

## 220-1201 Dumps

### CompTIA A+ Certification Exam: Core 1

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### NEW QUESTION 1

- (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 2

- (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 3

- (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 4

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

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

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

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

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

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

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

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#### NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 1)

The output from a dot matrix printer has become lighter over time. Which of the following should a technician do to fix the issue?

- A. Clean the printhead.
- B. Replace the ribbon.
- C. Install a maintenance kit.
- D. Calibrate the alignment.

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

Dot matrix printers use an inked ribbon that physically contacts the paper through tiny pins. Over time, the ribbon wears out or dries up, resulting in faded or light print output. Replacing the ribbon restores print quality.

? Option A: Cleaning helps with image clarity, not ink density.

? Option C: Maintenance kits apply to laser printers, not dot matrix.

? Option D: Calibration affects print position, not darkness. CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

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

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#### NEW QUESTION 6

- (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 7

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 8

- (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 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 14

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following types of connectors does an IDE hard drive use for power?

- A. F type

- B. SC
- C. Molex
- D. Lightning

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

An IDE hard drive uses a Molex connector for power. This 4-pin connector is a standard for older drives.

Why Not A (F type): F type connectors are used for coaxial cables in video and internet applications.

Why Not B (SC): SC connectors are for fiber optic cables.

Why Not D (Lightning): Lightning connectors are for Apple devices.

CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 1 (220-1201), Section 3.1, cable types and connectors.

**NEW QUESTION 18**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 20**

- (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 23**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

A valid public IP address must fall outside the private IP address ranges: 10.0.0.0 to 10.255.255.255 172.16.0.0 to 172.31.255.255 192.168.0.0 to

192.168.255.255 66.157.195.20 is outside these ranges, making it a public IP address. Why Not A, C, D: These IPs fall within private IP address ranges.

CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 1 (220-1201), Section 2.6, IP addressing.

**NEW QUESTION 26**

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following DNS record types is used to direct email to a mail server?

- A. CNAME
- B. SRV
- C. MX
- D. SOA

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

An MX (Mail Exchange) record specifies the mail server responsible for receiving email for a domain.

Why Not A (CNAME): CNAME is used for domain aliasing, not for email delivery. Why Not B (SRV): SRV records are used to locate specific services, not mail servers.

Why Not D (SOA): SOA records provide domain information but do not handle email. CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 1 (220-1201), Section 2.6, DNS record types.

#### NEW QUESTION 27

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

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

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

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

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

? Objective 2.4: Compare and contrast common networking hardware.

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#### NEW QUESTION 29

- (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 31

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following port numbers are associated with email traffic? (Select two).

- A. 23
- B. 25
- C. 67
- D. 110
- E. 137
- F. 443

**Answer: BD**

#### Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

To answer this question, we need to identify the port numbers associated with email protocols used in client-server communication.

Port 25 (SMTP - Simple Mail Transfer Protocol):

This port is primarily used for sending emails between mail servers and from mail clients to mail servers (sending outbound mail).

SMTP is an essential protocol for email traffic.

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

Port 110 (POP3 - Post Office Protocol v3):

POP3 is used for retrieving emails from a mail server. It is commonly used for downloading email messages to a local client, after which the messages are deleted from the server.

While not as commonly used today (due to IMAP being preferred), POP3 is still a recognized email protocol, and its association with port 110 makes it a valid answer.

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

Incorrect Options:

\* A. Port 23: This is the Telnet protocol used for remote terminal access. It is not related to email traffic.

\* C. Port 67: This port is associated with the DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) server-to-client communications. It is unrelated to email.

\* E. Port 137: This port is part of NetBIOS, used for name resolution in legacy Windows environments. It is not relevant to email traffic.

\* F. Port 443: This port is used for HTTPS (secure web traffic) and is unrelated to email protocols.

Key Takeaway: The two correct port numbers associated with email traffic are B. 25 (SMTP) for sending emails and D. 110 (POP3) for retrieving emails.

#### NEW QUESTION 36

- (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 37**

- (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 38**

- (Topic 1)

A user reported performance issues on a computer after a recent OS update. A technician is confident that rolling back the system will resolve the issue. Which of the following steps should the technician take next?

- A. Document the findings.
- B. Investigate any recent infrastructure changes.
- C. Initiate the system restore
- D. Verify full system functionality.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

\* C. Initiate the system restore:

If the technician is confident that rolling back the system to a previous restore point will resolve the issue, the next logical step is to initiate the System Restore process. System Restore allows the system to revert to a state before the OS update, which can eliminate the performance issues caused by the update.

Incorrect Options:

\* A. Document the findings: Documentation is important but should occur after resolving the issue.

\* B. Investigate any recent infrastructure changes: This is unnecessary if the issue is already attributed to the OS update.

\* D. Verify full system functionality: This step should be performed after the System Restore is completed.

