

2024 New Training Course 220-1101 Tutorial Preparation Guide [Q311-Q334]



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2024 New Training Course 220-1101 Tutorial Preparation Guide Dumps of 220-1101 Cover all the requirements of the Real Exam

CompTIA 220-1101 (CompTIA A+ Certification Exam: Core 1) is an entry-level certification exam designed for individuals who want to establish their career in the information technology field. 220-1101 exam is the first step towards earning the CompTIA A+ certification, which is a globally recognized credential in the IT industry. 220-1101 exam tests the candidate's knowledge and skills in various areas such as hardware, software, networking, security, and troubleshooting. 220-1101 exam is ideal for individuals who want to succeed in their IT career and demonstrate their proficiency in the foundational concepts of IT.

CompTIA 220-1101 (CompTIA A+ Certification Exam: Core 1) Certification Exam is a globally recognized certification that validates the skills required for entry-level IT professionals. 220-1101 exam is designed to test the knowledge and skills of individuals in computer hardware, software, and networking. CompTIA A+ Certification Exam: Core 1 certification is a strong foundation for a career in IT, and it is recognized by employers worldwide.

Q311. A technician is replacing a ribbon on a printer that produces faded text and Images when priming. Which of the following types of primers is the technician working on?

- * Impact
- * Inkjet
- * Laser
- * Thermal

An impact printer is a type of printer that uses a ribbon to produce text and images on paper. If an impact printer is producing faded text and images when printing, it could be due to a worn-out ribbon that needs to be replaced. The technician would need to replace the ribbon on the impact printer to resolve the issue.

A ribbon is a consumable component used in impact printers that uses a cloth or plastic strip coated with ink to produce text and images on paper. Examples of impact printers include dot matrix printers and line printers.

References: Study Guide Section 4.6 – Printer technologies

Q312. A user takes a tablet to a technician because the cursor on it keeps drifting. The technician notices the screen does not appear to be damaged. Which of the following is the most likely cause of the cursor issue?

- * The screen is physically damaged.
- * The screen rotation is incorrect.
- * The touch-pen battery is depleted.
- * The screen needs to be recalibrated.

The screen needs to be recalibrated. The cursor drift is a common symptom of a misaligned touch screen, which can be caused by physical shocks, temperature changes, or software updates. The screen can be recalibrated using the tablet's settings or a utility program. The screen is not physically damaged, as there is no visible crack or break. The screen rotation is not related to the cursor drift, as it only affects the orientation of the display. The touch-pen battery is not relevant, as the cursor drift occurs even without using the pen.

Reference: [CompTIA A+ Core 1 (220-1101) Certification Study Guide], page 15.

Q313. A user sends a print job to a network printer, and the print job uses double the amount of paper as expected. Which of the following should the user configure to get the expected result?

- * Duplex
- * Collate
- * Landscape
- * Transparency

The user should configure the print job to use the Duplex option, which will print on both sides of the paper and reduce the amount of paper used.

Q314. Which of the following services checks whether the sender's IP address is associated with the sender's domain name when receiving email?

- * DKIM
- * MX
- * SPF
- * DMARC

Explanation

The correct answer is C. SPF.

SPF stands for Sender Policy Framework, which is a protocol that allows domain owners to specify which IP addresses are authorized to send email on behalf of their domains¹. SPF helps prevent email spoofing and phishing by verifying the sender's identity and preventing unauthorized use of their domain name².

When an email is received, the receiving server checks the SPF record of the sender's domain, which is a DNS TXT record that lists the valid IP addresses for that domain². The server then compares the sender's IP address with the SPF record and determines if it matches or not. If it matches, the email passes the SPF check and is accepted; if it does not match, the email fails the SPF check and is rejected or marked as spam².

DKIM stands for DomainKeys Identified Mail, which is a protocol that allows domain owners to digitally sign their emails using a public-private key pair³. DKIM helps ensure the integrity and authenticity of email messages by verifying that they have not been tampered with or forged during transit³.

MX stands for Mail Exchange, which is a type of DNS record that specifies the mail servers that are responsible for receiving email for a domain. MX records help direct incoming email to the correct destination and prioritize them based on preference values.

