COMPTIA 220-1101

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Certification Questions & Answers

Exam Summary – Syllabus –Questions

220-1101
CompTIA A+
90 Questions Exam – 675 / 900 Cut Score – Duration of 90 minutes

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Know Your 220-1101 Certification Well:

The 220-1101 is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the CompTIA Core. Before you start your 220-1101 preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial A+ Core 1 materials like 220-1101 syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the 220-1101 PDF is here to help you prepare in a stress-free manner.
The PDF is a combination of all your queries like-

- What is in the 220-1101 syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the 220-1101 exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the 220-1101 exam at the first attempt?

Passing the 220-1101 exam makes you CompTIA A+. Having the A+ Core 1 certification opens multiple opportunities for you. You can grab a new job, get a higher salary or simply get recognition within your current organization.

CompTIA 220-1101 A+ Core 1 Certification Details:

Exam Name	CompTIA A+
Exam Code	220-1101
Exam Price	$253 (USD)
Duration	90 mins
Number of Questions	90
Passing Score	675 / 900
Books / Training	**CertMaster Learn for A+** **CompTIA A+ Certification Training**
Schedule Exam	**Pearson VUE**
Sample Questions	**CompTIA A+ Core 1 Sample Questions**
Practice Exam	**CompTIA 220-1101 Certification Practice Exam**

220-1101 Syllabus:

Topic	Details
Mobile Devices - 15%	
Given a scenario, install and configure laptop hardware and components.	- Hardware/device replacement • Battery • Keyboard/keys • Random-access memory (RAM) • Hard disk drive (HDD)/solid state drive (SSD) migration • HDD/SSD replacement • Wireless cards - Physical privacy and security components • Biometrics • Near-field scanner features
Compare and contrast the display components of mobile devices.	- Types • Liquid crystal display (LCD) - In-plane switching (IPS) - Twisted nematic (TN) - Vertical alignment (VA) • Organic light-emitting diode (OLED) - Mobile display components - WiFi antenna connector/placement - Camera/webcam - Microphone - Touch screen/digitizer - Inverter
Given a scenario, set up and configure accessories and ports of mobile devices.	- Connection methods • Universal Serial Bus (USB)/USB-C/microUSB/miniUSB • Lightning • Serial interfaces • Near-field communication (NFC) • Bluetooth • Hotspot - Accessories • Touch pens • Headsets • Speakers • Webcam - Docking station - Port replicator - Trackpad/drawing pad
Given a scenario, configure basic mobile-device network connectivity and application support.	- Wireless/cellular data network (enable/disable) • 2G/3G/4G/5G • Hotspot • Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) vs. code-division multiple access (CDMA) • Preferred Roaming List (PRL) updates - Bluetooth • Enable Bluetooth

Topic	Details
	• Enable pairing • Find a device for pairing • Enter the appropriate PIN code • Test connectivity - Location services • Global Positioning System (GPS) services • Cellular location services - Mobile device management (MDM)/mobile application management (MAM) • Corporate email configuration • Two-factor authentication • Corporate applications - Mobile device synchronization • Account setup - Microsoft 365 - Google Workspace - iCloud • Data to synchronize - Mail - Photos - Calendar - Contacts - Recognizing data caps
Networking - 20%	
Compare and contrast Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) and User Datagram Protocol (UDP) ports, protocols, and their purposes.	- Ports and protocols • 20/21 – File Transfer Protocol (FTP) • 22 – Secure Shell (SSH) • 23 – Telnet • 25 – Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) • 53 – Domain Name System (DNS) • 67/68 – Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) • 80 – Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) • 110 – Post Office Protocol 3 (POP3) • 137/139 – Network Basic Input/ Output System (NetBIOS)/ NetBIOS over TCP/IP (NetBT) • 143 – Internet Mail Access Protocol (IMAP) • 161/162 – Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) • 389 – Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) • 443 – Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure (HTTPS) • 445 – Server Message Block (SMB)/Common Internet File System (CIFS) • 3389 – Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) - TCP vs. UDP • Connectionless - DHCP - Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP) • Connection-oriented - HTTPS - SSH

Topic	Details
Compare and contrast common networking hardware.	- Routers - Switches • Managed • Unmanaged - Access points - Patch panel - Firewall - Power over Ethernet (PoE) • Injectors • Switch • PoE standards - Hub - Cable modem - Digital subscriber line (DSL) - Optical network terminal (ONT) - Network interface card (NIC) - Software-defined networking (SDN)
Compare and contrast protocols for wireless networking.	- Frequencies • 2.4GHz • 5GHz - Channels • Regulations • 2.4GHz vs. 5GHz - Bluetooth - 802.11 • a • b • g • n • ac (WiFi 5) • ax (WiFi 6) - Long-range fixed wireless • Licensed • Unlicensed • Power • Regulatory requirements for wireless power - NFC - Radio-frequency identification (RFID)
Summarize services provided by networked hosts.	- Server roles • DNS • DHCP • Fileshare • Print servers • Mail servers • Syslog • Web servers • Authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) - Internet appliances • Spam gateways