Key Takeaway: When confident that rolling back will resolve the issue, the technician should proceed with initiating a System Restore to revert the OS.

Reference: CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objectives (220-1201), Domain 5.4 – Troubleshooting OS problems.

**NEW QUESTION 43**

- (Topic 1)

Each floor at a new corporate facility will have four printers available for all users to print from. All of the printers will be connected with RJ45 and not joined to a domain. Which of the following needs to be set up to accomplish this task? (Select two).

- A. Printer shares
- B. DHCP server
- C. Print server
- D. Printer subnet
- E. SMB configuration
- F. Printer Wi-Fi settings

**Answer:** AC

**Explanation:**

To allow multiple users to print to networked printers:

Printer shares enable users to access printers shared on the network. Print servers manage print jobs and provide centralized control of printing. Why Not B (DHCP server): DHCP is unrelated to print management.

Why Not D (Printer subnet): Subnets group devices but don't manage printing.

Why Not E (SMB configuration): SMB is for file sharing, not specifically print management. Why Not F (Printer Wi-Fi settings): These settings are irrelevant since the printers use

Ethernet.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 48

- (Topic 1)

A technician is installing a new high-end graphics card that uses a 12VHPWR connector. Which of the following is the maximum wattage supported by this power connector?

- A. 400W
- B. MOW
- C. 600W
- D. 700W

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 49

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 50

- (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 53

- (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 54

- (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 58

- (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 61

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

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

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

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

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

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 64

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

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

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

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

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

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 69**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 70**

- (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 71**

- (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 75**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 80**

- (Topic 1)

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

- A. Toner probe
- B. Cable tester
- C. Punchdown
- D. Crimper

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

\* D. Crimper:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 85**

- (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 86

- (Topic 1)

A security team wants to implement compliance controls that only permits the installation of company-approved software on user laptops. Which of the following should the IT department deploy?

- A. EDR
- B. VPN
- C. MDM
- D. SaaS

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Mobile Device Management (MDM) allows IT departments to enforce compliance controls, such as restricting the installation of unapproved software, on laptops and mobile devices. Why Not A (EDR): Endpoint Detection and Response focuses on detecting and mitigating security threats, not compliance controls.

Why Not B (VPN): Virtual Private Networks provide secure connections but do not enforce software installation policies.

Why Not D (SaaS): Software as a Service refers to software delivery models and does not enforce compliance controls.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 90

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

Incorrect Options:

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

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

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

Key Takeaway:

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

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

connector types, including fiber optic cables.

#### NEW QUESTION 93

- (Topic 1)

A user is receiving many unsolicited emails. Which of the following controls can be configured to best reduce these types of emails?

- A. Load balancer
- B. Spam gateway
- C. Mail forwarding
- D. Proxy servers

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

A spam gateway filters unsolicited emails at the server level, significantly reducing spam before it reaches user inboxes.

Why Not A (Load balancer): Load balancers distribute traffic but don't filter spam. Why Not C (Mail forwarding): Forwarding doesn't filter spam.

Why Not D (Proxy servers): Proxies control web traffic, not email filtering.

CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 2 (220-1102), Section 2.10, email security controls.

#### NEW QUESTION 94

- (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 96**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

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

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

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

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

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

? Objective 4.1: Compare and contrast cloud computing concepts.

=====

**NEW QUESTION 101**

- (Topic 1)

A user reports that the printouts from a laser printer have lines and smudges on them. The printer is also intermittently misfeeding the paper. Which of the following components should a technician replace to address this issue?

- A. Fuser
- B. Maintenance kit
- C. Corona wire
- D. Toner cartridge

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

A maintenance kit for a laser printer often includes rollers, fuser, and other parts that wear out over time. If the printer is smudging and misfeeding, it's a sign that multiple components are failing, which a maintenance kit is designed to resolve.

? Option A (Fuser): May cause smudging if it's not heating correctly, but it won't resolve paper misfeeds alone.

? Option C (Corona wire): Can cause poor image quality if dirty but doesn't affect paper feeding.

? Option D (Toner cartridge): Can cause streaks if defective, but not paper feed issues.

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 105**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

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

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

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

? Option C (PCL):Printer Command Language — relates to printer drivers, not file sharing or access.  
CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:  
? Objective 3.4: Given a scenario, install and configure printers.

#### NEW QUESTION 110

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

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

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

Reference:

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 115

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

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

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

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

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

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 116

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

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

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

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

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

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 117

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

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

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

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

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

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 119**

- (Topic 1)

A user connects their laptop to a projector in a conference room. Once connected, the user reports the screen is smaller at the bottom than at the top. The user tries restarting the laptop and then disconnecting and reconnecting the cable to the projector. Which of the following should a technician do to resolve the issue?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 122**

- (Topic 1)

A user is unable to access secure applications on their tablet when working from home a couple days per week, but the applications work when in the office. Which of the following services most likely needs to be reconfigured to allow for remote work?

