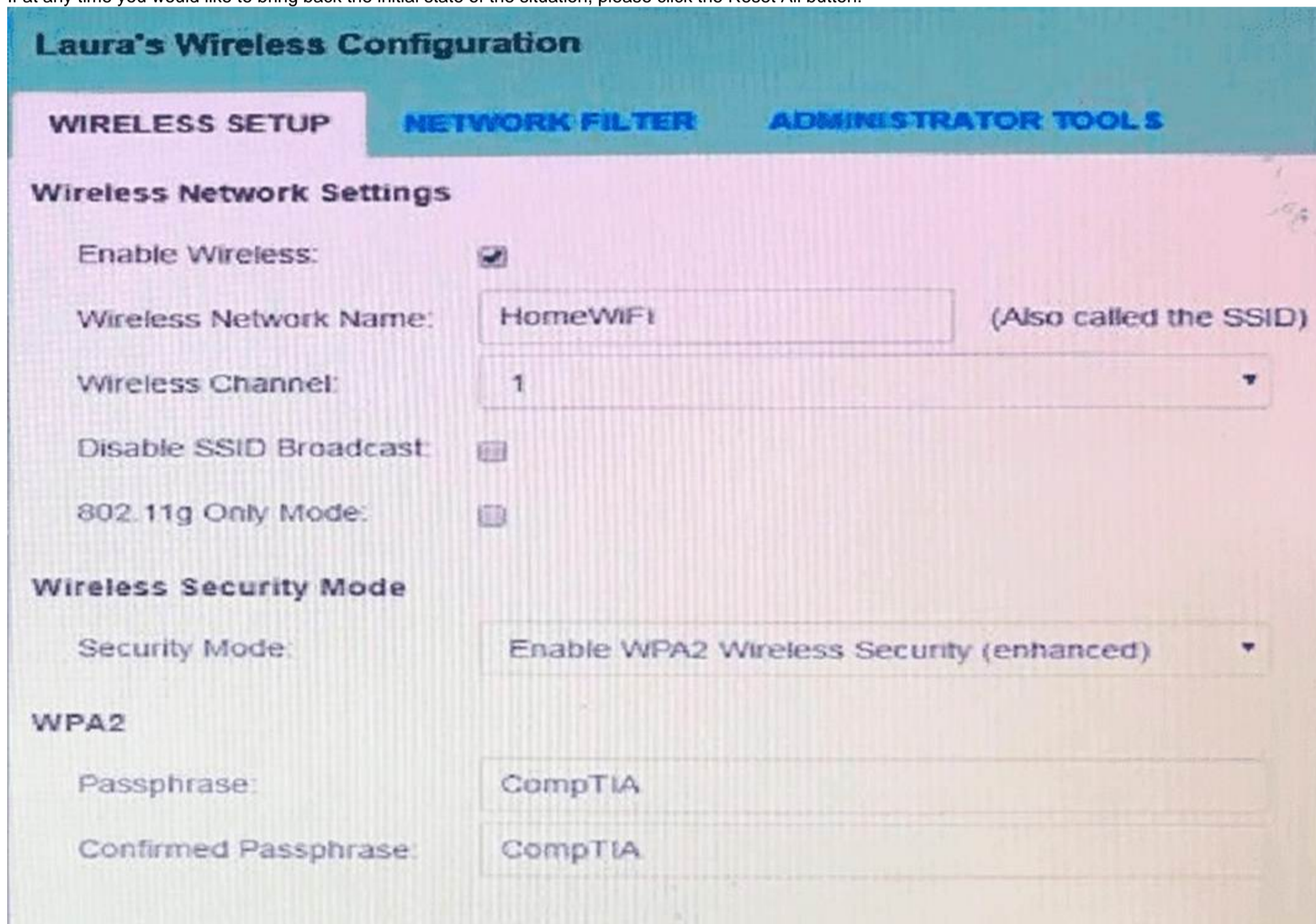
Finally, Laura wants to ensure that only her laptop and Smartphone can connect to the network.

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 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: (Also called the SSID)

