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The CompTIA 220-1101 exam comprises of 90 multiple choice and performance based questions that must be completed within 90 minutes. The performance based questions require candidates to perform specific tasks related to computer hardware and software, such as installing operating systems, configuring network devices, and troubleshooting hardware issues. 220-1101 exam is designed for IT professionals with at least six months of experience in a technical support or IT operations role.

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CompTIA 220-1101: CompTIA A+ Certification Exam: Core 1 is one of the most popular and highly respected certification exams in the IT industry. 220-1101 exam is designed to test the skills and knowledge of IT professionals who are interested in pursuing a career in computer hardware, software, and networking. 220-1101 Exam focuses on the core concepts of IT, including troubleshooting, networking, and security.

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## Exam CompTIA 220-1101 Dump - 220-1101 New Exam Camp

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CompTIA 220-1101, also known as the CompTIA A+ Certification Exam: Core 1, is the first of two exams required to earn the CompTIA A+ certification. 220-1101 exam is designed to measure the skills and knowledge necessary to install, configure, and troubleshoot hardware and software for personal computers and mobile devices. 220-1101 exam covers a wide range of topics, including hardware, networking, mobile devices, cloud computing, and security.

CompTIA A+ Certification Exam: Core 1 is an essential certification for IT professionals who want to pursue a career in the technology industry. 220-1101 Exam is recognized globally and is widely used as a benchmark for entry-level IT jobs. CompTIA A+ Certification Exam: Core 1 certification is also a requirement for many advanced IT certifications and can help IT professionals advance their careers.

## CompTIA A+ Certification Exam: Core 1 Sample Questions (Q539-Q544):

### NEW QUESTION # 539

A colleague has a laptop that has been working as expected for several years wall outlet. The MOST likely component that needs to be replaced is the:

- A. system fan.
- B. hard drive.
- C. power adapter.
- D. battery.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Based on the information provided in the question, the MOST likely component that needs to be replaced is A: power adapter. If a laptop has been working as expected for several years but suddenly stops working when it is plugged into a wall outlet, it is possible that the power adapter has failed and is no longer able to provide power to the laptop. In this case, replacing the power adapter would likely resolve the issue.

The other components listed in the options (battery, system fan, and hard drive) could also potentially fail and cause issues with a laptop's performance. However, based on the specific scenario described in the question (the laptop suddenly stops working when plugged into a wall outlet), it seems most likely that the issue is related to the power adapter.

If the laptop has been working as expected for several years and suddenly stops working, the power adapter is the most likely component that needs to be replaced. Over time, the power adapter can become worn or damaged, resulting in a loss of power to the laptop. References: CompTIA A+ Certification Exam Guide, Ninth Edition, Chapter 3

### NEW QUESTION # 540

A technician needs to install a printer on the network. Which of the following must the technician configure? (Select THREE).

- A. PCL
- B. Dots per inch
- C. IP address
- D. Drivers
- E. MB
- F. Subnet mask
- G. Gateway
- H. MAC address

**Answer: C,F,G**

Explanation:

When installing a printer on a network, the technician needs to configure the network settings, which include the IP address, subnet mask, and gateway. These settings are used to ensure that the printer can communicate with other devices on the network.

When installing a printer on a network, the technician must configure the network settings of the printer to ensure that it can communicate with other devices on the network. This includes configuring the gateway, subnet mask and IP address of the printer. The gateway is the device that connects the local network to other networks or the Internet. The subnet mask is used to determine which part of an IP address represents the network and which part represents individual hosts on that network. The IP address is a unique identifier for each device on a network.

### NEW QUESTION # 541

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?

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

**Answer: A**

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 The technician thinks the power supply is defective, indicating an initial hypothesis but not a confirmed diagnosis. According to the CompTIA A+ Core 1 Study Guide, troubleshooting follows a structured methodology (Objective 5.5: "Given a scenario, troubleshoot problems related to motherboards, RAM, CPU, and power"). At this stage, the technician has likely identified the problem (PC failure) and gathered basic information (suspected power supply issue). The next step is to refine the theory by conducting research based on symptoms—such as checking for common power supply failure signs (e.g., no power, burning smell, or intermittent shutdowns)—before proceeding to action or documentation.

B: Conduct external or internal research based on symptoms: This involves verifying the hypothesis by reviewing symptoms against known power supply failure patterns, possibly consulting manuals, online resources, or past experiences. It ensures the technician's suspicion is grounded in evidence before proceeding.

