

CompTIA

Exam Questions 220-1201

CompTIA A+ Certification Exam: Core 1



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following best represents the purpose of NFC?

- A. Wired connections between several devices
- B. Short-distance wireless connections between two devices
- C. Wireless connections between multiple devices at once
- D. Direct connection of two computers for file sharing

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

NFC (Near-Field Communication) is a subset of RFID technology designed for very short- range wireless communication, typically within a few centimeters. It is primarily used for contactless transactions, like mobile payments, and can also support peer-to-peer data exchanges. NFC operates at 13.56 MHz and enables devices to communicate when placed near each other.

Reference: "CompTIA A+ Complete Study Guide" by Quentin Docter – Chapter 7, "Wireless and SOHO Networks", page 400.

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 1)

A technician is working on a RAID 1 array that is apparently degraded. The technician verifies the RAM and power are both operating as expected. Which of the following can the technician do to further isolate the issue?

- A. Perform individual drive diagnostics.
- B. Run the chkdsk /i command.
- C. Rebuild the RAID array.
- D. Reconfigure the array as RAID 0.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

A degraded RAID 1 array usually means one of the drives has failed or is failing. The correct next step is to run diagnostics on each drive to identify the faulty one. RAID 1 uses mirroring, so one good drive should still contain all the data.

? Option B: chkdsk checks file system integrity, not hardware drive health.

? Option C: Rebuilding should only occur after identifying and replacing a faulty drive.

? Option D: RAID 0 offers no redundancy and would destroy data in this context. CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 5

- (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 6

- (Topic 1)

An IT specialist compares Bluetooth and NFC technologies for mobile device connectivity. Which of the following statements accurately describes a key difference between the two?

A. NFC is faster than Bluetooth when transferring large files between devices.

B. NFC consumes more power than Bluetooth, making it less suitable for devices in which battery conservation is crucial.

C. NFC requires pairing with the receiving host, whereas Bluetooth just needs the available connection.

D. NFC works best within a few centimeters, but Bluetooth can connect devices that are up to 32ft (10m) apart.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

NFC (Near-Field Communication) operates at very short ranges — usually less than 4cm, and is ideal for quick, secure transactions like contactless payments. Bluetooth supports longer ranges (up to 10 meters or 32 feet) and is suited for ongoing connections like wireless headsets or file transfers.

? Option A: Bluetooth is faster for large file transfers.

? Option B: NFC uses less power, not more.

? Option C: NFC does not require pairing — Bluetooth does. CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

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

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NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 1)

Several storms cause mission-critical servers to go offline unexpectedly. A server also goes offline suddenly due to hardware failure. Upon assessment, the company purchases new UPSs to condition power and allow the OSs to shut down gracefully in the event of a power failure. However, the UPSs are delayed due to supply chain issues. Which of the following can balance a cost-effective solution with uptime requirements?

A. Purchasing backup generators

B. Increasing input voltage

C. Installing redundant PSUs

D. Activating a hot site

Answer: C

Explanation:

* C. Installing redundant PSUs (Power Supply Units):

Redundant PSUs provide fault tolerance by ensuring that if one power supply fails, another will take over seamlessly.

This is a cost-effective way to increase uptime while waiting for the UPSs to arrive. Incorrect Options:

* A. Purchasing backup generators: Generators are costly and are typically used for long-term outages, not as an immediate or cost-effective solution.

* B. Increasing input voltage: This is not a practical solution to hardware failures or power issues.

* D. Activating a hot site: A hot site is an expensive, fully operational backup facility that would not be a cost-effective solution for this scenario.

Key Takeaway: Installing redundant PSUs is a cost-effective way to balance uptime requirements in case of power or hardware failure.

Reference: CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objectives (220-1201), Domain 5.3 – Power-related troubleshooting.

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is an advantage of using a hybrid cloud instead of a public cloud?

A. Ability to reduce management overhead

B. Ability to use cross-platform virtualization

C. Ability to meet data residency requirements

D. Ability to leverage IaaS and PaaS

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

A hybrid cloud combines on-premises infrastructure with public cloud services. One significant advantage is that it allows organizations to keep sensitive data in a private environment to meet regulatory or data residency requirements, while still utilizing the scalability and cost-efficiency of the public cloud for other workloads. This ensures compliance with legal mandates about data location.

Reference: "CompTIA A+ Complete Study Guide" by Quentin Docter – Chapter 8, "Virtualization and Cloud Computing", page 488. Also supported in CompTIA A+ Exam

Objectives 220-1201 under section 4.1.

NEW QUESTION 9

- (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 10

- (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 10

- (Topic 1)

A technician is experimenting with network configurations and has connected two laptops to an unmanaged switch. The technician configured one of the laptops with a static IP address of 192.168.1.1 and the other with a static IP address of 192.168.2.2. The laptops are not communicating with each other. Which of the following is the most likely explanation for this issue?

- A. The technician needs to use a hub instead of a switch.
- B. The wireless NICs are malfunctioning.
- C. PoE interferes with intersubnet communication.
- D. The laptops do not have access to a router.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 13

- (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 14

- (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 15

- (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 20

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following tools would a technician use to connect wires to an RJ45 connector?

- A. Crimper
- B. Cable stripper
- C. Punchdown
- D. Loopback plug

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

A crimper is specifically used to attach RJ45 connectors to the ends of network cables. It presses the connector pins into the cable's wires, establishing a secure electrical

connection. A punchdown tool is used for wiring patch panels or keystone jacks, not for attaching connectors.