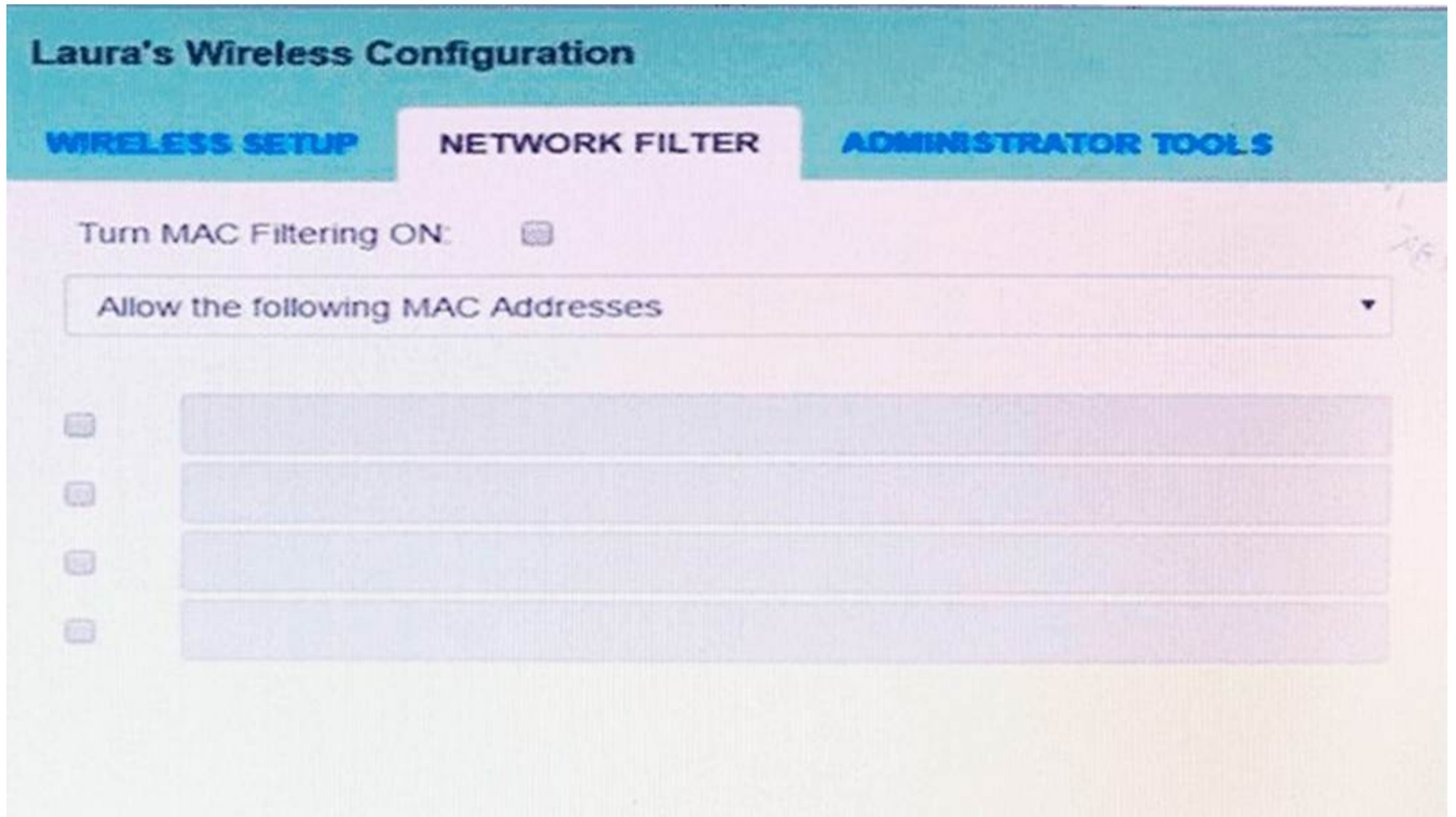
Wireless Channel:

Disable SSID Broadcast:

802.11g Only Mode:

Wireless Security Mode

Security Mode:



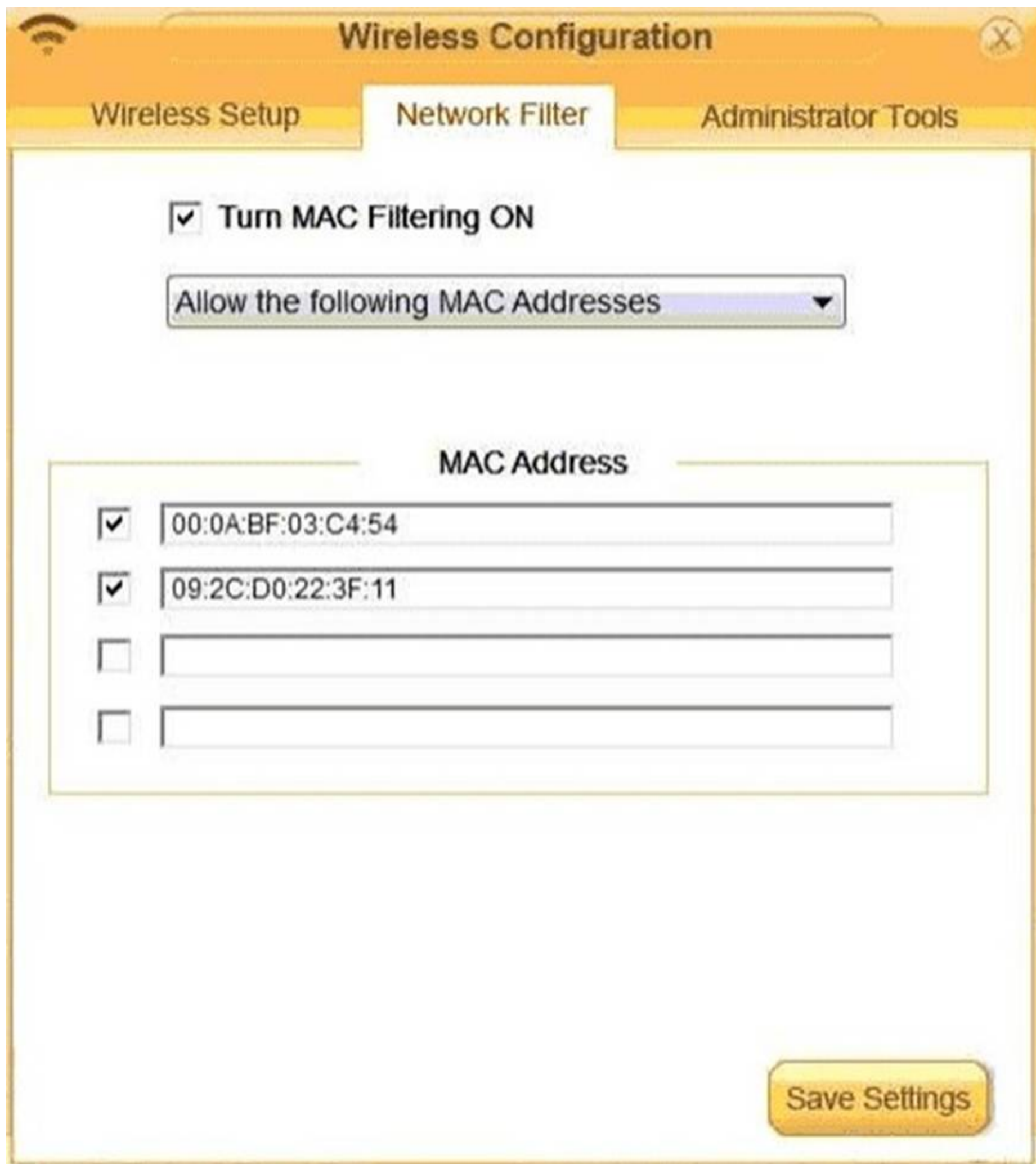
- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
solution as