DMARC stands for Domain-based Message Authentication, Reporting and Conformance, which is a protocol that builds on SPF and DKIM and allows domain owners to define how receivers should handle unauthenticated or suspicious emails from their domains. DMARC helps protect domains from email fraud and abuse by providing feedback and reports on email delivery and authentication status.

Therefore, SPF is the only service among the options that checks whether the sender's IP address is associated with the sender's domain name when receiving email.

Q315. An organization is looking to upgrade the processing ability for its computers. Most users report that whenever multiple applications are being utilized, the system's response time slows down drastically. When only one application is open, the response time is acceptable. Which of the following should be upgraded FIRST?

- * SSD
- * CPU
- * HDD
- * RAM

Explanation

The component that should be upgraded first is the RAM. When multiple applications are being utilized, the system's response time slows down drastically. This is because the computer is running out of memory. Upgrading the RAM will allow the computer to store more data in memory, which will improve performance when multiple applications are being used¹²³.

Q316. When a page that was printed on a laser printer is touched, the image on the paper smears. Which of the following is most likely the cause of this issue?

- * Duplexing assembly
- * Fuser
- * Toner
- * Transfer belt

The fuser is the part of a laser printer that uses heat and pressure to fuse the toner to the paper. If the fuser is defective or not hot enough, the toner may not adhere properly and smear when touched. The duplexing assembly, toner, and transfer belt are not related to this issue.

Q317. A technician is troubleshooting a laptop that is unable to browse the internet when connected to the company's wireless network. The technician has verified network connectivity is functional when using an Ethernet cable.

Which of the following should the technician use to check if the laptop's wireless NIC is functional?

- * Hotspot
- * Near-field communication
- * Ethernet tap
- * Spectrum analyzer

Explanation

A spectrum analyzer is a device that can measure the signal strength and frequency of wireless networks. It can help troubleshoot wireless NIC issues by identifying interference, channel overlap, or signal degradation.

A hotspot is a wireless access point that provides internet access to mobile devices. Near-field communication is a technology that allows two devices to communicate wirelessly when they are in close proximity. An Ethernet tap is a device that can monitor network traffic on an Ethernet cable by creating a copy of the data without affecting the original transmission. References:
<https://www.comptia.org/certifications/a#examdetails>

<https://www.comptia.org/blog/what-is-a-spectrum-analyzer>

Q318. A help desk technician thinks a desktop PC has failed due to a defective power supply. Which of the following steps should the technician take next?

- * Inquire about environmental or infrastructure changes.
- * Conduct external or internal research based on symptoms.
- * Establish a plan of action to resolve the problem and implement the solution.
- * Document the findings, actions, and outcomes.

Explanation

According to the CompTIA troubleshooting methodology, the next step after establishing a theory of probable cause is to test the theory to determine the cause. However, before testing the theory, the technician may need to conduct some research based on the symptoms and the possible cause. This may involve consulting online resources, manuals, documentation, or colleagues to find out more information about the power supply and how to test it. Research can help the technician confirm or eliminate the theory and avoid unnecessary actions or damage.

Answer A is incorrect because inquiring about environmental or infrastructure changes is part of identifying the problem, which is the first step of the troubleshooting methodology. The technician should have already done this before establishing a theory of probable cause.

Answer C is incorrect because establishing a plan of action to resolve the problem and implement the solution is the fourth step of the troubleshooting methodology. The technician should not jump to this step without testing the theory and verifying the cause.

Answer D is incorrect because documenting the findings, actions, and outcomes is the last step of the troubleshooting methodology. The technician should not do this until the problem is resolved and verified.

Reference: [Troubleshooting Methodology | IT Support and Help Desk | CompTIA](#)

Q319. A technician was called in to look at a user's PC. The user reported the PC was very sluggish. The HDD light on the PC was constantly on without blinking. The PC itself was slow receiving input and took a very long time to load the OS. The technician also noticed updates had failed. Which of the following is MOST likely the cause of these issues?

- * The hard disk drivers have been corrupted
- * The HDD cables need reseating.
- * A RAID disk failed.
- * The HDD has no free space.

Q320. A systems administrator is attempting to resolve a ticket regarding an issue with an email server. The administrator is covering for a coworker who was previously working on the ticket. The coworker already gathered facts about the issue and spoke with users concerning their missing emails. The coworker also discovered the email server's retention policy was updated shortly before users first noticed the issue. Which of the following should the systems administrator do NEXT to resolve the email issue?