Reference: "CompTIA A+ Complete Study Guide" by Quentin Docter – Chapter 3, "Cables and Connectors", page 162. Also outlined in the 220-1201 objectives under 3.1.

NEW QUESTION 22

- (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 23

- (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 26

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

* A. Check the product manual for the procedure:

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

Incorrect Options:

- * B. Use a pry tool to force the cover open: Forcing the cover can cause physical damage to the device.
- * C. Insert the wireless card into the M.2 slot: This step cannot be performed until the cover is properly removed.
- * D. Try to move the cover by sliding it in all directions: Randomly sliding the cover can cause damage if the correct removal method is not followed.

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

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

NEW QUESTION 27

- (Topic 1)

A user brings a laptop to work every morning, correctly seats it in the docking station and then opens the laptop to begin work with no issues After the user left the laptop at home during a two-week vacation the laptop is no longer working. Upon returning to the office, the user reports that the keyboard and display are no longer working Which of the following should the technician ask the user to do first?

- A. Ensure the docking station is plugged in.
- B. Press and release the laptop power button.
- C. Plug the laptop in and let it charge overnight
- D. Connect the laptop directly to the network.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reasoning: Many docking stations provide power and functionality only when the laptop is properly powered on. If the laptop was powered off (e.g., during the vacation), docking it will not automatically turn it on. The technician should first ensure the laptop is powered on by pressing the power button.

This is a common troubleshooting step when laptops in docking stations appear non- functional.

Relevance to CompTIA A+ Core 1: This falls under Objective 5.2, which covers diagnosing and resolving common laptop and mobile device issues.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

* A. Ensure the docking station is plugged in:

While ensuring power to the docking station is important, the scenario specifies that the issue occurred after a vacation. The likelihood of the docking station losing power coincidentally during the vacation is low. Verifying the laptop's power state should be the first step.

* C. Plug the laptop in and let it charge overnight:

There is no indication the laptop's battery is drained. While charging could resolve a dead battery, the user is more likely experiencing an issue where the laptop is powered off but docked, so charging overnight is not the best first step.

* D. Connect the laptop directly to the network:

A network connection will not resolve the primary issue of the keyboard and display not working. Addressing the laptop's power state is a higher priority.

Practical Example:

If a user returns from a vacation and places a powered-off laptop into a docking station, it may not automatically power on. Pressing the power button ensures the laptop is operational and communicating with the docking station.

CompTIA A+ Exam Objective Alignment:

Objective 5.2: Troubleshooting common laptop issues, including power, display, and peripheral connectivity.

NEW QUESTION 32

- (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 34

- (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 35

- (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 38

- (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 Wowing 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 42

- (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 ate 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 47

- (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 49

- (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 54

- (Topic 1)

A technician recently updated the firmware on a dual-BIOS motherboard. Following the update, the system has been stuck in a boot loop and cannot start an OS from any internal or external device. The technician cannot access the UEFI menu either. Which of the following should the technician do next?

- A. Enable the secondary configuration.
- B. Downgrade the firmware via USB.
- C. Start a warranty repair of the motherboard.
- D. Reapply thermal paste to the CPU.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

Dual-BIOS motherboards contain two firmware chips. If the primary BIOS becomes corrupted, the system can failover to the secondary BIOS. Most boards allow manual enabling of the secondary BIOS via a physical switch or jumper.

? Option B: Downgrading firmware may not be possible if the system won't POST or access UEFI.

? Option C: Not necessary until both BIOS chips are non-functional.

? Option D: Thermal paste affects heat dissipation, not BIOS/boot behavior. CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

? Objective 3.5: Given a scenario, troubleshoot problems related to motherboards, RAM, CPU, and power.

NEW QUESTION 59

- (Topic 1)

A technician is troubleshooting 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 61

- (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 64

- (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 66

- (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 67

- (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 68

- (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 72

- (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 76

- (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 78

- (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 80

- (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 83

- (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 88

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 90

- (Topic 1)

A user returns from a trip and discovers a computer that is connected to the LAN times out intermittently Upon investigation, a technician finds the RJ45 pin is not property terminated Which of the following networking tools is most appropriate to fix the issue?

- A. Toner probe
- B. Cable tester

- C. Punchdown
- D. Crimper

Answer: D

Explanation:

* D. Crimper:

A crimper is used to terminate an RJ45 cable properly by attaching the connector to the twisted-pair wires.

If the termination is not done correctly, the connection will be intermittent or fail entirely. Incorrect Options:

* A. Toner probe: Used to locate cables or trace their path, not for terminating RJ45 connectors.

* B. Cable tester: Useful for testing connectivity but does not fix termination issues.

* C. Punchdown: Used to connect wires to a patch panel or keystone jack, not for RJ45 connectors.

Key Takeaway: A crimper is the proper tool for fixing an improperly terminated RJ45 connection.

Reference: CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objectives (220-1201), Domain 2.8 – Using appropriate tools for network troubleshooting.

NEW QUESTION 91

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

=====

NEW QUESTION 96

- (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 100

- (Topic 1)

A computer displays an error message indicating there is insufficient storage when installing applications. The user reports slow application load times. Which of the following replacement components would best resolve this issue?

- A. SSD
- B. USB
- C. HDD
- D. RAM

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

Upgrading to a solid-state drive (SSD) provides more storage space and faster read/write speeds, which resolves both the "insufficient storage" error and slow application loads.

? Option B (USB): Not intended for permanent application storage or performance improvements.

? Option C (HDD): Could solve storage capacity but would not improve speed.

? Option D (RAM): Affects multitasking and memory-intensive tasks, not storage capacity directly.