The screenshot shows a web-based configuration interface for wireless settings. At the top, there is a title bar with a wireless signal icon on the left and a close button on the right. Below the title bar are three tabs: 'Wireless Setup' (which is selected), 'Network Filter', and 'Administrator Tools'. The main content area is divided into three sections, each with a yellow header bar: 'WIRELESS NETWORK SETTINGS:', 'WIRELESS SECURITY MODE:', and 'WPA2:'. In the 'WIRELESS NETWORK SETTINGS' section, there are four items: 'Enable Wireless' with a checked checkbox, 'Wireless Network Name' with a text input field containing 'HomeWiFi' and a note '(Also called the SSID)', 'Wireless Channel' with a dropdown menu showing '1', and two unchecked checkboxes for 'Disable SSID Broadcast' and '802.11g Only Mode'. The 'WIRELESS SECURITY MODE' section has a dropdown menu for 'Security Mode' set to 'Enable WPA2 Wireless Security (enhanced)'. The 'WPA2' section has two text input fields for 'Passphrase' and 'Confirmed Passphrase', both containing 'CompTIA'. A 'Save Settings' button is located at the bottom right of the form.

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



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



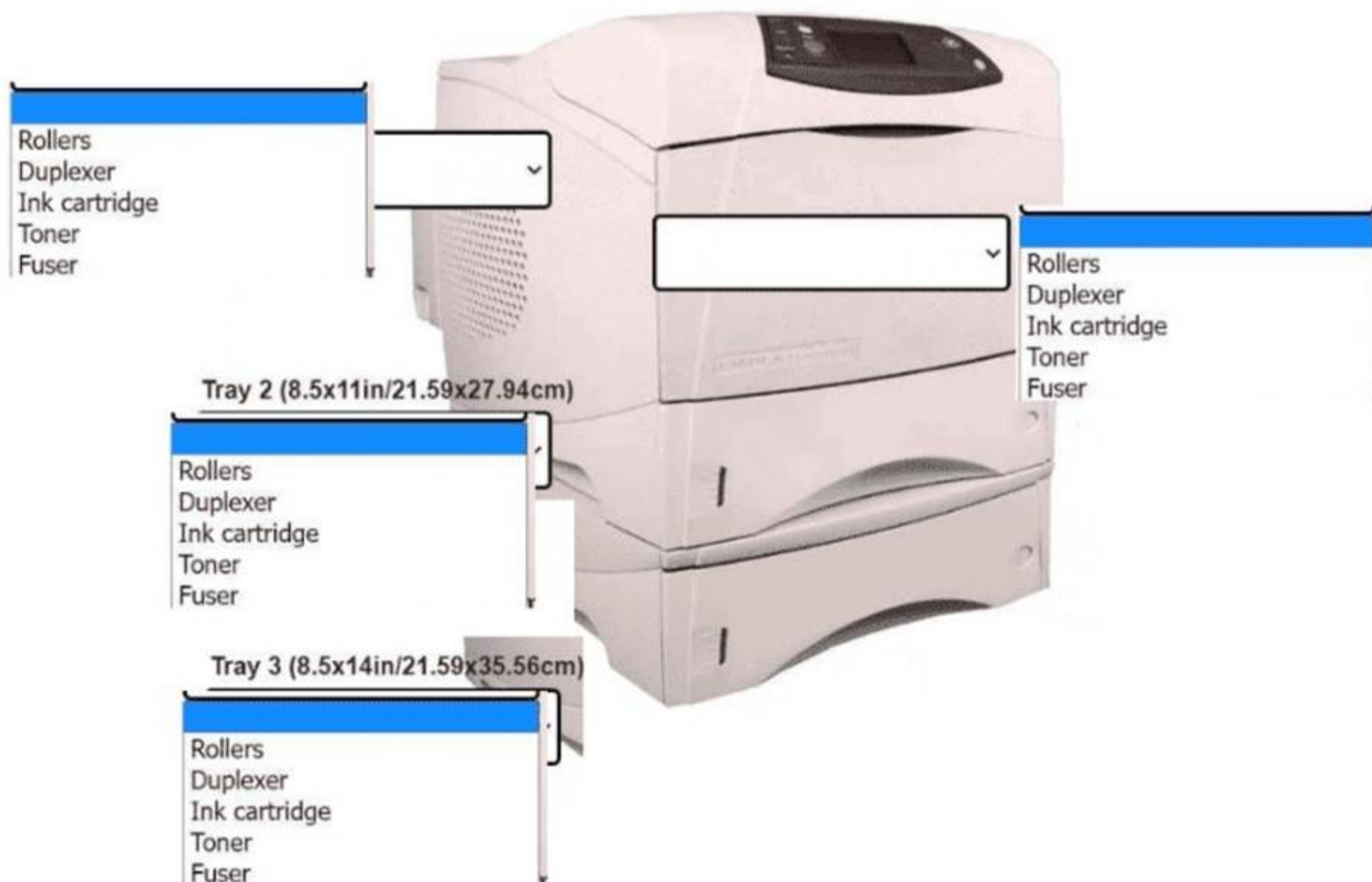