- * Escalate the ticket to a higher level to resolve the email server issue.
- * Test a theory to determine the cause of the email server issue.
- * Establish a theory of probable cause for the email server issue.
- * Create a plan of action to resolve the email server issue.

Explanation

Before attempting to resolve the issue, it is important to first determine the cause or probable cause of the issue, so that a plan of action can be developed. In this case, the fact that the retention policy was updated shortly before users first noticed the issue suggests that this could be the cause of the issue. The systems administrator should investigate this further to determine if this is indeed the cause of the email server issue.

Q321. A natural disaster occurred, and the storage system for the development team is unrecoverable. The technician is preparing replacement storage arrays that include a hypervisor with the capacity to support several virtual machines. Two separate bays are available, and both should be utilized.

Requirements for the primary array include the following:

- * No need to be scalable
- * Very fast on reads
- * Fault tolerance of one drive
- * Ability to function with only one drive
- * Easily recoverable data
- * High redundancy
- * Minimum number of drives

Requirements for the secondary array include the following:

- * Fault tolerance of one drive
- * Total space of 600G3
- * Best write performance
- * Minimum number of drives

Instructions:

Drag and Drop the appropriate Hard Drives. Then Open each array to complete the configuration.



Explanation:

Primary Array:

* Drag and drop two 120 GB SSD hard drives to the primary array bay.

* Open the primary array and select RAID 1 as the RAID level. RAID 1 provides fault tolerance of one drive, ability to function with only one drive, easily recoverable data, high redundancy, and very fast on reads. It also does not need to be scalable and uses the minimum number of drives (two) for RAID 1.

* Confirm the configuration and close the primary array.

Secondary Array:

* Drag and drop two 300 GB SSD hard drives to the secondary array bay.

* Open the secondary array and select RAID 0 as the RAID level. RAID 0 provides the best write performance and uses the minimum number of drives (two) for RAID 0. It also provides a total space of

600 GB (300 GB x 2), which meets the requirement.

* Confirm the configuration and close the secondary array.

You have completed the configuration of the storage arrays.

Q322. A user is connecting to a network via a Bluetooth hot-spot. Which of the following best describes this type of network?

- * SAN
- * WAN
- * LAN
- * PAN

The correct answer is D. PAN.

A PAN, or Personal Area Network, is a type of network that connects devices within a short range, usually less than 10 meters, and is used by an individual. A PAN can be wireless or wired, and it can enable data transmission between devices without requiring an internet connection. A PAN can also be connected to a LAN or a higher level network, where one device acts as a gateway.

A Bluetooth hotspot is an example of a wireless PAN, where a device such as a smartphone or a laptop can create a network with other Bluetooth-enabled devices nearby. A Bluetooth hotspot can allow devices to share files, access the internet, or use peripherals such as printers or speakers.

A SAN, or Storage Area Network, is a type of network that connects storage devices such as hard disks, tape drives, or optical drives to servers. A SAN provides high-speed data transfer and access to large amounts of data. A SAN is usually used in data centers or enterprises that need to store and manage huge volumes of data.

A WAN, or Wide Area Network, is a type of network that connects devices over a large geographical area, such as across cities, countries, or continents. A WAN can use different technologies and media to transmit data, such as fiber-optic cables, satellite links, or radio waves. A WAN can also consist of multiple LANs or other types of networks. The internet is the largest example of a WAN.

A LAN, or Local Area Network, is a type of network that connects devices within a limited area, such as within a building or a campus. A LAN can use wired or wireless technologies to transmit data, such as Ethernet cables, Wi-Fi routers, or switches. A LAN can enable devices to share resources, such as printers, scanners, or files.

For more information about the types of networks and their differences, you can refer to the following web search results: 11 Types of Networks: Understanding the Differences, Types of Computer Networks, Types of network – Introduction to networks.

Q323. A customer reports that a computer is never able to reach more than a 100Mbps transfer data rate, even when using a Gigabit LAN card. While troubleshooting, the technician notices the network cable needs to be replaced. Which of the following cable categories is limiting the transfer speed?