Topic	Details
	• Unified threat management (UTM) • Load balancers • Proxy servers - Legacy/embedded systems • Supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) - Internet of Things (IoT) devices
Given a scenario, install and configure basic wired/wireless small office/home office (SOHO) networks.	- Internet Protocol (IP) addressing • IPv4 - Private addresses - Public addresses • IPv6 • Automatic Private IP Addressing (APIPA) • Static • Dynamic • Gateway
Compare and contrast common network configuration concepts.	- DNS • Address - A - AAAA • Mail exchanger (MX) • Text (TXT) - Spam management (i) DomainKeys Identified Mail (DKIM) (ii) Sender Policy Framework (SPF) (iii) Domain-based Message Authentication, Reporting, and Conformance (DMARC) - DHCP • Leases • Reservations • Scope - Virtual LAN (VLAN) - Virtual private network (VPN)
Compare and contrast Internet connection types, network types, and their features.	- Internet connection types • Satellite • Fiber • Cable • DSL • Cellular • Wireless Internet service provider (WISP) - Network types • Local area network (LAN) • Wide area network (WAN) • Personal area network (PAN) • Metropolitan area network (MAN) • Storage area network (SAN) • Wireless local area network (WLAN)
Given a scenario, use networking tools.	- Crimper - Cable stripper - WiFi analyzer

Topic	Details
	- Toner probe - Punchdown tool - Cable tester - Loopback plug - Network tap
Hardware - 25%	
Explain basic cable types and their connectors, features, and purposes.	- Network cables • Copper - Cat 5 - Cat 5e - Cat 6 - Cat 6a - Coaxial - Shielded twisted pair (i) Direct burial - Unshielded twisted pair • Plenum • Optical - Fiber • T568A/T568B - Peripheral cables • USB 2.0 • USB 3.0 • Serial • Thunderbolt - Video cables • High-Definition Multimedia Interface (HDMI) • DisplayPort • Digital Visual Interface (DVI) • Video Graphics Array (VGA) - Hard drive cables • Serial Advanced Technology Attachment (SATA) • Small Computer System Interface (SCSI) • External SATA (eSATA) • Integrated Drive Electronics (IDE) - Adapters - Connector types • RJ11 • RJ45 • F type • Straight tip (ST) • Subscriber connector (SC) • Lucent connector (LC) • Punchdown block • microUSB • miniUSB • USB-C • Molex • Lightning port

Topic	Details
	• DB9
Given a scenario, install the appropriate RAM.	- RAM types • Virtual RAM • Small outline dual inline memory module (SODIMM) • Double Data Rate 3 (DDR3) • Double Data Rate 4 (DDR4) • Double Data Rate 5 (DDR5) • Error correction code (ECC) RAM - Single-channel - Dual-channel - Triple-channel - Quad-channel
Given a scenario, select and install storage devices.	- Hard drives • Speeds - 5,400rpm - 7,200rpm - 10,000rpm - 15,000rpm • Form factor - 2.5 - 3.5 - SSDs • Communications interfaces - Non-volatile Memory Express (NVMe) - SATA - Peripheral Component Interconnect Express (PCIe) • Form factors - M.2 - mSATA - Drive configurations • Redundant Array of Independent (or Inexpensive) Disks (RAID) 0, 1, 5, 10 - Removable storage • Flash drives • Memory cards • Optical drives
Given a scenario, install and configure motherboards, central processing units (CPUs), and add-on cards.	- Motherboard form factor • Advanced Technology eXtended (ATX) • Information Technology eXtended (ITX) - Motherboard connector types • Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) • PCI Express (PCIe) • Power connectors • SATA • eSATA • Headers • M.2 - Motherboard compatibility

Topic	Details
	• CPU sockets - Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. (AMD) - Intel • Server • Multisocket • Desktop • Mobile - Basic Input/Output System (BIOS)/Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (UEFI) settings • Boot options • USB permissions • Trusted Platform Module (TPM) security features • Fan considerations • Secure Boot • Boot password - Encryption • TPM • Hardware security module (HSM) - CPU architecture • x64/x86 • Advanced RISC Machine (ARM) • Single-core • Multicore • Multithreading • Virtualization support - Expansion cards • Sound card • Video card • Capture card • NIC - Cooling • Fans • Heat sink • Thermal paste/pads • Liquid
Given a scenario, install or replace the appropriate power supply.	- Input 110-120 VAC vs. 220-240 VAC - Output 3.3V vs. 5V vs. 12V - 20-pin to 24-pin motherboard adapter - Redundant power supply - Modular power supply - Wattage rating
Given a scenario, deploy and configure multifunction devices/printers and settings.	- Properly unboxing a device – setup location considerations - Use appropriate drivers for a given OS • Printer Control Language (PCL) vs. PostScript - Device connectivity • USB • Ethernet • Wireless - Public/shared devices