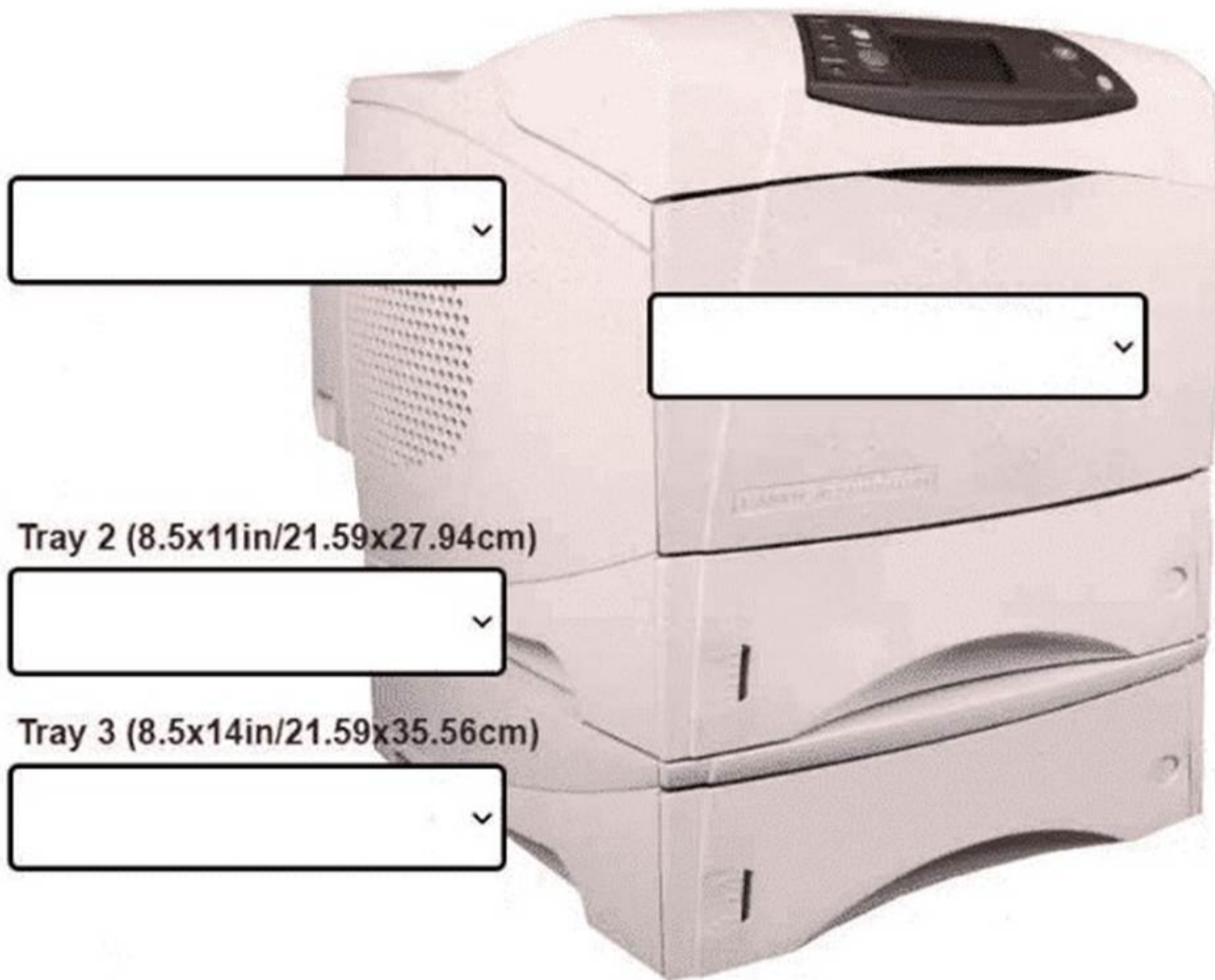
The screenshot shows a web-based configuration interface for wireless settings. At the top, there is a title bar with a wireless signal icon on the left and a close button (X) on the right. Below the title bar, there are three tabs: "Wireless Setup", "Network Filter", and "Administrator Tools". The "Administrator Tools" tab is currently selected. Underneath the tabs, there is a yellow header section labeled "ADMIN PASSWORD". Below this header, a message reads: "Please enter the same password into both boxes for confirmation." There are two input fields: "Password:" and "Verify Password:". Both fields contain the text "Secure\$1". At the bottom right of the form, there is a yellow button labeled "Save Settings".

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

NEW QUESTION 104

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

An office manager reports that a printer is experiencing performance issues. Printouts are smudging when they are handled, and, recently whenever they need to print legal sized documents, the paper jams before anything is printed on it. The following paper sizes are used: Letter (8.5x11in/21.59x27.94cm) Legal (8.5x14in/21.59x35.56cm) Oversized (11x17in/27.94x43.18cm)



