

CompTIA

Exam Questions 220-1201

CompTIA A+ Certification Exam: Core 1



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 1)

A technician is troubleshooting internet connectivity issues after a firewall update. Users report that they can access local network resources, such as printers and shares, but cannot access the internet. Which of the following settings is most likely causing the issue?

- A. Static IP assignments
- B. Default gateway
- C. Subnet mask
- D. VLANs

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

If users can access local network resources but not the internet, the most likely culprit is a misconfigured or missing default gateway. The default gateway routes traffic from the local network to external networks (i.e., the internet). If it's not properly set or was altered during a firewall update, internet traffic won't be forwarded correctly.

? Option A: Static IPs could cause conflict, but wouldn't affect only external access if configured correctly.

? Option C: An incorrect subnet mask could isolate devices, but local communication would likely be impacted too.

? Option D: VLANs segment networks; while misconfigured VLANs could cause access issues, they'd more likely isolate local traffic as well.

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

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

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

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

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

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 4

- (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 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 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)

Which of the following cloud models would multiple organizations in the same industry most likely use?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

A Community Cloud is designed for use by several organizations with shared concerns (e.g., security, compliance, jurisdiction). It's common in industries like healthcare or finance where multiple entities benefit from a common infrastructure with shared policies.

? Option A (Public): Open to general public or large industry group — less secure.

? Option B (Hybrid): Mix of public and private — does not imply industry collaboration.

? Option D (Private): Dedicated to a single organization. CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

? Objective 2.1: Compare and contrast cloud computing concepts.

NEW QUESTION 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)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

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

RAM Module (Correct Answer):

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Key Takeaway:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 12

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following services is used to allocate IP addresses in an enterprise-wide environment?

- A. DNS
- B. Syslog
- C. Telnet

D. DHCP

Answer: D

Explanation:

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) is a network service used to automatically assign IP addresses and other network configuration details (such as subnet masks and default gateways) to devices on an enterprise-wide network.

Why Not A (DNS): DNS resolves domain names to IP addresses but does not allocate IP addresses.

Why Not B (Syslog): Syslog is used for logging system events, not IP address management.

Why Not C (Telnet): Telnet is a protocol for remote access, not for IP allocation. CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 1 (220-1201), Section 2.6, DHCP concepts.

NEW QUESTION 16

- (Topic 1)

A customer needs to install a new printer in their network. The customer reports that users had intermittent connectivity issues with previous printers. Which of the following should the technician configure on the new printer to prevent this issue?

- A. Gateway IP address
- B. DHCP IP address
- C. Static IP address
- D. Public IP address

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Intermittent connectivity issues with network printers are commonly caused by changing IP addresses when using DHCP. Assigning a static IP address ensures that the printer is always reachable at the same IP address by client machines.

Reference: "CompTIA A+ Complete Study Guide" by Quentin Docter – Chapter 4, "Printers and Multifunction Devices", page 241.

NEW QUESTION 19

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: CE

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 20

- (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 24

- (Topic 1)

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

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

D. VGA

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

USB-C is a versatile connector capable of transmitting data, video, audio, and power. With standards like DisplayPort over USB-C or Thunderbolt 3/4, it can be used for external displays, file transfers, charging, and more — all through one cable.

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

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

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

? Objective 3.1: Identify common connector types.

NEW QUESTION 29

- (Topic 1)

A technician is troubleshooting an all-in-one laser printer that prints a vertical line when making copies and scans. When users print or receive faxes, the output from the printer is correct. Which of the following should the technician examine to determine the cause of the issue?

- A. The pickup rollers
- B. The corona wire
- C. The document feeder
- D. The drum assembly

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Since the issue only occurs during scanning and copying (not printing or faxing), the problem is isolated to the document feeder. A vertical line is typically caused by debris or damage on the glass under the ADF (Automatic Document Feeder), not on components related to printing.

Reference: "CompTIA A+ Complete Study Guide" by Quentin Docter – Chapter 4, page 261.

NEW QUESTION 30

- (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 35

- (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 38

- (Topic 1)

A technician needs to ensure all data communications on all network devices are encrypted when logging in to the console. Which of the following protocols should the technician enable?

- A. SSH
- B. LDAP
- C. FTPS
- D. SMTP

Answer: A

Explanation:

SSH (Secure Shell) encrypts data communications for secure remote login and management of network devices, ensuring all console connections are encrypted. Why Not B (LDAP): LDAP is used for directory services and does not encrypt by default. Why Not C (FTPS): FTPS encrypts file transfers, not console communications.

Why Not D (SMTP): SMTP is used for email transmission, not for securing login sessions. CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 1 (220-1201), Section 2.7, network security protocols.

NEW QUESTION 42

- (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 43

- (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 45

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

SAS (Serial Attached SCSI) is a high-performance drive interface commonly found in enterprise environments and servers due to its reliability and speed. While

SATA is more common in consumer systems, SAS is specifically designed for mission-critical applications, offering features like full-duplex operation and compatibility with SATA drives. Reference: "CompTIA A+ Certification All-in-One Exam Guide" by Mike Meyers – Chapter 8, "Mass Storage Technologies", page 288.

NEW QUESTION 49

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is an advantage of using VDI?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

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

? Option A: VDI still uses standard authentication methods.

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

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

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

? Objective 4.1: Compare and contrast cloud computing concepts.

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NEW QUESTION 53

- (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 56

- (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 61

- (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 me 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 62

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

An IP address starting with169.254.x.xis a self-assigned address(also calledAPIPA– Automatic Private IP Addressing). It's used when a client device cannot contact a DHCP server. This address allows limited communication on the local network segment but no internet access.

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

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

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

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 64

- (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 67

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