- A. Global Positioning System
- B. Mobile device management
- C. Wi-Fi Protected Access
- D. Near-field communication

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

Mobile Device Management (MDM) software often controls access to corporate resources based on location, network, or VPN status. If the MDM is not configured to allow access from outside the office or via home networks, the apps may be blocked. This is the most probable cause if apps work only on-premises.

? Option A: GPS is used for location services, not access control.

? Option C: WPA is a Wi-Fi security protocol, not related to access restrictions.

? Option D: NFC enables close-range communication — irrelevant to app access. CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 126**

- (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 129**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 134**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

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

Cleaning the port or inspecting it for wear resolves the issue.

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

**NEW QUESTION 137**

- (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 140**

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 PC case with various components labeled. On the left side, there is a liquid cooling system, a power supply, a motherboard, memory modules, and a video card. In the center, the CPU is labeled. On the right side, there is a storage drive and a BIOS system info icon. Below the diagram, there are two dropdown menus for 'Cause' and 'Resolution'.

**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

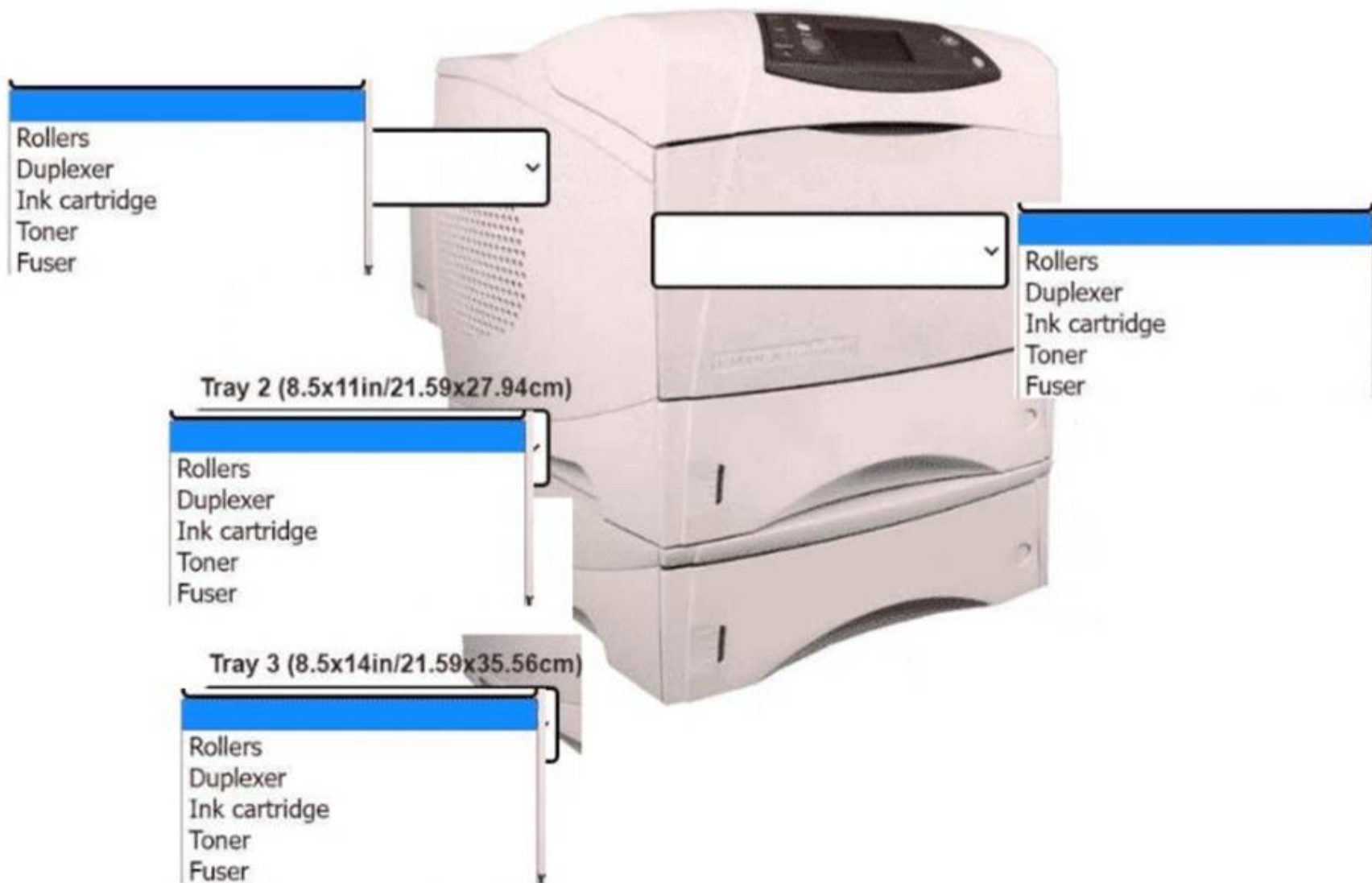
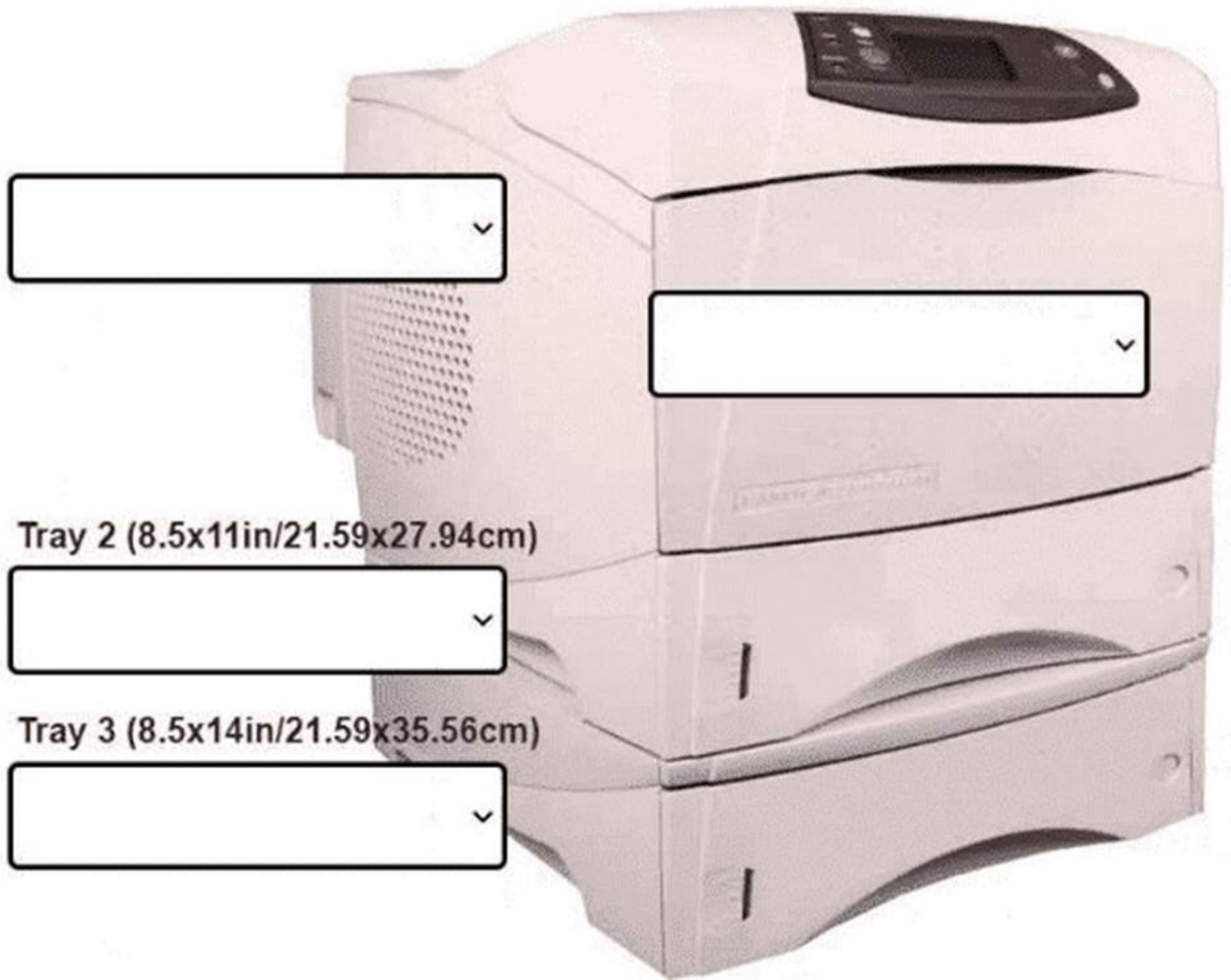
**Explanation:**

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 144**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