- * Cat 5

- * Cat 5e
- * Cat 6
- * Cat 6a

Q324. While on a VoIP call, one user is unable to understand the other because the audio is breaking up. Which of the following BEST describes what is occurring on the call?

- * High latency
- * External interference
- * No connectivity
- * Port flapping

Explanation

High latency is what best describes what is occurring on a VoIP call when one user is unable to understand the other because the audio is breaking up. Latency is the delay between sending and receiving data over a network, and high latency can cause poor quality or interruptions in VoIP calls. External interference, no connectivity, or port flapping are not likely to cause audio breaking up, but rather complete loss of signal or connection.

Q325. A laptop does not have any audio output from the built-in speakers. The Windows Device Manager shows a down arrow for the audio device. Which of the following will correct this audio issue?

- * Replacing the speakers
- * Increasing the volume
- * Enabling the audio device
- * Updating the driver

Enabling the audio device is the correct action to correct an audio issue where a laptop does not have any audio output from the built-in speakers and Windows Device Manager shows a down arrow for the audio device. A down arrow indicates that the audio device is disabled and needs to be enabled by right-clicking on it and selecting Enable device. Replacing the speakers, increasing the volume, or updating the driver are unlikely to solve the issue if the audio device is disabled.

Q326. A technician is preparing to set up a gaming computer with the following components:

- * Discrete, high-end graphics card
- * Video capture card
- * High-end processor
- * Multiple hard drives
- * USB 3.0 hub
- * Sound card

Which of the following options is the most important for the technician to consider before building the gaming computer?

- * Redundant power supply
- * Modular power supply
- * 20-pin vs. 24-pin power adapter
- * Power supply wattage rating

The correct answer is D. Power supply wattage rating.

The power supply wattage rating is the most important factor to consider before building a gaming computer, as it determines how

much power the system can draw from the wall and how much power the components can consume. A power supply with a low wattage rating may not be able to support the high-end graphics card, processor, and other devices, resulting in poor performance, instability, or damage¹².

To find the optimal power supply wattage rating for a gaming computer, the technician should calculate the total power consumption of all the components and add some headroom for future upgrades or overclocking.

The technician can use online calculators such as Cooler Master Power Calculator or Seasonic Wattage Calculator to estimate the power requirements of the system³.

Q327. Which of the following concepts would be used by an online retailer to quickly add more web servers during peak sales times?

- * Community cloud
- * Rapid elasticity
- * High availability
- * Metered service

Rapid elasticity would be used by an online retailer to quickly add more web servers during peak sales times.

References: CompTIA A+ Certification Exam Guide, Exam 220-1101, Page 405

Q328. A customer reports that, after a technician replaced a laptop screen, the laptop is only able to connect to a Wi-Fi network if it is positioned very close to a wireless access point. Which of the following should the technician verify first?

- * The internal antennas are connected.
- * The device has the latest OS updates.
- * The wireless device drivers are the latest version
- * Airplane mode is disabled.
- * The battery is charging.

The internal antennas are the components that allow the laptop to receive and transmit wireless signals from and to the wireless access point. The internal antennas are usually located inside or around the laptop screen, and they are connected to the wireless network card or adapter by thin wires or cables. If the internal antennas are disconnected, damaged, or misaligned, the laptop may experience wireless connectivity issues, such as low signal strength, limited range, or intermittent connection.

In this scenario, a customer reports that, after a technician replaced a laptop screen, the laptop is only able to connect to a Wi-Fi network if it is positioned very close to a wireless access point. This could indicate that the technician accidentally disconnected or damaged the internal antennas during the screen replacement process, and that the laptop is not receiving enough wireless signals from the wireless access point. Therefore, the first thing that the technician should verify is that the internal antennas are properly connected and positioned inside or around the laptop screen.

To verify and reconnect the internal antennas, the technician should follow these steps :

Turn off the laptop and disconnect it from any power source or external device.

Remove the battery and any screws that secure the laptop screen bezel.

Carefully pry off the laptop screen bezel and expose the internal antennas.

Check if the internal antennas are intact and securely connected to the wireless network card or adapter. The internal antennas may have different colors or labels, such as black, white, gray, main, aux, or 1, 2.