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 105

- (Topic 1)

A customer reports that the output from their thermal receipt printer has vertical white lines. Which of the following would most likely resolve this issue?

- A. Replacing the ink cartridge
- B. Using the correct paper type
- C. Installing a maintenance kit
- D. Cleaning the heating element

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

Thermal printers create images using a heated print head on specially coated thermal paper. Vertical white lines indicate that part of the heating element is dirty or blocked, preventing heat transfer to the paper. Cleaning the print head (heating element) will restore full functionality.

? Option A: Thermal printers do not use ink or toner, so this is not applicable.

? Option B: Wrong paper could cause blank output, but consistent vertical lines point to the print head.

? Option C: Maintenance kits are typically for laser printers, not thermal printers. CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 109

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 110

- (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 113

- (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 118

- (Topic 1)

A systems administrator deploys BitLocker to all devices. However, one of the desktop PCs is not able to encrypt the boot drive. Which of the following should the administrator check?

- A. TPM
- B. CPU
- C. RAM
- D. HDD

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

BitLocker Drive Encryption in Windows requires a Trusted Platform Module (TPM) to encrypt the boot drive securely. The TPM is a dedicated microcontroller designed to secure hardware through integrated cryptographic keys. It validates system integrity during boot and securely stores the encryption keys. If BitLocker cannot find a TPM or it is disabled in BIOS/UEFI, drive encryption cannot proceed.

BitLocker can function without TPM using a USB startup key, but this compromises some security and is not recommended for managed enterprise environments. Reference:

? "CompTIA A+ Certification All-in-One Exam Guide, Eleventh Edition" by Travis Everett and Andrew Hutz – Chapter 13, page 536–537.

? "CompTIA A+ Guide to Managing and Troubleshooting PCs" by Mark Soper – Chapter 13, page 446–447.

? "CompTIA A+ Complete Study Guide" by Quentin Docter – Chapter 1, page 36–38

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NEW QUESTION 119

- (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 121

- (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 126

- (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.

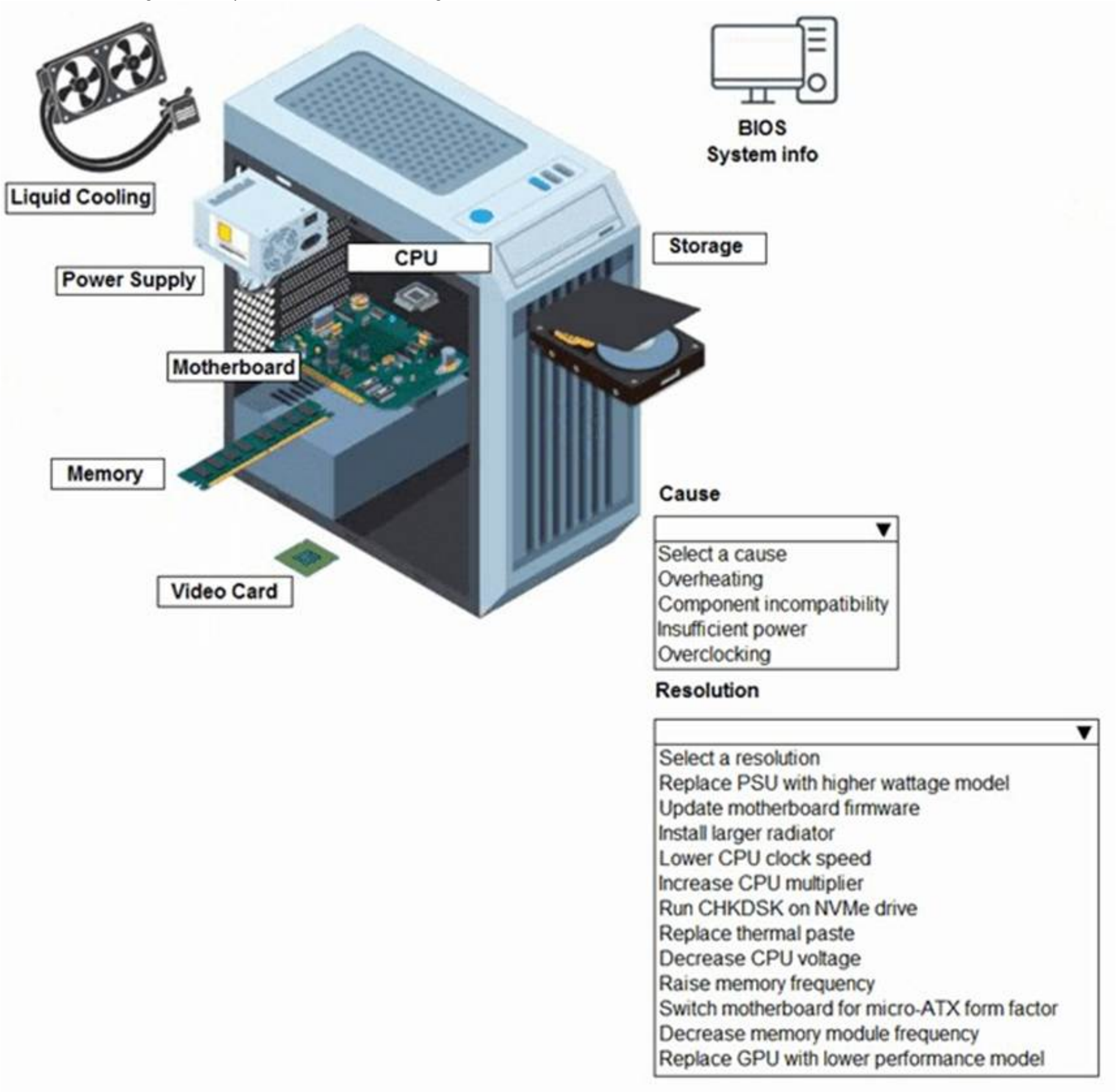
CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 1 (220-1201), Section 2.2, network security concepts.