A: Inquire about environmental or infrastructure changes: This is part of initial information gathering, typically done before forming a hypothesis, not after suspecting a specific component.

C: Establish a plan of action and implement the solution: Premature without confirming the power supply is the issue; action comes after testing the theory.

D: Document findings, actions, and outcomes: Documentation occurs after resolving the issue, not at this intermediate stage.

The study guide's troubleshooting steps prioritize research and theory validation after identifying a potential cause, making B the next logical step.

From The Official CompTIA A+ Core 1 Study Guide (220-1101):

Section 5.5, Troubleshooting Methodology:

"1. Identify the problem... Gather information from the user, identify user changes, and perform backups if applicable."

"2. Establish a theory of probable cause (question the obvious)... Conduct external or internal research based on symptoms to refine your theory."

"3. Test the theory to determine cause... Once confirmed, move to planning and action."

"4. Establish a plan of action to resolve the problem and implement the solution."

"5. Verify full system functionality..."

"6. Document findings, actions, and outcomes."

Implication: After suspecting a power supply failure (step 1), the technician moves to step 2—researching symptoms—before testing or acting.

Section 5.5, Power Supply Issues:

"Power supply failure symptoms—No power, system won't boot, intermittent shutdowns, or a burning smell... Research common indicators online or in documentation to confirm the issue before replacing components." These excerpts show that researching symptoms follows the initial hypothesis and precedes actionable steps, aligning with option B.

Additional Reasoning:

Current Stage: The technician has a theory ("defective power supply") but hasn't confirmed it. Research bridges the gap between suspicion and certainty.

Power Supply Symptoms: Symptoms like no power or random reboots need validation—e.g., checking if fans spin or if there's a

capacitor failure-which research can guide.

CompTIA Methodology: The six-step process is sequential. Step 1 (identify problem) is done; step 2 (establish and research theory) is next, not jumping to action (step 4) or documentation (step 6).

Other Options:

A: Asking about changes (e.g., power surges) is part of step 1, likely already done to suspect the power supply.

C: Planning and implementing (e.g., replacing the PSU) requires a tested theory, not just a suspicion.

D: Documentation is the final step, not the next one after forming a hypothesis.

References:

The Official CompTIA A+ Core 1 Study Guide (220-1101):

Section 5.5: "Given a scenario, troubleshoot problems related to motherboards, RAM, CPU, and power" (troubleshooting methodology and power supply issues).

CompTIA A+ Core 1 (220-1101) Exam Objectives:

Objective 5.5: Apply the troubleshooting process, including researching symptoms to confirm theories.

### NEW QUESTION # 542

Which of the following devices is capable of dynamically distributing an IP address?

- A. Router
- B. Injector
- C. Switch
- D. Hub

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

A router is a device that can dynamically distribute an IP address to the devices connected to its network using a protocol called DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol). DHCP allows a router to automatically assign an IP address and other network configuration information to a device when it joins the network, without requiring manual intervention from the administrator. A router can also act as a gateway between different networks, such as a local area network (LAN) and the internet.

A hub is a device that connects multiple devices on a network and forwards data packets between them. However, a hub does not assign IP addresses or perform any routing functions. A hub operates at the physical layer of the OSI model and does not understand IP addresses or other network protocols.

A switch is a device that connects multiple devices on a network and forwards data packets between them based on their MAC addresses. A switch can improve the performance and security of a network by reducing collisions and isolating traffic. However, a switch does not assign IP addresses or perform any routing functions. A switch operates at the data link layer of the OSI model and does not understand IP addresses or other network protocols.

An injector is a device that provides power to another device over an Ethernet cable, such as a wireless access point or a security camera. This is also known as Power over Ethernet (PoE). An injector does not assign IP addresses or perform any routing functions. An injector operates at the physical layer of the OSI model and does not understand IP addresses or other network protocols.

### NEW QUESTION # 543

Which of the following is used to define a range of IP addresses available to assign using DHCP?

- A. Lease
- B. Address
- C. Scope
- D. Reservation

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

A scope is a term used to define a range of IP addresses available to assign using DHCP. DHCP stands for Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol, and it is a protocol that automatically assigns IP addresses and other network configuration parameters to devices on a network. A scope defines the start and end IP addresses, as well as other options, such as subnet mask, default gateway, and DNS servers.

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