If the internal antennas are disconnected or loose, reconnect them to the corresponding connectors on the wireless network card or

adapter. Make sure that they snap into place and that there is no gap or bend in the wires or cables.

If the internal antennas are damaged or broken, replace them with compatible ones. Make sure that they have the same length and shape as the original ones.

Realign and reposition the internal antennas inside or around the laptop screen. Make sure that they do not interfere with any other component or cable, and that they follow the original path and direction.

Reattach the laptop screen bezel and secure it with screws.

Reinsert the battery and turn on the laptop.

Test the wireless connectivity and performance of the laptop.

Q329. A technician is tasked with upgrading a laptop's RAM. Which of the following steps should the technician take FIRST?

- * Confirm that both the current and new memory are from the same brand.
- * Run a diagnostic test on the current memory.
- * Verify the memory requirements of the motherboard.
- * Connect an electrostatic discharge strap.

Explanation

If a technician is tasked with upgrading a laptop's RAM, the technician should verify the memory requirements of the motherboard first. The motherboard of the laptop will have specific requirements for the type and amount of RAM that can be installed. By verifying the memory requirements of the motherboard, the technician can ensure that the new RAM is compatible with the laptop.

Before upgrading a laptop's RAM, a technician should verify the memory requirements of the motherboard to ensure the new RAM is compatible. The type, speed, and maximum capacity of the RAM should be checked to ensure it meets the requirements of the motherboard. References: CompTIA A+ Certification Exam Guide, pg. 347-348

Q330. A technician is configuring the BIOS of a new workstation. The machine will be used for data analytics, and the technician would like to maximize the performance of the CPU. Which of the following BIOS settings should the technician verify?

- * Virtualization technology
- * GPU settings
- * BIOS update
- * Hyperthreading

Hyperthreading is a feature of some CPUs that allows them to execute two threads (sequences of instructions) simultaneously on each core. Hyperthreading can improve the performance of CPU-intensive tasks, such as data analytics, by increasing the utilization of CPU resources and reducing idle time. The technician should verify that hyperthreading is enabled in the BIOS settings of the workstation.

Q331. A user dropped a laptop while it was turned on. The hard drive now makes a clicking sound, and the laptop will not start up. Which of the following most likely explains this situation?

- * The hard drive bracket screws are loose.
- * The hard drive jumpers need to be reseated.
- * The hard drive is damaged.
- * The SATA cable is loose.

Explanation

A clicking hard drive is usually a sign of a mechanical failure, where the read/write heads are not functioning properly or the platters are scratched or broken. This can be caused by physical shock, such as dropping the laptop while it was turned on. A damaged hard drive may not be able to boot up the operating system or access the data stored on it. This is a serious problem that requires data recovery and hard drive replacement.

References

Identifying Hard Drive Sounds and Determining What They Mean

Hard Drive Clicking? See How to Fix Click Hard Drive On Your Own

Chapter 3: Hardware

Q332. A network administrator was notified that laptop users are unable to access or ping any network resources on the corporate network. Which of the following should the network administrator check FIRST?

- * DHCP
- * AAA
- * DHB
- * ARP

Domain Name System (DNS) is an Internet service that translates domain names (e.g., its.umich.edu) into IP addresses. Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) is a protocol for automatically assigning IP addresses and other configurations to devices when they connect to a network.

Q333. A user reports the following:

1. When accessing large images, PC performance is degraded.
2. When accessing small text files, PC performance is as expected.

Which of the following is the most likely cause of the performance issues?

- * HDD fragmentation
- * RAID controller failure
- * RAID array configuration errors
- * Insufficient power supply

Explanation

HDD fragmentation is a condition where the data on a hard disk drive (HDD) is not stored in contiguous clusters, but scattered across different physical locations on the disk. This happens when files are created, modified, or deleted over time, leaving gaps and fragments of data on the disk. HDD fragmentation can affect the performance of the PC, especially when accessing large files that require more disk operations to read or write¹².

According to some web search results¹²³, some signs and symptoms of a heavily fragmented HDD are:

- *Longer load times for files and programs
- *Graphics-heavy apps and games take too long to load new windows or process new environments
- *Reduced disk space and efficiency
- *Increased disk noise and temperature

*Accelerated disk wear and failure

To fix this issue, the user can use a tool called Disk Defragmenter, which is built-in in Windows. Disk Defragmenter rearranges the fragmented data on the HDD so that it is stored in contiguous clusters, improving the disk performance and reliability. Disk Defragmenter can run on a schedule or manually by following these steps:

*Open Disk Defragmenter by clicking the Start button. In the search box, type Disk Defragmenter, and then, in the list of results, click Disk Defragmenter.