NEW QUESTION 129

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

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

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



The diagram shows a computer case with various components labeled. The components are: Liquid Cooling, Power Supply, Motherboard, Memory, Video Card, CPU, Storage, and BIOS System info. The BIOS System info is shown as a monitor displaying system information. The CPU is shown as a small square component on the motherboard. The Storage is shown as a hard drive. The Memory is shown as a RAM module. The Video Card is shown as a graphics card. The Power Supply is shown as a power supply unit. The Liquid Cooling is shown as a cooling system with fans and tubing. The Motherboard is shown as the main circuit board. The CPU is shown as the central processing unit. The Storage is shown as the data storage device. The Memory is shown as the random access memory. The Video Card is shown as the graphics processing unit. The Power Supply is shown as the power source. The Liquid Cooling is shown as the cooling system.

Cause

Select a cause

- Overheating
- Component incompatibility
- Insufficient power
- Overclocking

Resolution

Select a resolution

- Replace PSU with higher wattage model
- Update motherboard firmware
- Install larger radiator
- Lower CPU clock speed
- Increase CPU multiplier
- Run CHKDSK on NVMe drive
- Replace thermal paste
- Decrease CPU voltage
- Raise memory frequency
- Switch motherboard for micro-ATX form factor
- Decrease memory module frequency
- Replace GPU with lower performance model

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

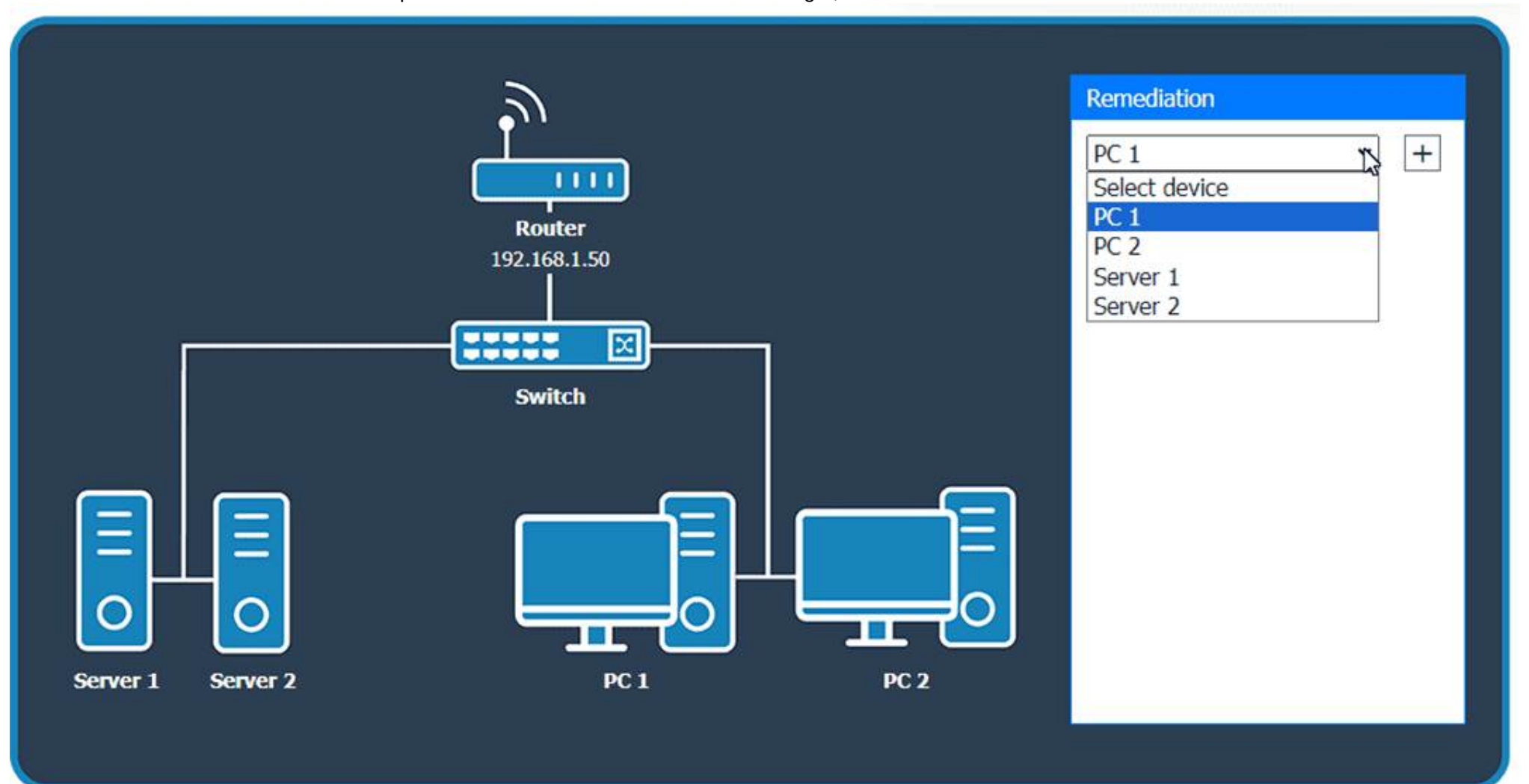
NEW QUESTION 134

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 137

SIMULATION - (Topic 2)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Laptop: IP Address 192.168.1.100 Hardware Address: 00:0A:BF:03:C4:54 Smartphone: IP Address 192.168.1.101 Hardware Address: 09:2C:D0:22:3F:11

