

# CompTIA

## Exam Questions 220-1201

CompTIA A+ Certification Exam: Core 1



#### NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 1)

A human resources department uses a network shared with other departments to produce a variety of printed resources for legal retention. The human resources department only wants its members to have access to these materials. Which of the following should the technician implement?

- A. Security groups
- B. Audit logs
- C. Time-of-day access
- D. Print server

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Security groups are used to manage access permissions to network resources, ensuring only authorized HR department members can access the shared materials.

Why Not B (Audit logs): Audit logs monitor activity but do not restrict access.

Why Not C (Time-of-day access): Time-of-day access limits when users can access resources but doesn't specify user permissions.

Why Not D (Print server): A print server manages print jobs but does not control file access. CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 2 (220-1102), Section 2.5, access control and permissions.

#### 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)

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 8**

- (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 9**

- (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's 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 10**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 10**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

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

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

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

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

? Objective 2.1: Compare and contrast cloud computing concepts.

**NEW QUESTION 12**

- (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 16

- (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 21

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 22

- (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 23

- (Topic 1)

Users working with large files back up the files to external hard drives. One user's files take longer to back up than other users' files. The user has tried backing up the files to other users' drives with the same results. Which of the following steps should the technician take first to correct this issue?

- A. Replace the hard drive's USB cable.
- B. Defragment the user's external hard drive.
- C. Update the storage drivers on the user's system.
- D. Instruct the user to compress the files.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

If a hard drive is heavily fragmented, file read/write operations can take significantly longer, causing slow backup speeds. Defragmenting the drive organizes the data for more efficient access.

Why Not A (Replace the hard drive's USB cable): A faulty cable would typically cause disconnections or errors, not just slower speeds.

Why Not C (Update the storage drivers): This might help if the issue is with system drivers, but the described symptoms point to a fragmentation issue.

Why Not D (Compress the files): Compression reduces file size but does not address the root cause of the slow backups.

CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 2 (220-1102), Section 3.1, storage troubleshooting.

### NEW QUESTION 26

- (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 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 32

- (Topic 1)

A customer reports slow network speeds. Which of the following components is most likely failing?

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

A Network Interface Card (NIC) is the hardware responsible for network connectivity. If the NIC is failing or underperforming (e.g., due to a bad driver, hardware fault, or misconfiguration), it can cause slow or unstable network speeds.

? Option A (CPU): A failing CPU affects overall system performance but not specifically network speed.

? Option C (HDD): A slow hard drive causes application lag, but not poor network performance.

? Option D (RAM): Affects multitasking and speed, not network throughput. CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

? Objective 3.5: Given a scenario, troubleshoot problems related to wired and wireless networks.

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#### NEW QUESTION 34

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** CE

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 35

- (Topic 1)

After a technician installs a new motherboard, the computer will not start and fails POST. The technician verifies the power supply is functioning as expected, and the CPU is installed correctly. Which of the following steps should the technician complete next?

- A. Flash the BIOS.
- B. Check the CMOS battery.
- C. Reseat the RAM.
- D. Reinstall the old motherboard.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

A common reason for a POST failure after a motherboard installation is improperly seated RAM. The system requires working memory to successfully complete POST. Reseating (removing and reinserting) the RAM ensures it's making proper contact with the motherboard.

? Option A: Flashing the BIOS is not possible if the system won't POST.

? Option B: A dead CMOS battery can cause BIOS settings to reset, but it usually won't prevent POST entirely.

? Option D: Reinstalling the old motherboard is premature — basic troubleshooting steps should be completed first.

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 40

- (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 41

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 44**

- (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 47**

- (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. 600W
- 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 (600W): 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 52**

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is a benefit of using a VLAN?

- A. It minimizes collision domains.
- B. It provides private access to cloud resources.
- C. It increases network address space.
- D. It enables secure network segmentation.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

A VLAN (Virtual Local Area Network) segments a physical network into separate logical networks, enhancing security by isolating traffic.

Why Not A (Minimizes collision domains): VLANs manage broadcast domains, not collision domains.

Why Not B (Provides private access to cloud resources): VLANs operate within a local network, not cloud-specific.

Why Not C (Increases network address space): VLANs do not affect address space. CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 1 (220-1201), Section 2.6, VLAN concepts.

**NEW QUESTION 54**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

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

\* A. Multimode Fiber (Correct Answer):

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

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

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

Incorrect Options:

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

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

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

Key Takeaway:

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

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

### NEW QUESTION 55

- (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 60

- (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 62

- (Topic 1)

A user routinely connects and disconnects multiple devices from a laptop. Which of the following options should a technician recommend to facilitate ease of user mobility?

- A. Serial interfaces
- B. Docking station
- C. Network switch
- D. USB hub

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Reasoning: A docking station is designed to provide a central connection point for multiple peripherals, such as monitors, keyboards, mice, and network cables. It allows users to quickly connect or disconnect all devices by simply docking or undocking their laptop, improving mobility and reducing wear and tear on individual ports.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

\* A. Serial interfaces:

Serial interfaces are outdated and rarely used in modern laptops or peripherals. They are not practical for facilitating the connection of multiple devices.

\* C. Network switch:

A network switch is used to connect multiple devices to a network, but it does not simplify the connection of peripherals to a laptop.

\* D. USB hub:

A USB hub can extend the number of available USB ports but lacks the full functionality of a docking station, such as video output or Ethernet connectivity.

Practical Example:

A user with a laptop, external monitors, keyboard, and mouse can use a docking station to connect all devices with a single action, instead of plugging in each device manually.

CompTIA A+ Exam Objective Alignment:

Objective 5.2: Explain device interfaces, connection types, and usage of docking stations.

#### NEW QUESTION 64

- (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 66

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following resolutions is commonly known as Ultra HD?

- A. 1920x1080
- B. 2048x1080
- C. 3840x2160
- D. 7680x4320

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

Ultra HD (UHD), also referred to as 4K UHD, has a resolution of 3840x2160. It's four times the resolution of standard 1080p (Full HD), offering more screen real estate and sharper images.

? Option A (1920x1080): Full HD (FHD), not UHD.

? Option B (2048x1080): DCI 2K — used in cinema, not common for Ultra HD.

? Option D (7680x4320): Known as 8K UHD, not standard Ultra HD. CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

? Objective 1.7: Compare and contrast display technologies and their features.

=====

#### NEW QUESTION 69

- (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 71

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

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

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

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

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

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

? Objective 4.1: Compare and contrast cloud computing concepts.

=====

**NEW QUESTION 74**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

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

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

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

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

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

? Objective 4.1: Compare and contrast cloud computing concepts.

=====

**NEW QUESTION 77**

- (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 82**

- (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 85

- (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 90

- (Topic 1)

A user reports that their desktop PC does not turn on. Which of the following components would most likely cause the issue?

- A. PSU
- B. GPU
- C. RAM
- D. CPU

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

If a desktop fails to power on entirely, the most probable cause is a faulty Power Supply Unit (PSU). If there are no lights, fans, or POST beeps, the PSU may have failed, cutting off all power to the motherboard and components.

? Option B (GPU): Could prevent video output, but the system would still power on and beep.

? Option C (RAM): Missing or faulty RAM would cause POST errors but not prevent startup entirely.

? Option D (CPU): A bad CPU may cause POST failure, but the system would usually at least power on.

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

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

=====

#### NEW QUESTION 92

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.

- 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 96**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

A technician is diagnosing several device issues reported by employees.

**INSTRUCTIONS**

Click on each device to review the issue. Then select the appropriate issue and solution from the drop-down menu. Each option may be used more than once.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**



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

**NEW QUESTION 101**

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