

Pass Guaranteed 2026 Authoritative CompTIA 220-1101: Exam CompTIA A+ Certification Exam: Core 1 Tests

CompTIA

A+

220-1101

163 Questions

P.S. Free 2026 CompTIA 220-1101 dumps are available on Google Drive shared by ValidBraindumps:
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1DFnioRRLWJFOXZUJWAtno9BU2q5_P1_Z

There is no doubt that if a person possesses the characteristic of high production in their workplace or school, it is inevitable that he or she will achieve in the 220-1101 exam success eventually. So will you. We have a lasting and sustainable cooperation with customers who are willing to purchase our 220-1101 Actual Exam. We try our best to renovate and update our 220-1101 study materials in order to help you fill the knowledge gap during your learning process, thus increasing your confidence and success rate in the 220-1101 exam.

CompTIA A+ Certification Exam: Core 1 is designed to be vendor-neutral, which means that it is not tied to any particular hardware or software vendor. This approach ensures that candidates have a broad understanding of IT concepts and are not limited to a specific technology or platform. It also makes the certification more valuable to employers as it indicates that the candidate has a comprehensive understanding of the IT industry.

CompTIA 220-1101 (CompTIA A+ Certification Exam Core 1) Exam is a certification exam that tests the foundational knowledge and skills required for IT professionals seeking to enter the industry. 220-1101 exam is part of the CompTIA A+ certification program, which is a widely recognized and respected certification in the IT industry. 220-1101 exam covers a range of topics, including hardware, software, networking, and troubleshooting.

>> Exam 220-1101 Tests <<

Distinguished 220-1101 Practice Questions Provide you with High-effective Exam Materials - ValidBraindumps

Our ValidBraindumps provides the latest and the most complete 220-1101 exam questions and answers aimed at becoming the most reliable dumps provider in IT exam software. With the help of our ValidBraindumps, nearly all those who have purchased our dumps have successfully passed the difficult 220-1101 Exam, which gives us great confidence to recommend our reliable products to you. We can assure you that we will fully refund the cost you purchased our dump, if you fail 220-1101 exam with our dumps. So, just rest assured to prepare for your exam.

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, 220-11001, 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.

In this case, the user with an older laptop may not be able to connect to the office network after new access points were installed because the laptop's built-in wireless card does not support the same wireless standard or frequency as the new access points. For example, if the new access points use 802.11ac and 5 GHz, and the laptop's wireless card only supports 802.11g and 2.4 GHz, the laptop will not be able to communicate with the access points. To quickly resolve this issue, the user should connect a new USB adapter that supports the same wireless standard and frequency as the new access points. This way, the user can bypass the laptop's wireless card and use the USB adapter to connect to the office network wirelessly.

NEW QUESTION # 699

• • • • •

Exam 220-1101 Syllabus: <https://www.validbraindumps.com/220-1101-exam-prep.html>

DOWNLOAD the newest ValidBraindumps 220-1101 PDF dumps from Cloud Storage for free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1DFnioRRLWJFOXZUJWAtno9BU2q5_P1_Z