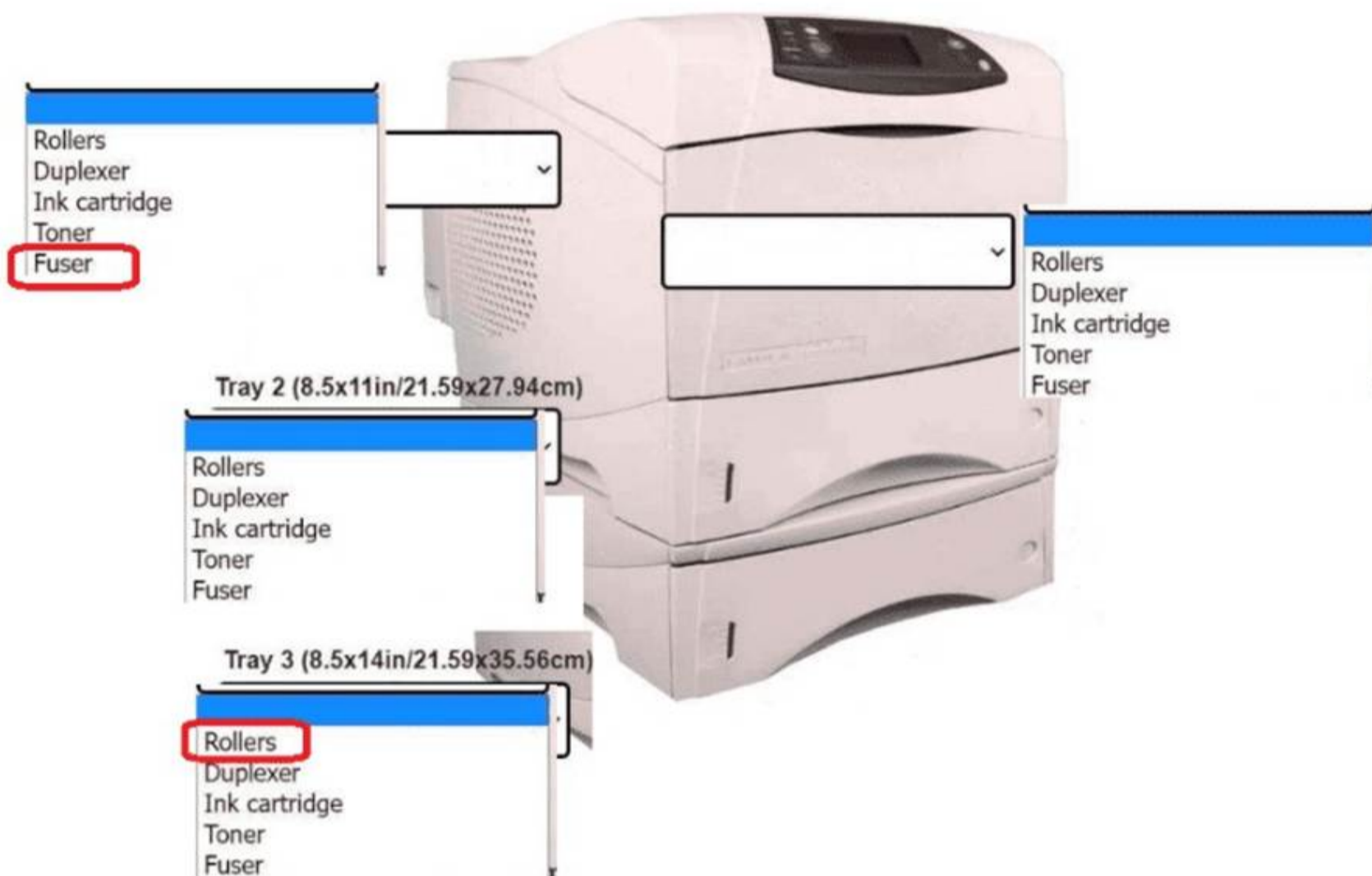
INSTRUCTIONS

Using the dropdown menus, select from the available printer parts to replace only the faulty components on the office printer to resolve the stated issues. If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



A printer with text boxes
 AI-generated content may be incorrect.