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



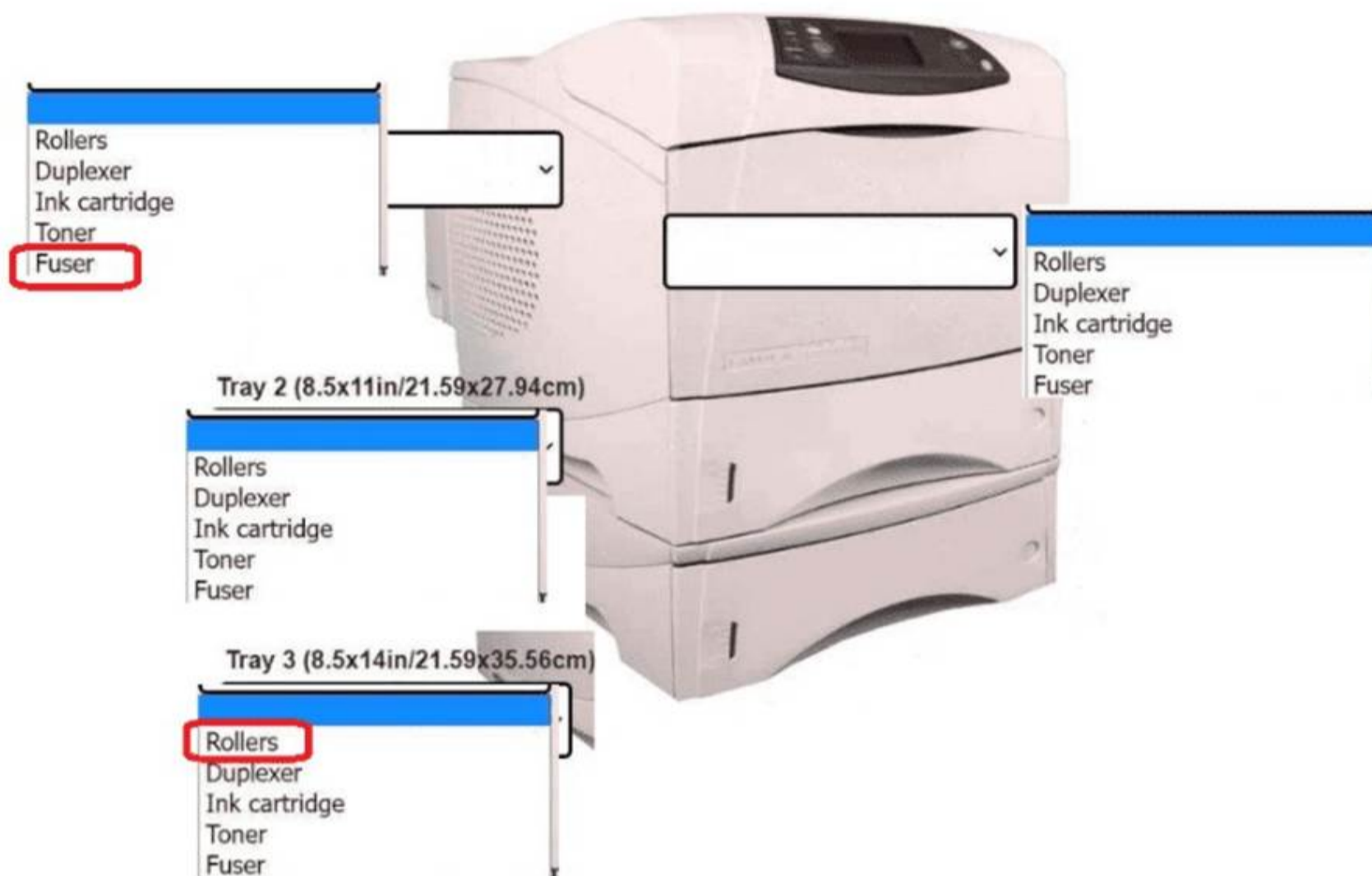
**INSTRUCTIONS**

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



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

**NEW QUESTION 146**

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 diagram shows two server racks, Server 1 and Server 2, with their respective RAID configurations. Server 1 is in a 'Ready' state, while Server 2 is in a 'Degraded' state. The table below provides the configuration details 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.

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 computer server with many black and silver parts  
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### Server 1

Status	Name	State	Size	Media	Speed	Failure predicted
✓	Physical disk 1:2	Online	4TB	HDD	15k rpm	Yes
✓	Physical disk 1:3	Online	4TB	HDD	15k rpm	No
✓	Physical disk 1:4	Online	4TB	HDD	15k rpm	No
✓	Physical disk 1:5	Online	4TB	HDD	15k rpm	No