*Under Current status, select the disk you want to defragment.

*To determine if the disk needs to be defragmented or not, click Analyze disk. If you're prompted for an administrator password or confirmation, type the password or provide confirmation.

*Once Windows is finished analyzing the disk, you can check the percentage of fragmentation on the disk in the Last Run column. If the number is above 10%, you should defragment the disk.

*Click Defragment disk. If you're prompted for an administrator password or confirmation, type the password or provide confirmation.

*Disk Defragmenter might take from several minutes to a few hours to finish, depending on the size and degree of fragmentation of your hard disk. You can still use your computer during the defragmentation process.

Q334. A small ISP has hired a new technician Joe, the new technician, is being trained to configure customers' home networks. The training instructor gives the technician a starter kit with cables, cable ends, and other network equipment and asks him to build a working network.

The computer should be connected to have internet connectivity and the phone should be connected to have a dial tone.

INSTRUCTIONS

Use the appropriate cables, cable ends, tools and equipment to configure the network and connect the components accordingly. There are 3 steps and the simulation starts on step 1.

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

Connectors

- RJ11
- RJ45
- F Connector

Tools

- Cable stripper
- Cable crimper
- Screwdriver

Diagram illustrating the components and tools for a SOHO Starter Kit. The components include RJ11, RJ45, and F Connector cables, and tools like a cable stripper, cable crimper, and a screwdriver. The diagram shows the internal wiring of the cables and the connection points for each cable type.

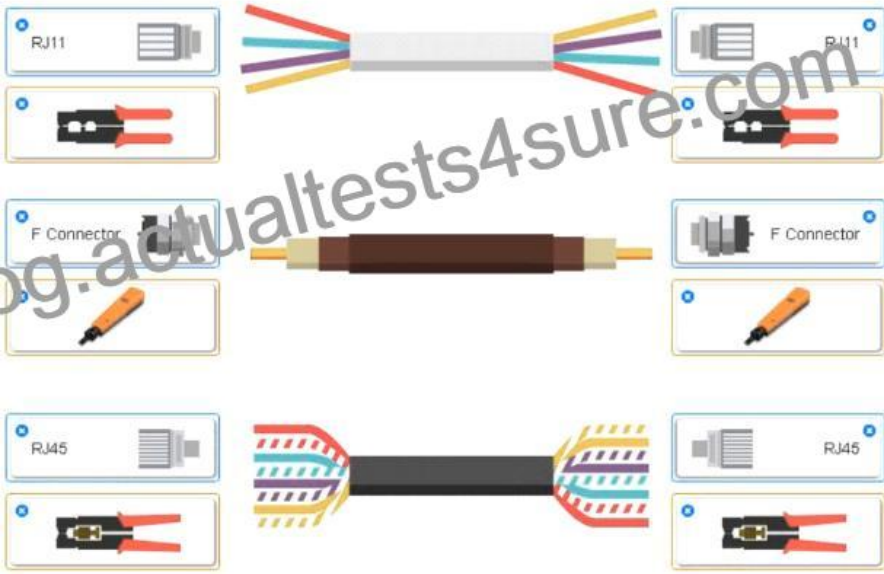
SOHO Starter Kit Step 1 Step 2 Show Question Reset All Answers

Cables

Diagram illustrating the components and tools for a SOHO Starter Kit. The components include a POTS phone, a Home PC, a Cable Modem, a SOHO Router, and a Web Service Outlet. The diagram shows the connection points for each device and the location of the question marks.

Diagram illustrating the components and tools for a SOHO Starter Kit. The components include a POTS phone, a Home PC, a Cable Modem, a SOHO Router, and a Web Service Outlet. The diagram shows the connection points for each device and the location of the question marks.

Answer of both steps below.



Sample Questions of 220-1101 Dumps With 100% Exam Passing Guarantee:
<https://www.actualtests4sure.com/220-1101-test-questions.html>