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

Laura's Wireless Configuration

WIRELESS SETUP
NETWORK FILTER
ADMINISTRATOR TOOLS

Wireless Network Settings

Enable Wireless: ☒

Wireless Network Name: (Also called the SSID)

Wireless Channel:

Disable SSID Broadcast: ☐

802.11g Only Mode: ☐

Wireless Security Mode

Security Mode:

WPA2

Passphrase:

Confirmed Passphrase:

Laura's House



- 
Wireless Network Name: **Default**
Security Mode: **Open**
Wireless Channel: **11**
- 
Wireless Network Name: **MyWi**
Security Mode: **WEP**
Wireless Channel: **6**
- 
Wireless Network Name: **PatsWiFi**
Security Mode: **WEP**
Wireless Channel: **11**

Laura's Wireless Configuration

WIRELESS SETUP
NETWORK FILTER
ADMINISTRATOR TOOLS

Please enter the same password into both boxes for confirmation.

Password:

Verify Password:

Laura's Wireless Configuration

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

Wireless Network Settings

Enable Wireless:

☐

Wireless Network Name:

default

(Also called the SSID)

Wireless Channel:

6

▼

Disable SSID Broadcast:

☐

802.11g Only Mode:

☐

Wireless Security Mode

Security Mode:

Disable Wireless Security (not recommended)

▼

Laura's Wireless Configuration

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

Turn MAC Filtering ON:

☐

Allow the following MAC Addresses

▼

☐

☐

☐

☐

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
solution as



Wireless Configuration

Wireless 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:

WPA2:

Passphrase:

Confirmed Passphrase:

Save Settings

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



Wireless Configuration



Wireless Setup

Network Filter

Administrator Tools

☒ Turn MAC Filtering ON

Allow the following MAC Addresses

MAC Address

☒ 00:0A:BF:03:C4:54

☒ 09:2C:D0:22:3F:11

☐

☐

Save Settings

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



Wireless Configuration

Wireless Setup

Network Filter

Administrator Tools

ADMIN PASSWORD

Please enter the same password into both boxes for confirmation.

Password:

Secure\$1,

Verify Password:

Secure\$1|

Save Settings

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

NEW QUESTION 139

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 Strippers
- Cable Cutter
- Screwdriver

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

Cables

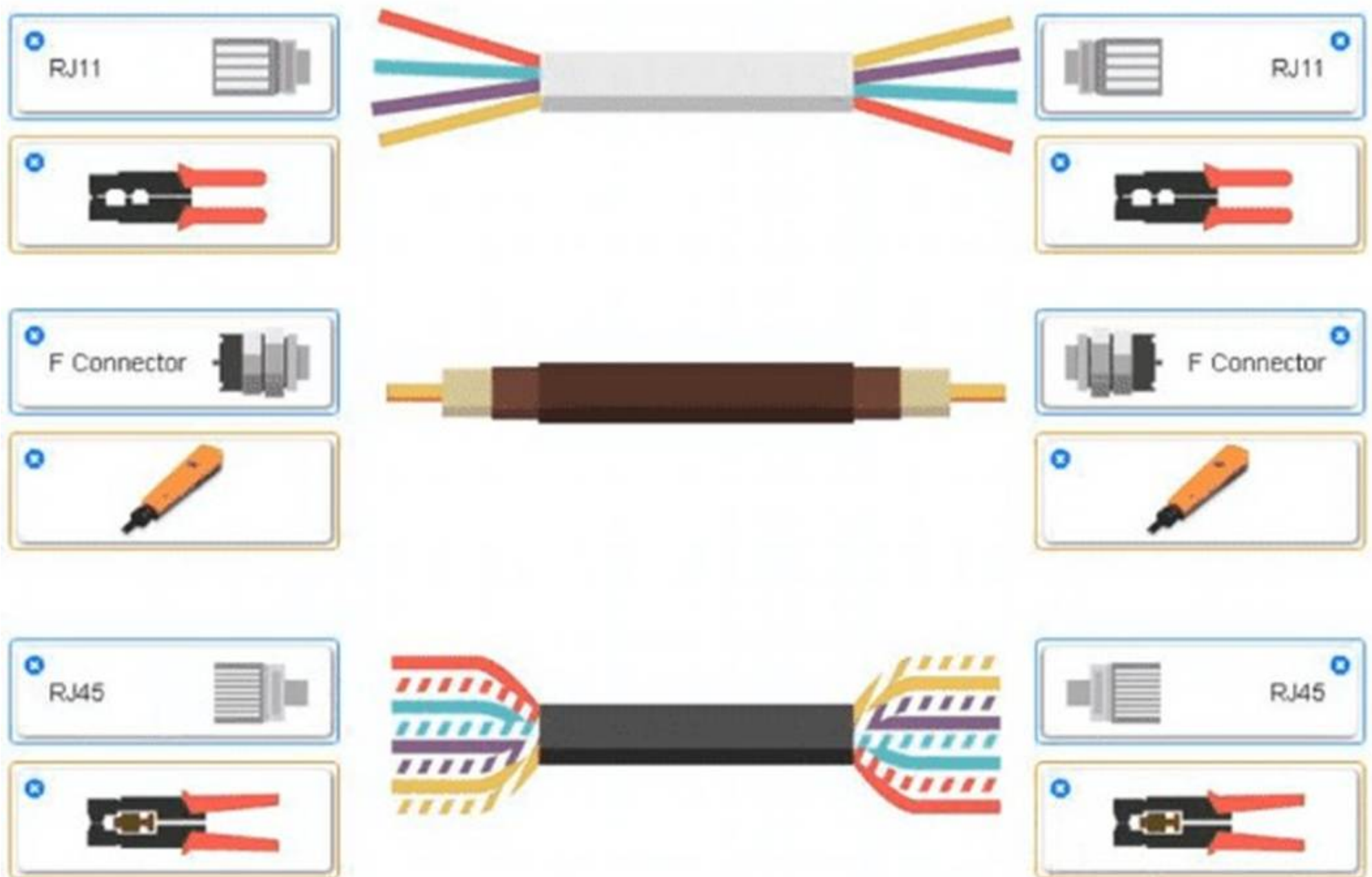
- Ethernet Cable
- Coaxial Cable
- Phone Cable