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### Server 1, Drive bay 3

Size	Interface	Rotational speed
4TB v	HDD	15k rpm

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**Server 1, Drive bay 4** ✕



Size	Interface	Rotational speed
4TB v	HDD	15k rpm

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**Server 1, Drive bay 5** ✕



Size	Interface	Rotational speed
4TB v	HDD	15k rpm

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**Server 2, Drive bay 2** ✕

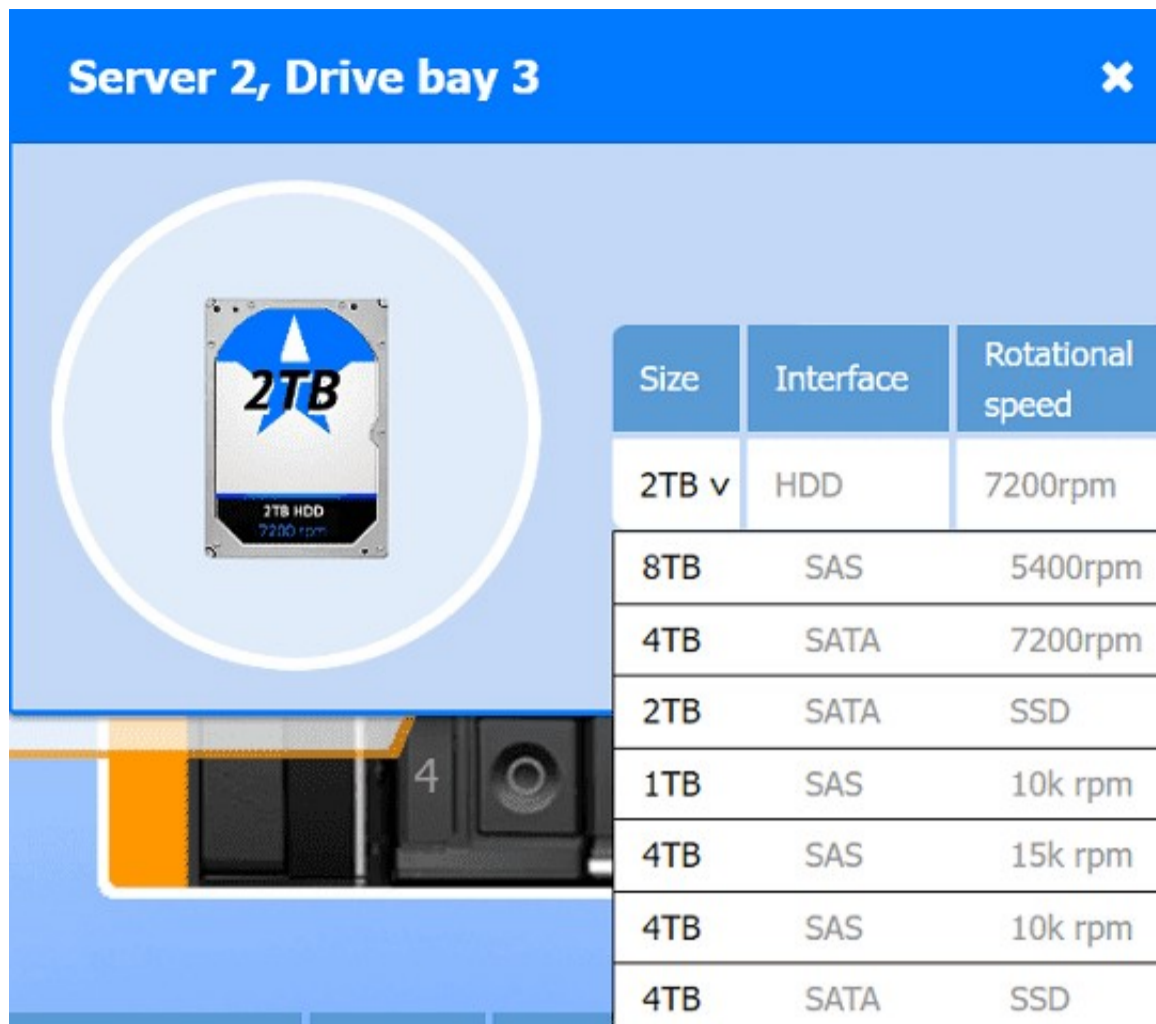


Size	Interface	Rotational speed
2TB v	HDD	7200rpm
8TB	SAS	5400rpm
4TB	SATA	7200rpm
2TB	SATA	SSD

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

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**NEW QUESTION 151**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

