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CompTIA 220-1101 Exam consists of 90 multiple-choice and performance-based questions, and the candidate has 90 minutes to complete the exam. 220-1101 exam questions are designed to test the candidate's knowledge and skills in real-world scenarios, and the performance-based questions are designed to assess the candidate's ability to solve problems and troubleshoot issues in a simulated environment.

CompTIA A+ Certification Exam: Core 1 Sample Questions (Q857-Q862):

NEW QUESTION # 857

Which of the following cloud models maintains access, even when a local internet outage occurs?

- A. Public
- B. Community
- C. SaaS
- **D. Private**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In a private cloud model, the cloud infrastructure is maintained within a company's own data center and is used exclusively by that company. Private clouds offer the advantage of maintaining access even when a local internet outage occurs, since the cloud infrastructure is not dependent on a public network connection.

Software as a Service (SaaS) is a cloud model in which software applications are hosted by a third-party provider and made available to customers over the internet. SaaS is not designed to maintain access in the event of a local internet outage.

A community cloud is a shared infrastructure that is used by multiple organizations, typically from the same industry or with similar requirements. Community clouds are not designed to maintain access in the event of a local internet outage.

A public cloud is a cloud infrastructure that is maintained by a third-party provider and is made available to the public over the internet. Public clouds are not designed to maintain access in the event of a local internet outage.

NEW QUESTION # 858

Which of the following components enables the input on a mobile device's touch screen?

- A. OLED
- B. CMOS sensor
- **C. Digitizer**
- D. Inverter

Answer: C

Explanation:

The digitizer is the component that enables input on a mobile device's touch screen. It is a transparent layer that sits over the screen and detects the location of touch inputs. OLED (Organic Light Emitting Diode) is a type of display technology. Inverter is a component used in older LCD displays to provide power to the backlight. CMOS (Complementary Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor) sensor is a type of image sensor used in digital cameras and smartphones to capture images. References: CompTIA A+ Certification Exam: Core 1 - Page 177

NEW QUESTION # 859

A user with a custom hosts file is having difficulty connecting to a locally hosted site on a small office network. The technician cannot ping the server hostname from the user's computer. Which of the following should the technician ensure on the server?

- **A. The server is configured with a static IP address.**
- B. The appropriate services are enabled on the server.
- C. The server's secondary NIC is functioning.
- D. The server does not have an APIPA.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A custom hosts file is a file that maps hostnames to IP addresses, allowing the user to access websites or servers by their names instead of their numerical addresses. For example, a user can add a line like 192.168.1.100 myserver.local to their hosts file and then access the server by typing myserver.local in their browser. However, this method only works if the IP address of the server does not change. If the server is configured with a dynamic IP address, which means it can be assigned a different IP address by the network router or DHCP server, then the hosts file entry will become invalid and the user will not be able to connect to the server by its hostname. Therefore, the technician should ensure that the server is configured with a static IP address, which means it has a fixed and permanent IP address that does not change. This way, the hosts file entry will always point to the correct IP address of the

server and the user will be able to ping the server hostname from their computer.

Reference:

How to Add a Local DNS Lookup to Hosts File - Help Desk Geek¹

Set Custom Domain Name for localhost Website in IIS - TutorialsTeacher.com² The Official CompTIA A+ Core 1 Student Guide (Exam 220-1101) eBook, page 4-9

NEW QUESTION # 860

A help desk technician plugged in a user's new computer to a network port. After a few minutes the computer showed an APIPA address. Which of the following is the MOST likely reason this happened?

- A. The network cable is not attached.
- **B. The PC is unable to contact a DHCP server.**
- C. The DHCP server is using addresses in the range of 169.254.254.1.
- D. The WLAN is disabling the NIC card.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The most likely reason for a computer showing an APIPA address after being plugged into a network port is that the PC is unable to contact a DHCP server¹. Automatic Private IP Addressing (APIPA) is a DHCP fail-safe that protects a computer system from failure. It invokes a standby mechanism for local Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4) networks supported by Microsoft Windows. With APIPA, DHCP clients can obtain IP addresses even when DHCP servers are not functional¹. The other options are less likely to be the cause of the issue¹.

NEW QUESTION # 861

Which of the following models is an example of metered utilization?

- A. Reserved instance
- B. Multitenant
- **C. Pay-as-you-go**
- D. Subscription-based

Answer: C

Explanation:

Metered utilization is a pricing model for cloud computing services, where the customer pays only for the amount of resources that are consumed, such as CPU time, memory, storage, bandwidth, etc. The customer is billed based on the actual usage of the resources, rather than a fixed or upfront fee. Metered utilization is also known as usage-based pricing or pay-per-use^{1,2}.

Pay-as-you-go is an example of metered utilization, where the customer pays for the cloud resources on demand, without any long-term commitment or contract. The customer can scale up or down the resources as needed, and only pay for what is used. Pay-as-you-go is a flexible and cost-effective option for customers who have unpredictable or variable workloads, or who want to try out new services or features^{1,2}.

The other options are not examples of metered utilization. Reserved instance is a pricing model where the customer pays a discounted rate for a fixed amount of cloud resources for a specified period of time, such as one or three years. The customer can reserve the resources in advance, and benefit from lower costs and guaranteed availability. Reserved instance is suitable for customers who have predictable or steady workloads, or who want to optimize their budget^{1,2}.

Subscription-based is a pricing model where the customer pays a fixed fee for a set of cloud services or features for a certain period of time, such as monthly or annually. The customer can access the services or features as much as needed, without worrying about the usage or consumption of the resources. Subscription-based is suitable for customers who want to have a consistent and predictable cost, or who want to access premium or exclusive services or features^{1,2}.

Multitenant is not a pricing model, but a cloud architecture where multiple customers share the same physical or virtual resources, such as servers, databases, applications, etc. The resources are isolated and secured for each customer, and the customers can benefit from lower costs, higher scalability, and faster updates. Multitenant is a common characteristic of public cloud services, where the cloud provider manages and maintains the resources for the customers^{1,2}.

References:

* CompTIA A+ Core 1 (220-1101) Certification Study Guide, Chapter 4: Cloud Computing and

* Virtualization, Section 4.2: Cloud Computing Concepts, Page 261

* CompTIA A+ Core 1 (220-1101) and Core 2 (220-1102) Exam Cram, Chapter 6: Cloud Computing and Virtualization, Section 6.2: Cloud Computing Concepts, Page 241