- 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 143

SIMULATION - (Topic 2)

A user reports poor performance on the application server.

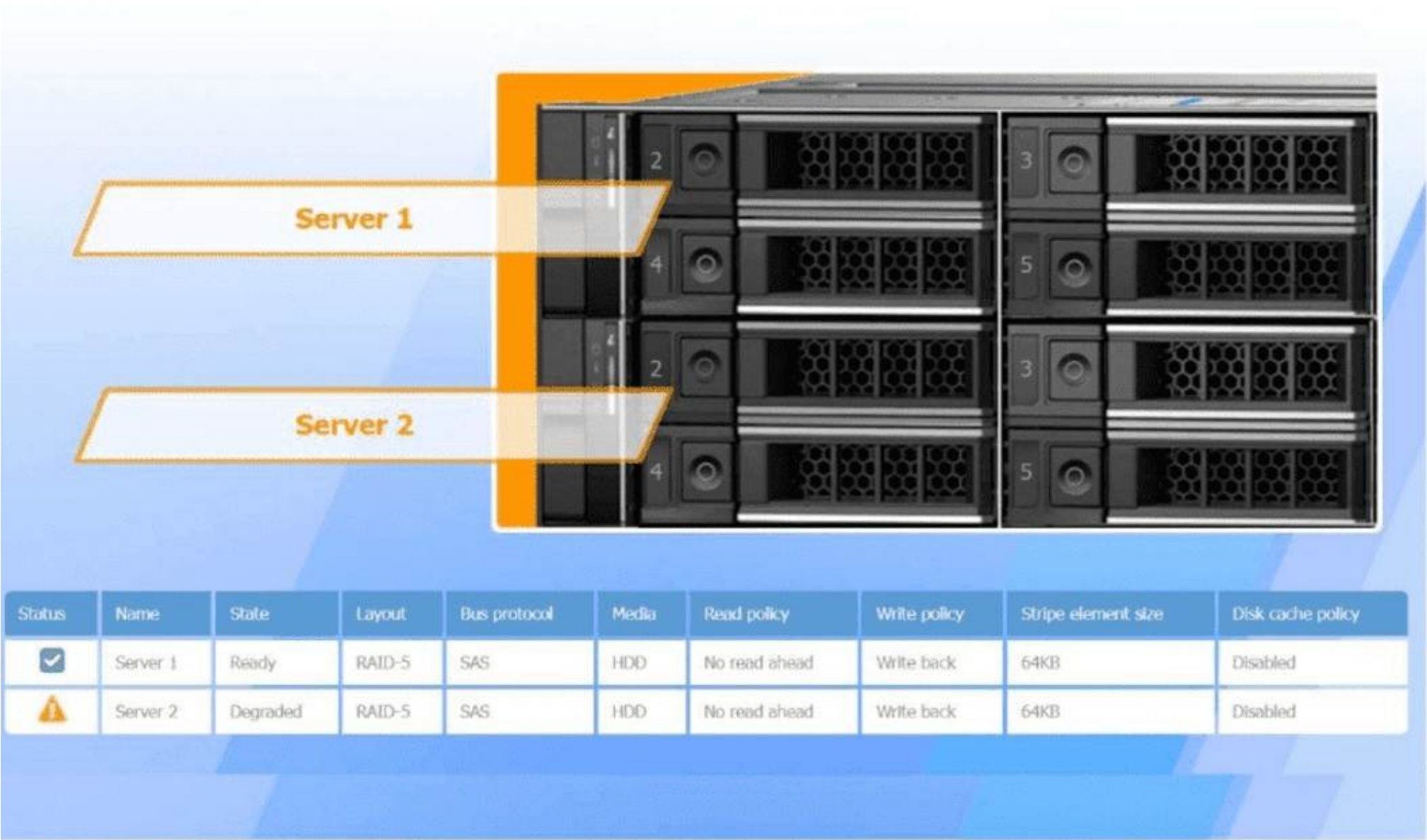
INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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

Reset All button.



The screenshot displays a simulation interface for two server racks, Server 1 and Server 2. Each rack contains four drive bays, numbered 1 to 4. Server 1 is labeled 'Server 1' and Server 2 is labeled 'Server 2'. Below the server racks is a table summarizing the RAID configuration for each server.

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

The degraded status on Server 2 indicates a RAID-5 issue, typically due to a failed or failing drive. In RAID-5 configurations, when one drive fails, the system can still operate but with reduced performance as parity data is used to rebuild missing data on-the-fly. Recommended Replacement Drive:

To minimize performance degradation, the replacement drive should be:

SAS HDD with the same specifications (64KB stripe size, no read-ahead, and write-back policy).