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

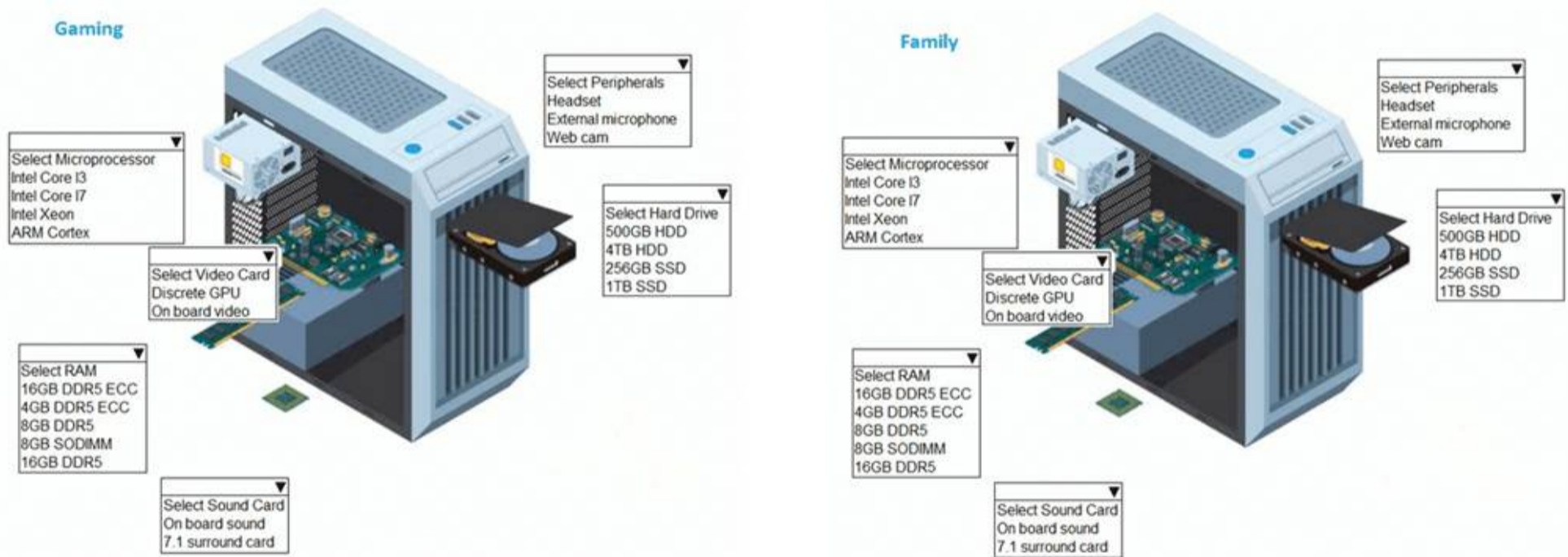
- Playing the newest games at a high frame rate
- Fast game load times
- Enough storage to have several games installed at once
- High-end audio
- No concern about cost