Topic	Details
	• Printer share • Print server - Configuration settings • Duplex • Orientation • Tray settings • Quality - Security • User authentication • Badging • Audit logs • Secured prints - Network scan services • Email • SMB • Cloud services - Automatic document feeder (ADF)/flatbed scanner
Given a scenario, install and replace printer consumables.	- Laser • Imaging drum, fuser assembly, transfer belt, transfer roller, pickup rollers, separation pads, duplexing assembly • Imaging process: processing, charging, exposing, developing, transferring, fusing, and cleaning • Maintenance: Replace toner, apply maintenance kit, calibrate, clean - Inkjet • Ink cartridge, print head, roller, feeder, duplexing assembly, carriage belt • Calibration • Maintenance: Clean heads, replace cartridges, calibrate, clear jams - Thermal • Feed assembly, heating element • Special thermal paper • Maintenance: Replace paper, clean heating element, remove debris • Heat sensitivity of paper - Impact • Print head, ribbon, tractor feed • Impact paper • Maintenance: Replace ribbon, replace print head, replace paper - 3-D printer • Filament • Resin • Print bed
Virtualization and Cloud Computing - 11%	
Summarize cloud-computing concepts.	- Common cloud models • Private cloud • Public cloud

Topic	Details
	• Hybrid cloud • Community cloud • Infrastructure as a service (IaaS) • Software as a service (SaaS) • Platform as a service (PaaS) - Cloud characteristics • Shared resources • Metered utilization • Rapid elasticity • High availability • File synchronization - Desktop virtualization • Virtual desktop infrastructure (VDI) on premises • VDI in the cloud
Summarize aspects of client-side virtualization.	- Purpose of virtual machines • Sandbox • Test development • Application virtualization - Legacy software/OS - Cross-platform virtualization - Resource requirements - Security requirements
Hardware and Network Troubleshooting - 29%	
Given a scenario, apply the best practice methodology to resolve problems.	- Always consider corporate policies, procedures, and impacts before implementing changes 1. Identify the problem - Gather information from the user, identify user changes, and, if applicable, perform backups before making changes - Inquire regarding environmental or infrastructure changes 2. Establish a theory of probable cause (question the obvious) - If necessary, conduct external or internal research based on symptoms 3. Test the theory to determine the cause - Once the theory is confirmed, determine the next steps to resolve the problem - If the theory is not confirmed, re-establish a new theory or escalate 4. Establish a plan of action to resolve the problem and implement the solution - Refer to the vendor's instructions for guidance 5. Verify full system functionality and, if applicable, implement preventive measures 6. Document the findings, actions, and outcomes
Given a scenario, troubleshoot problems related to motherboards, RAM, CPU, and power.	- Common symptoms • Power-on self-test (POST) beeps • Proprietary crash screens (blue screen of death [BSOD]/ pinwheel) • Black screen • No power

Topic	Details
	• Sluggish performance • Overheating • Burning smell • Intermittent shutdown • Application crashes • Grinding noise • Capacitor swelling • Inaccurate system date/time
Given a scenario, troubleshoot and diagnose problems with storage drives and RAID arrays.	- Common symptoms • Light-emitting diode (LED) status indicators • Grinding noises • Clicking sounds • Bootable device not found • Data loss/corruption • RAID failure • Self-monitoring, Analysis, and Reporting Technology (S.M.A.R.T.) failure • Extended read/write times • Input/output operations per second (IOPS) • Missing drives in OS
Given a scenario, troubleshoot video, projector, and display issues.	- Common symptoms • Incorrect data source • Physical cabling issues • Burned-out bulb • Fuzzy image • Display burn-in • Dead pixels • Flashing screen • Incorrect color display • Audio issues • Dim image • Intermittent projector shutdown
Given a scenario, troubleshoot common issues with mobile devices.	- Common symptoms • Poor battery health • Swollen battery • Broken screen • Improper charging • Poor/no connectivity • Liquid damage • Overheating • Digitizer issues • Physically damaged ports • Malware • Cursor drift/touch calibration
Given a scenario, troubleshoot and resolve printer issues.	- Common symptoms • Lines down the printed pages • Garbled print • Toner not fusing to paper • Paper jams