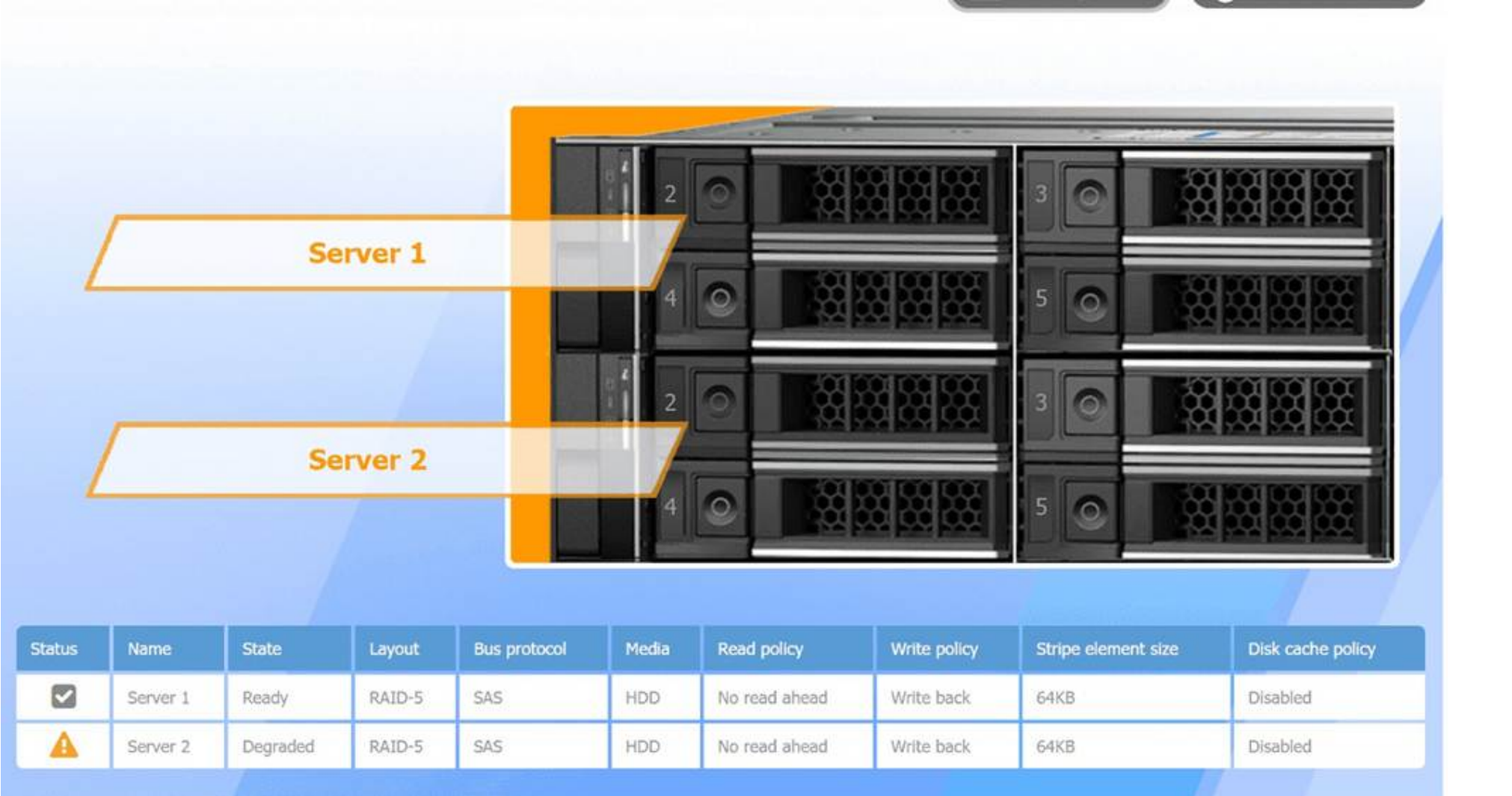
Matching the configuration exactly ensures seamless integration and optimizes recovery speed in the RAID-5 array.

In RAID-5, degraded performance is expected when one drive fails, as parity data needs to rebuild missing information during each read/write process. Replacing the failed drive restores the RAID array to optimal status, reducing the load on existing drives and returning the system to normal read/write performance. The write-back policy and disabled disk cache settings are designed to reduce latency and increase efficiency, essential for handling real-time applications.