NEW QUESTION 107

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

- Wire cutters
- Wire stripper
- Screwdriver

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

Cables

Wall ISP Service Outlet

POTS

SOHO Router

Phone Service LAN 1-4 WAN

Cable Modem

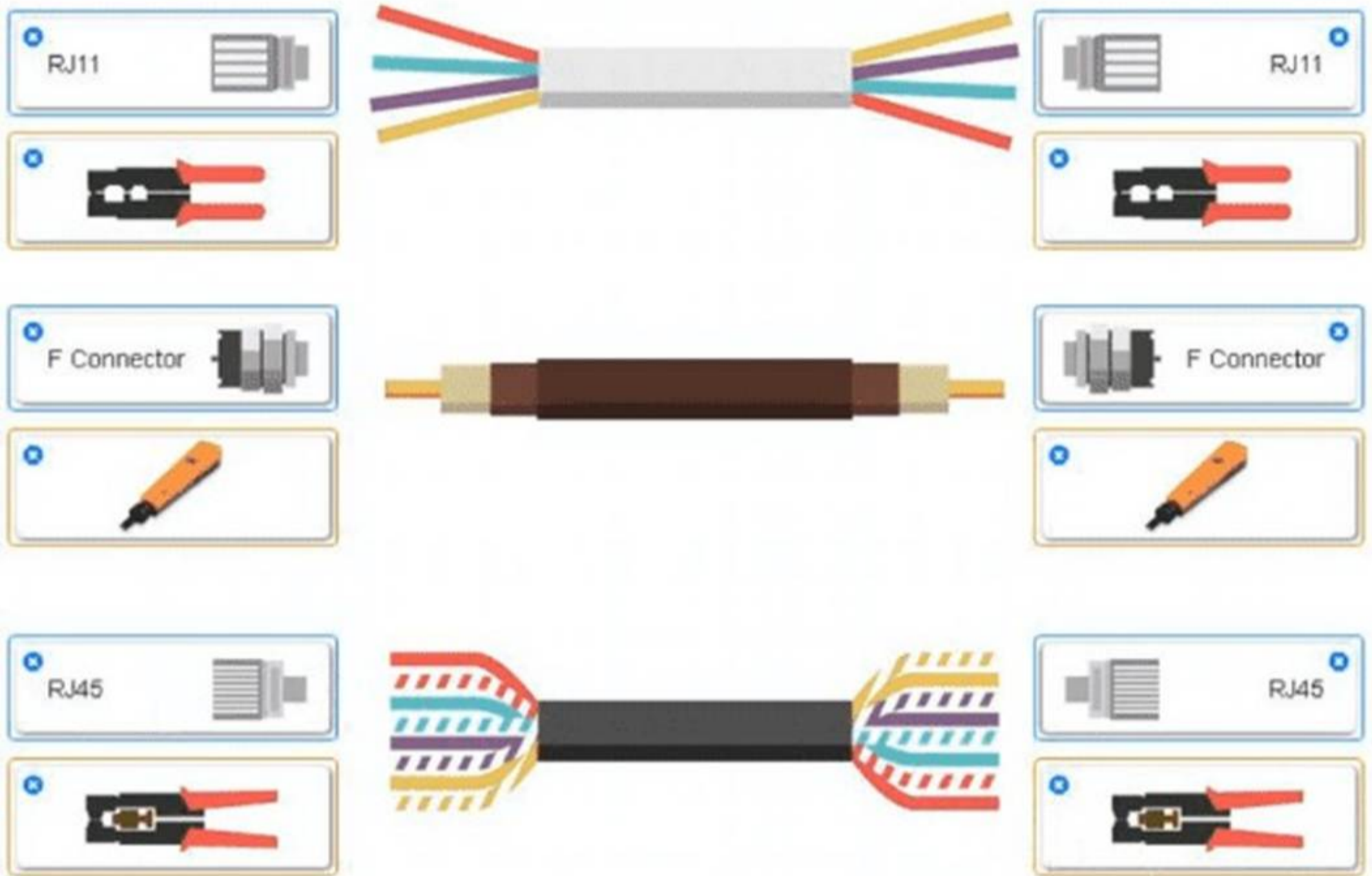
Home PC

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

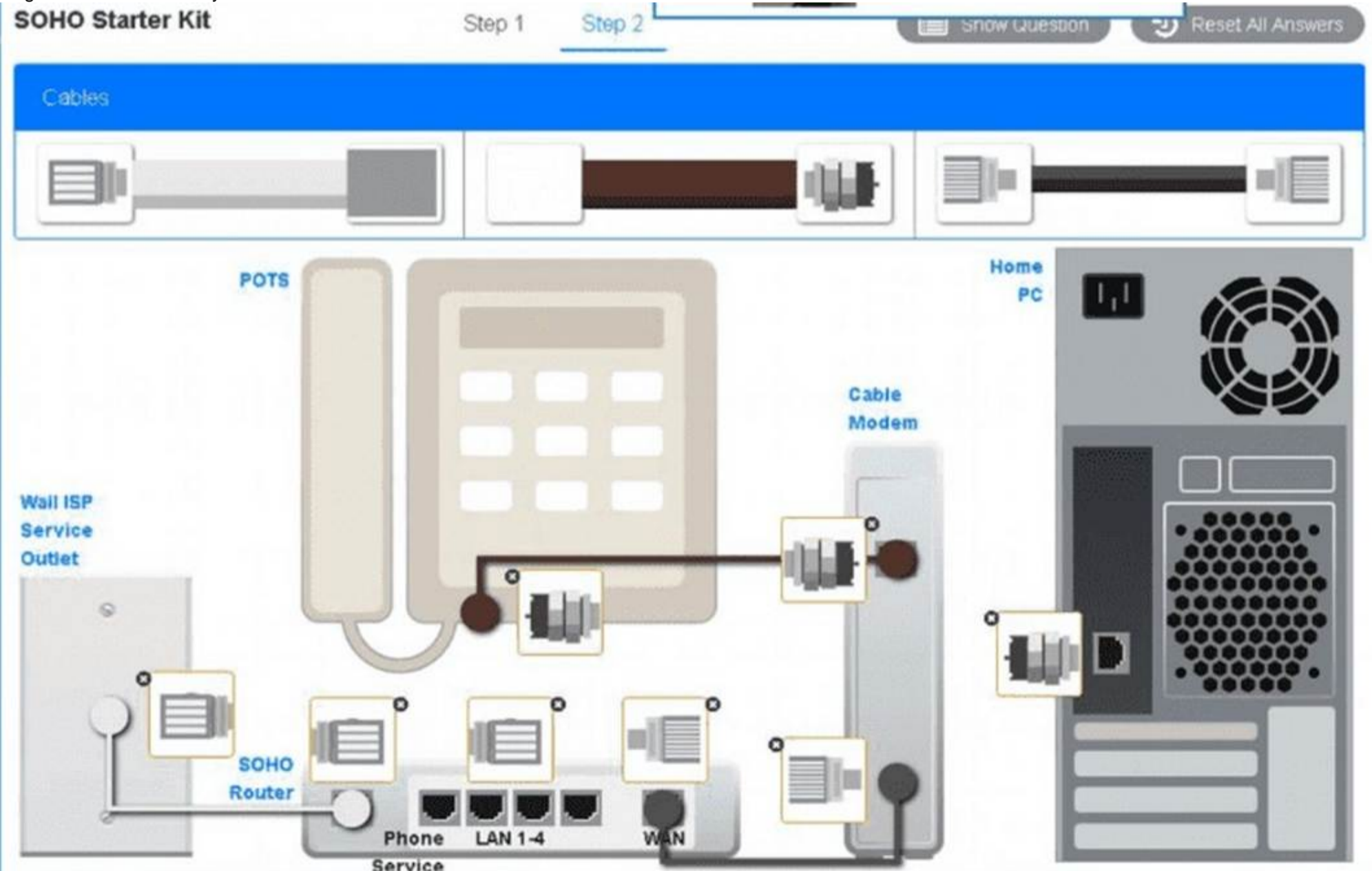
Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer of both steps below.