Running the current Windows OS

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

Minimal cost, as long as it meets the requirements

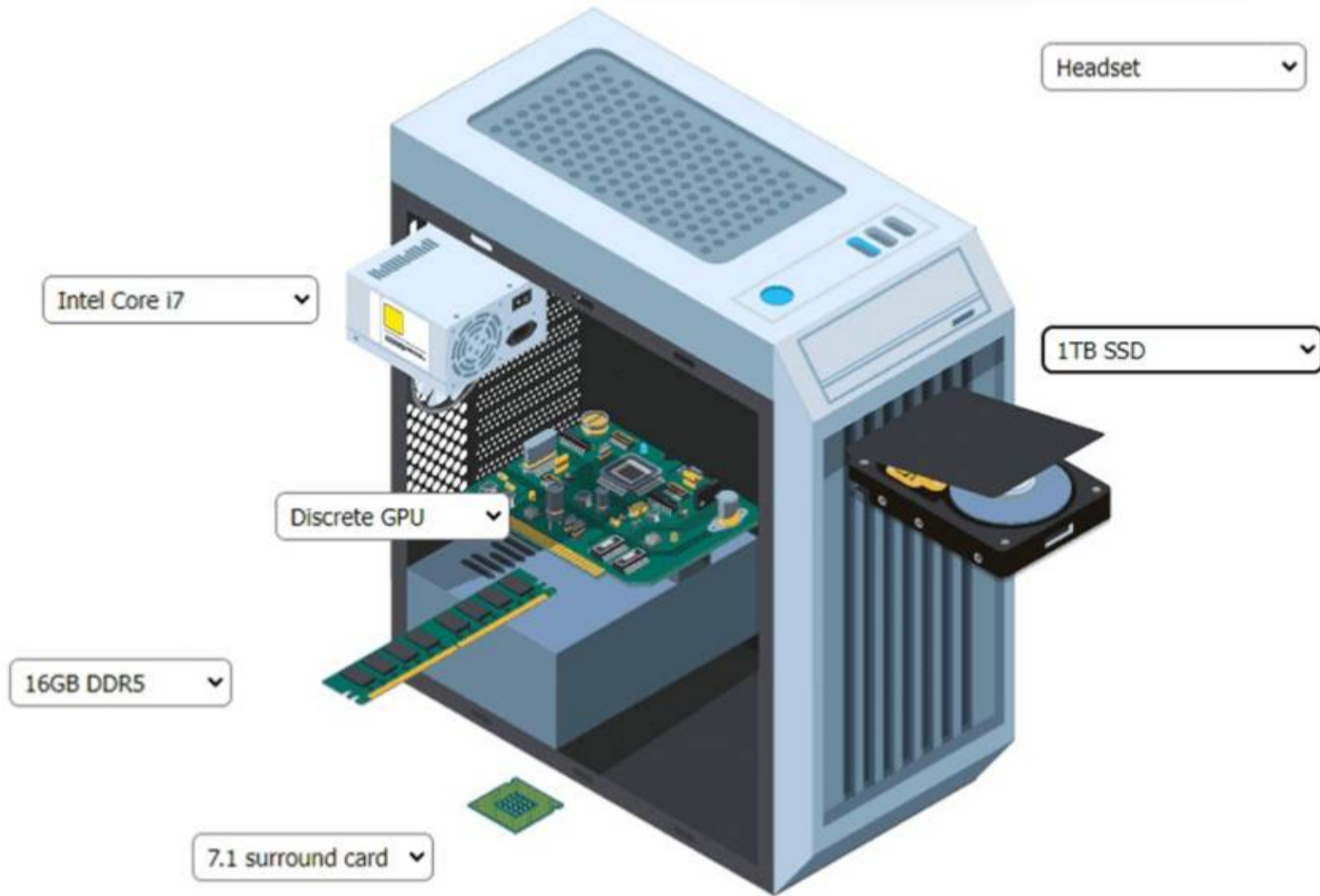
Running the current Windows OS



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

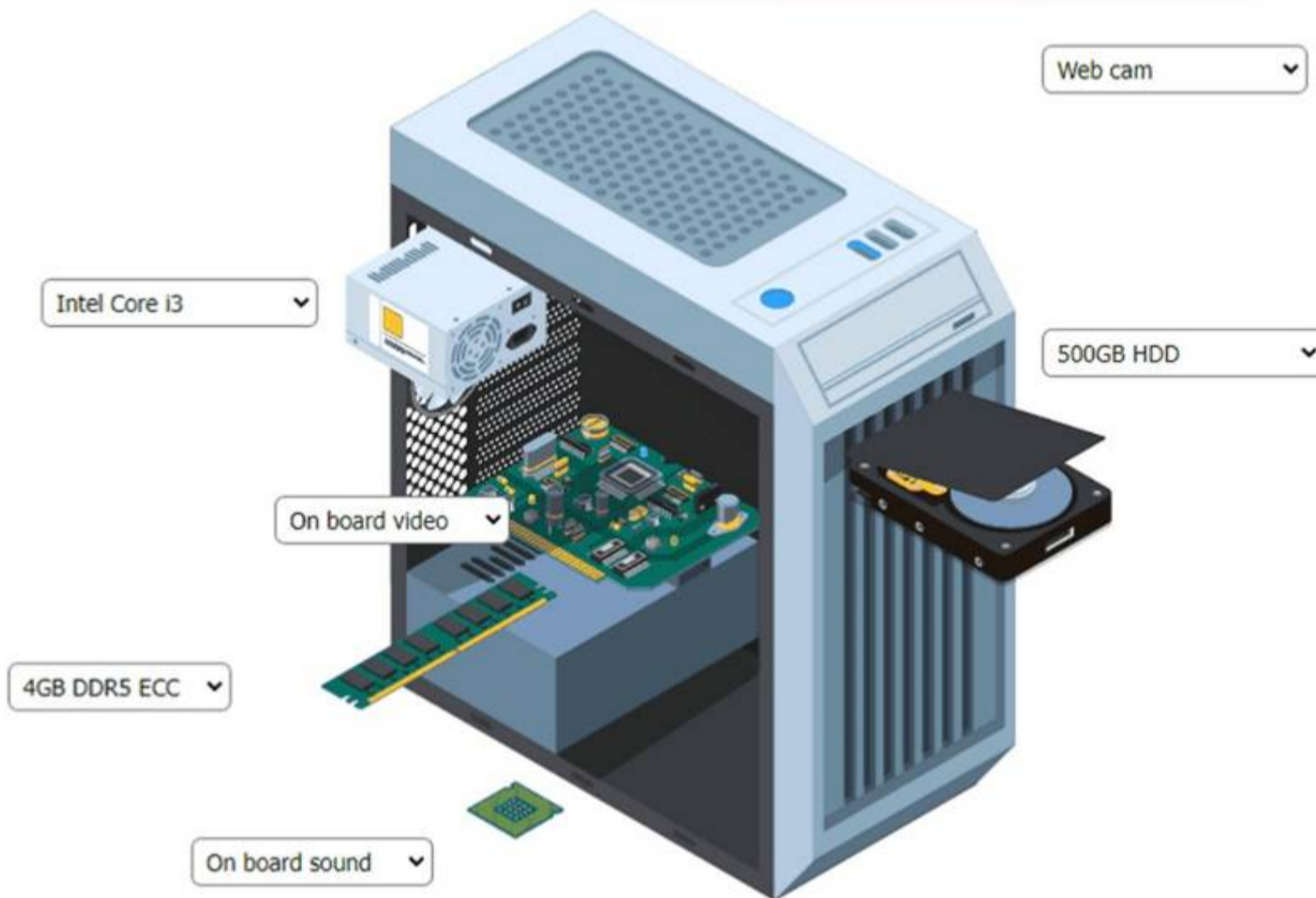


A computer tower with a hard drive and a hard drive AI-generated content may be incorrect.

GAMING FAMILY

Show Question

Reset All Answers



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

NEW QUESTION 152

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