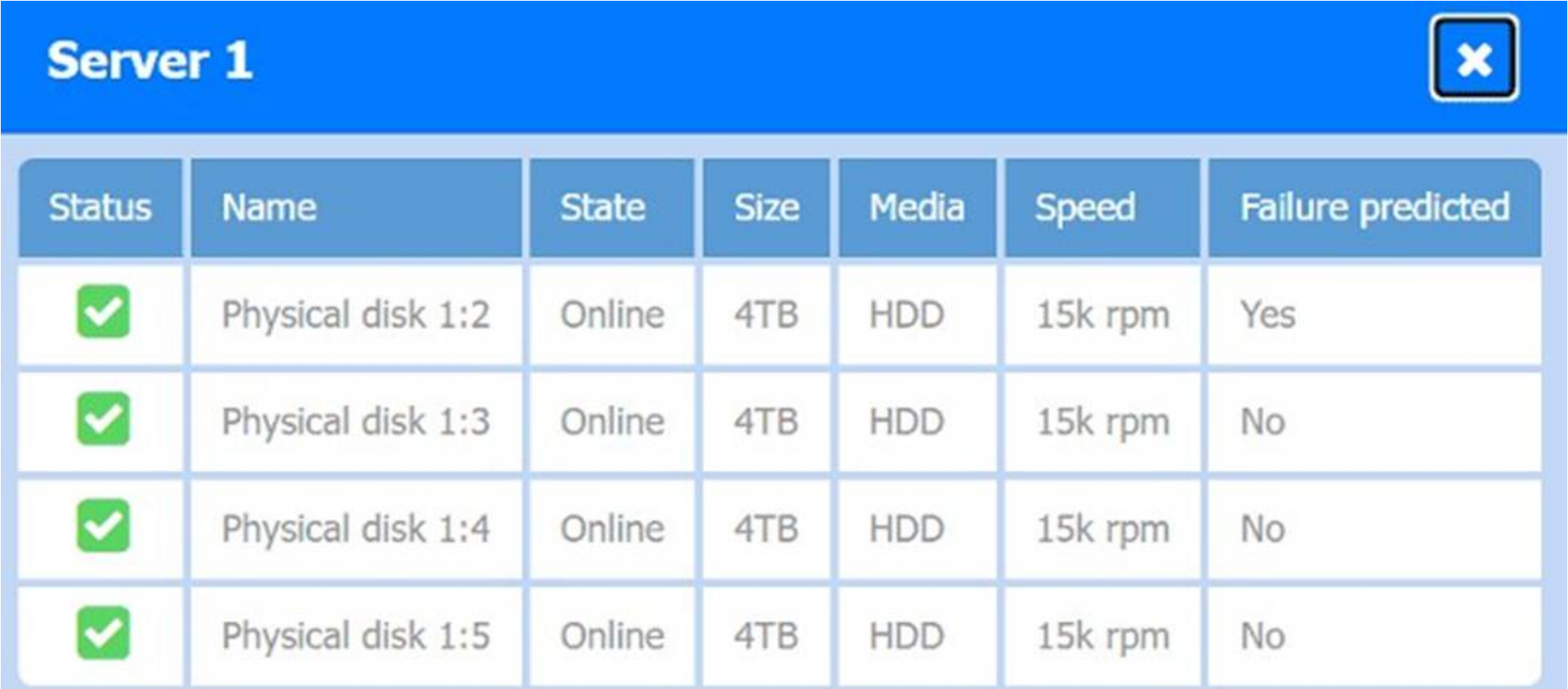
A user reports poor performance on the application server.

INSTRUCTIONS

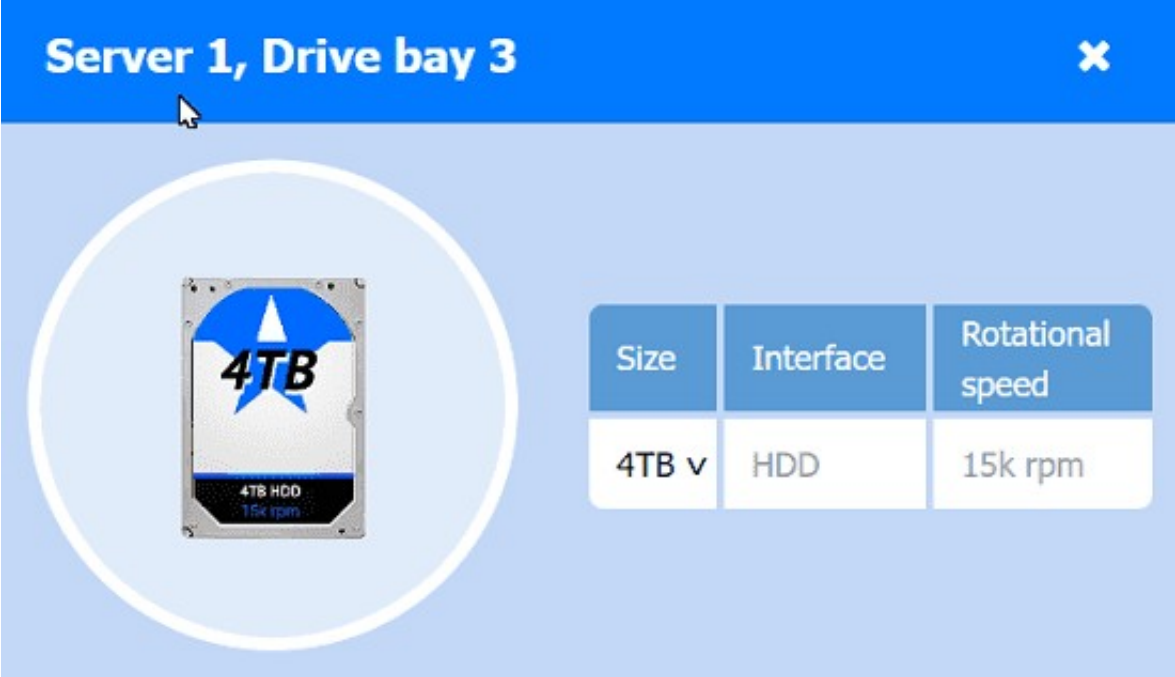
Click on Server 1 and Server 2 and review the information presented in each chart to determine which drives need to be replaced. Select the appropriate replacement drive that should be used, for the least performance degradation to the server.



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



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



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

Server 1, Drive bay 4



Size	Interface	Rotational speed
4TB v	HDD	15k rpm

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

Server 1, Drive bay 5



Size	Interface	Rotational speed
4TB v	HDD	15k rpm

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

Server 2, Drive bay 2



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

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

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

Server 2, Drive bay 3



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

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

NEW QUESTION 147
.....

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