A group of wires with different colors
AI-generated content may be incorrect.



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

NEW QUESTION 110

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

A customer has contacted you about building two new desktops. The first desktop will be a gaming workstation. The customer requirements include:

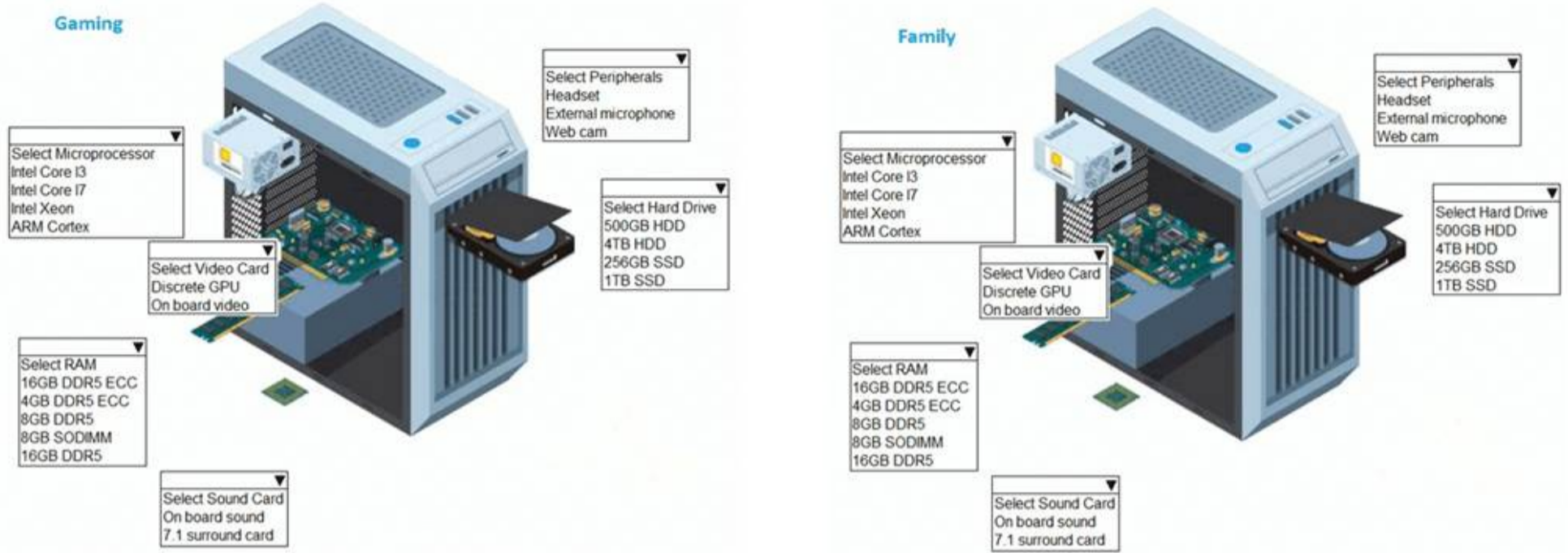
- Playing the newest games at a high frame rate
- Fast game load times
- Enough storage to have several games installed at once
- High-end audio
- No concern about cost

Running the current Windows OS

The second workstation will be a family workstation. The requirements include: Capability for word processing, videoconferencing, and basic web surfing

