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163 Questions

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CompTIA 220-1101 exam covers a wide range of topics, including hardware, software, networking, and security. 220-1101 exam is designed to test an individual's ability to troubleshoot problems, install and configure hardware and software, and manage networks and security. 220-1101 Exam is divided into two parts, Core 1 and Core 2, with each part focusing on different aspects of IT.

CompTIA A+ Certification Exam: Core 1 Sample Questions (Q694-Q699):

NEW QUESTION # 694

An administrator is replacing 15,000rpm hard drives in a server. Which of the following is the interface type the drives most likely use?

- A. SATA
- **B. SAS**
- C. IDE
- D. eSATA

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

SAS (Serial Attached SCSI) is an interface type that supports high-speed data transfer and high-performance hard drives, such as 15,000rpm drives. SAS drives are commonly used in servers that require fast access and reliability. IDE (Integrated Drive Electronics), eSATA (external SATA), and SATA (Serial ATA) are not suitable for 15,000rpm drives, as they have lower speed and performance.

Reference: [CompTIA A+ Core 1 (220-1101) Certification Study Guide], page 22.

NEW QUESTION # 695

A technician is designing a new laptop for a local construction company. Company employees will move the laptop around frequently and are likely to drop the laptop while working. Which of the following drives should the technician install to mitigate for potential damage?

- A. S.M.A.R.T
- B. RAID
- **C. Solid-state**
- D. SCSI

Answer: C

Explanation:

Solid-state drives (SSDs) are the best choice for laptops that are likely to drop while working, as they have no moving parts and are more resistant to shock and vibration than hard-disk drives (HDDs). SSDs also offer faster performance, lower power consumption, and less noise and heat than HDDs. SSDs use flash memory chips to store data, unlike HDDs that use spinning platters and read/write heads. SSDs can be connected to laptops using various interfaces, such as SATA, PCIe, or NVMe.

The other options are not suitable for this scenario. S.M.A.R.T (Self-Monitoring, Analysis, and Reporting Technology) is a feature that monitors the health and performance of HDDs and SSDs, but it does not prevent damage from dropping. SCSI (Small Computer System Interface) is an interface that connects various devices, such as HDDs, SSDs, scanners, and printers, to a computer, but it is not commonly used in laptops. RAID (Redundant Array of Independent Disks) is a system that combines multiple HDDs or SSDs into a single logical unit, providing redundancy, performance, or both, but it is not feasible or practical to implement RAID in a laptop.

References:

* CompTIA A+ Certification Exam Core 1 Objectives1

* The Official CompTIA A+ Core 1 Student Guide (Exam 220-1101) eBook2

* The Best SSDs for Upgrading Your Laptop in 2023 | PCMag3

NEW QUESTION # 696

Which of the following wireless technologies has the MOST range and wireless throughput?

- A. 802.11ac
- B. 802.11b/g/n

- C. 802.11g
- **D. 802.11ax**

Answer: D

Explanation:

802.11ax, also known as Wi-Fi 6, has the longest range and the highest wireless throughput of all the wireless technologies listed.

Reference: CompTIA A+ Certification Exam Guide, 220-1001, Chapter 3

NEW QUESTION # 697

A user with a self-configured, static IP address cannot connect to the internet. The technician runs an ipconfig command and receives the following output:

```
IPv4 Address.....192.168.1.20
Subnet Mask.....255.255.255.255
Default Gateway...192.168.1.1
DHCP Server.....192.168.1.1
```

Which of the following should the technician edit?

- A. DHCP server
- B. IPv4 address
- **C. Default gateway**
- D. Subnet mask

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is D. Default gateway.

A default gateway is the device that connects a local network to other networks, such as the internet. A default gateway is usually a router or a modem that has an IP address on the same subnet as the local network. A default gateway is necessary for a device to communicate with devices outside its local network.

In this case, the user has a self-configured, static IP address of 192.168.1.20, which belongs to the subnet 192.168.1.0/24 (with a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0). However, the default gateway is set to 192.168.0.1, which belongs to a different subnet (192.168.0.0/24). This means that the user's device cannot reach the default gateway, and therefore cannot connect to the internet.

The technician should edit the default gateway to match the correct subnet of the user's device, such as 192.168.1.1 or 192.168.1.254, depending on the configuration of the network.

Reference: CompTIA A+ Core 1 Sample Questions and Study Guide

NEW QUESTION # 698

A user with an older laptop is unable to connect to the office network after new access points were installed. The user confirms that from home the laptop can connect wirelessly to the network. Which of the following should the user do to quickly resolve the issue?

- A. Connect a new biometric device.
- **B. Connect a new USB adapter.**
- C. Install a new SSD.
- D. Install a new Bluetooth card.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A USB adapter is a device that can plug into a USB port on a laptop and provide wireless connectivity to a network. A USB adapter can support different wireless standards, such as

802.11a, 802.11b, 802.11g, 802.11n, or 802.11ac. A USB adapter can also support different wireless frequencies, such as 2.4 GHz or 5 GHz.

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