Topic	Details
	• Faded print • Incorrect paper size • Paper not feeding • Multipage misfeed • Multiple prints pending in queue • Speckling on printed pages • Double/echo images on the print • Incorrect color settings • Grinding noise • Finishing issues - Staple jams - Hole punch • Incorrect page orientation
Given a scenario, troubleshoot problems with wired and wireless networks.	- Common symptoms • Intermittent wireless connectivity • Slow network speeds • Limited connectivity • Jitter • Poor Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) quality • Port flapping • High latency • External interference

CompTIA 220-1101 Sample Questions:

Question: 1

An organization uses a cloud storage service to store company files. The file synchronization client for this cloud service is installed on every user's computer.

One user reports that a file synced with the client to their computer does not contain information a co-worker of theirs added earlier today.

Indicate the BEST action to take when troubleshooting this problem.

a. Exit the cloud service's client that is locally installed, restart the computer, and check to see if the file contains the information that is missing.
b. Visit the cloud service's website, locate the service status page, and determine if their is a service outage impacting the organization.
c. Open the cloud service's client that is locally installed, determine if there are any reported errors, and follow the steps provided to correct the synchronization errors.
d. Open the cloud service's client that is locally installed and check to see if there are any updates available for the client.

Answer: c

Question: 2

A user recently reported that every few days the system clock is approximately three minutes behind. The user also received an error message on the BIOS screen.

Which of the following would MOST likely fix the clock issue?

a) Replace the motherboard's CMOS battery.
b) Install a new power supply.
c) Enable dual-channel memory by adding a second RAM stick.
d) Configure the PC to be an NTP server.

Answer: a

Question: 3

A technician needs to replace a failed power supply on a server. The server in question only has one power supply. The server contains two processors that need 100w, five hard drives that need 9w, and a GPU that uses 200w.

Which of the following power supplies should the technician use?

a) 500w
b) 425w
c) 325w
d) 375w

Answer: a

Question: 4

You have a desktop computer that is behaving erratically on the network. The wired connection will often disconnect without warning. Which tool should you use to troubleshoot the network adapter?

a) Multimeter
b) Loopback plug
c) Tone generator and probe
d) Cable tester

Answer: b

Question: 5

A technician is helping a user configure a new mobile phone. The user could pay for purchases with the previous phone by touching the phone to the payment system.

Which of the following features should the technician enable so that the user can use the new phone to also pay for purchases this way?

a) PAN
b) RFID
c) NFC
d) Bluetooth

Answer: c

Question: 6

Which of the following technologies has the FASTEST connection speed?

a) Fiber
b) Satellite
c) DSL
d) Cable

Answer: a

Question: 7

What type of network is most commonly associated with Bluetooth devices such as wireless keyboards, mice, and headphones, and covers a small area?

a) LAN
b) WAN
c) PAN
d) MAN

Answer: c

Question: 8

A technician is replacing a laptop's HDD with an SSD. Which of the following should the technician do FIRST?

a) Create a backup of the HDD.
b) Upgrade the RAM on the laptop.
c) Enable SSD support at BIOS.
d) Install SSD drivers inside the OS.

Answer: a

Question: 9

A user with a new 5G smartphone notices the device has separated at the seam on one edge and is measurably thicker at that point.

Which of the following actions should the user take FIRST?

a) Power off the smartphone and place it in a bucket of rice for 48 hours.
b) Place the smartphone in a refrigerator between 35°F (1.6°C) and 40°F (4.4°C) overnight.
c) Fully deplete the phone's battery and then charge it to 100%.
d) Contact the smartphone manufacturer for warranty support.

Answer: d

Question: 10

A PC in a conference room will be connected to a large-screen TV for video presentations during training sessions. Which of the following video connectors is the MOST likely choice for this environment?

a) Video Graphics Array
b) Thunderbolt
c) Digital Visual Interface
d) High-Definition Multimedia Interface

Answer: d

Study Guide to Crack CompTIA A+ Core 1 220-1101 Exam:

- Getting details of the 220-1101 syllabus, is the first step of a study plan. This pdf is going to be of ultimate help. Completion of the syllabus is must to pass the 220-1101 exam.
- Making a schedule is vital. A structured method of preparation leads to success. A candidate must plan his schedule and follow it rigorously to attain success.
- Joining the CompTIA provided training for 220-1101 exam could be of much help. If there is specific training for the exam, you can discover it from the link above.
- Read from the 220-1101 sample questions to gain your idea about the actual exam questions. In this PDF useful sample questions are provided to make your exam preparation easy.
- Practicing on 220-1101 practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.

Reliable Online Practice Test for 220-1101 Certification

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