Minimal cost, as long as it meets the requirements

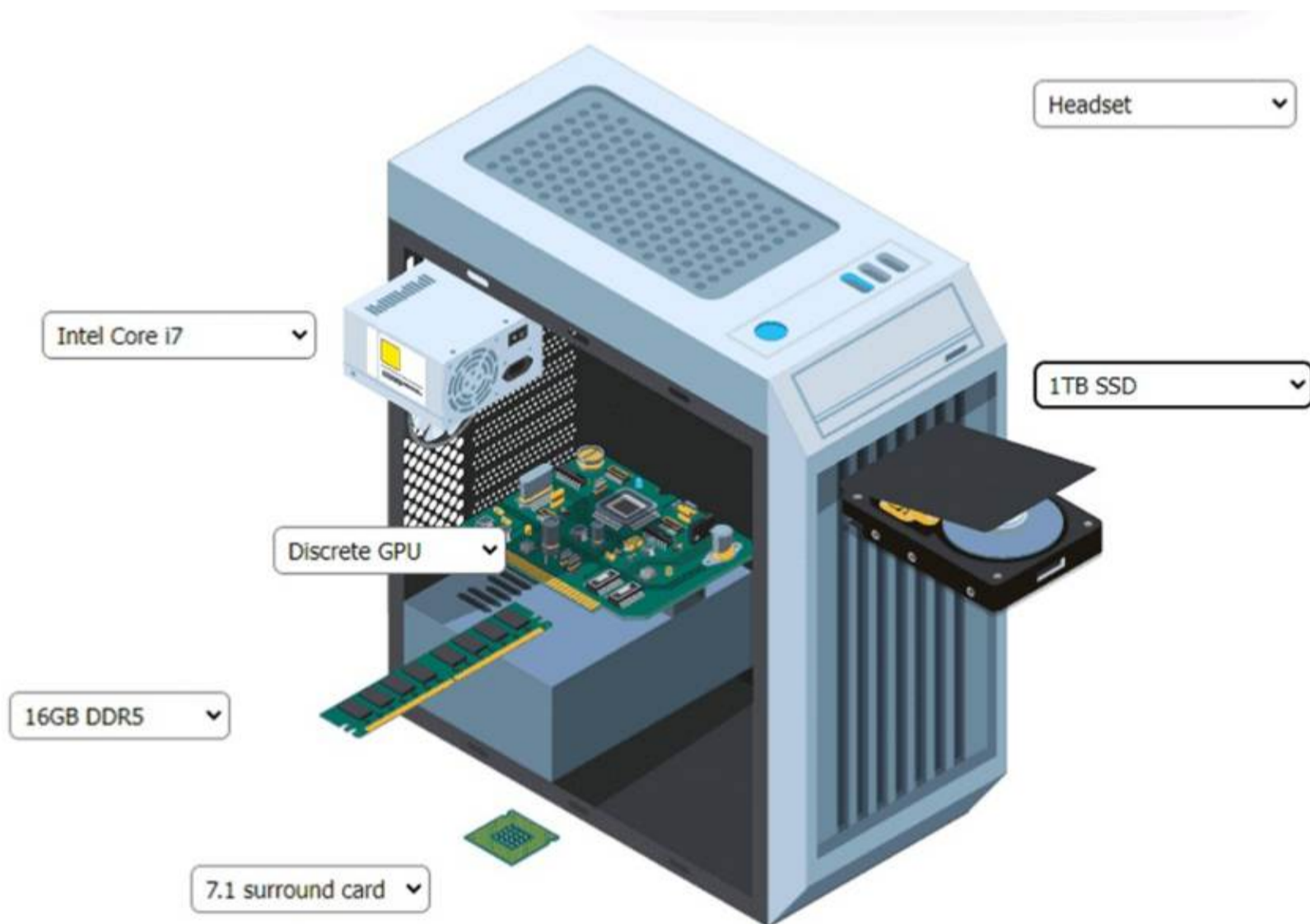
Running the current Windows OS



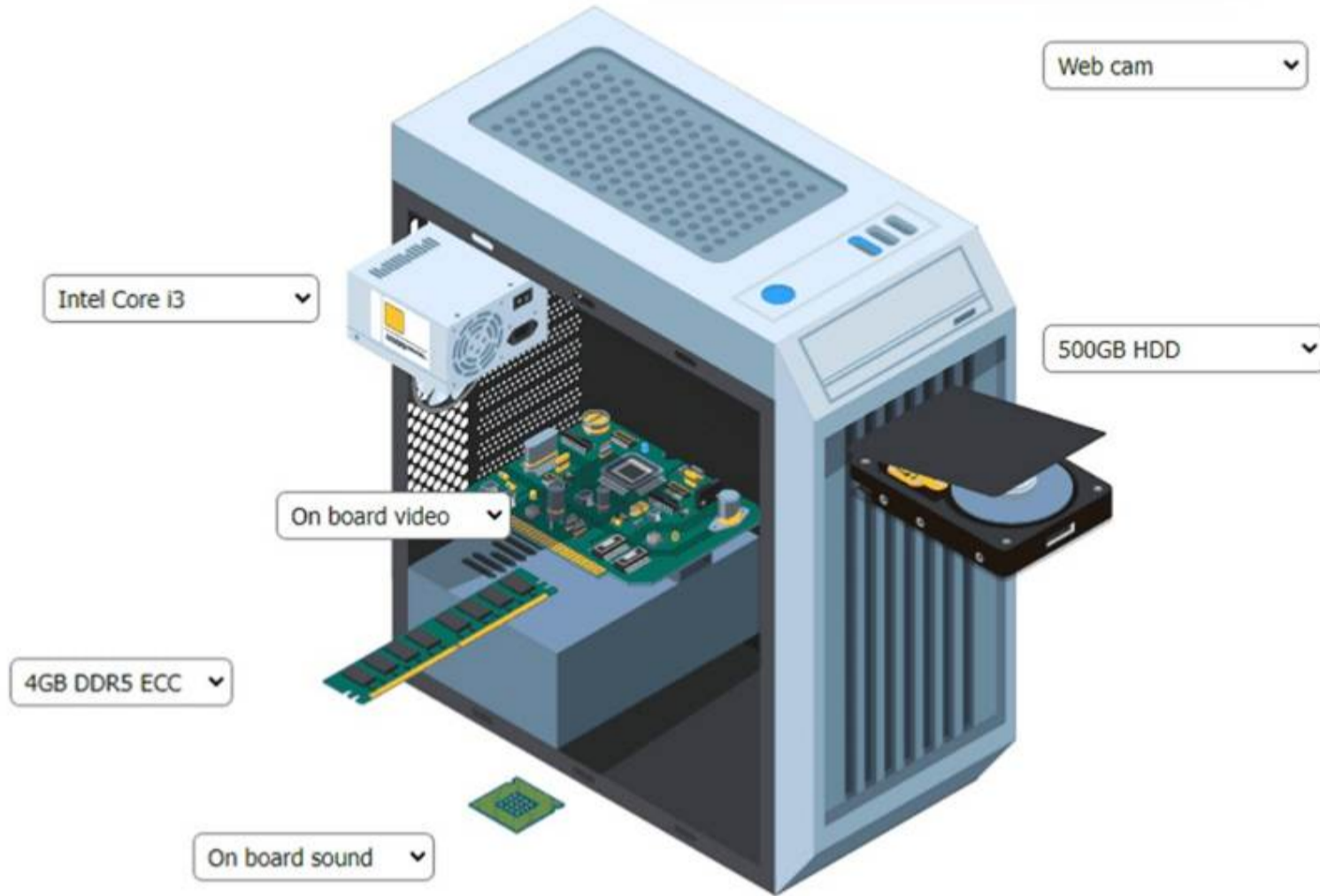
- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



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



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

NEW QUESTION 115

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