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Server 1						
Status	Name	State	Size	Media	Speed	Failure predicted
✓	Physical disk 1:2	Online	4TB	HDD	15k rpm	Yes
✓	Physical disk 1:3	Online	4TB	HDD	15k rpm	No
✓	Physical disk 1:4	Online	4TB	HDD	15k rpm	No
✓	Physical disk 1:5	Online	4TB	HDD	15k rpm	No

  

Server 2						
Status	Name	State	Size	Media	Speed	Failure predicted
✓	Physical disk 1:2	Online	2TB	HDD	7200rpm	No
✓	Physical disk 1:3	Online	2TB	HDD	7200rpm	No
✓	Physical disk 1:4	Online	2TB	HDD	7200rpm	No
✗	Physical disk 1:5	Offline	2TB	HDD	7200rpm	Failed

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### CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam (2026) Sample Questions (Q161-Q166):

#### NEW QUESTION # 161

A technician is building a high-powered workstation. When the technician attempts to start the workstation, nothing happens. The technician verifies that all power connectors are fully seated. Which of the following is the most likely cause of the issue?

- A. The power supply unit's wattage is too low.
- B. The CPU fan connector is faulty
- C. The case header pins are not connected.
- D. The RAM is not fully seated.

Answer: C

**Explanation:**

When a newly built workstation shows no response at all-no fans spinning, no indicator LEDs, and no POST activity-this indicates that the system is not receiving the signal to power on. Since the technician has already verified that all primary power connectors are fully seated (including the 24-pin ATX motherboard connector and the 4-pin or 8-pin CPU power connector), the most likely cause is that the case header pins are not connected to the motherboard.

According to CompTIA Core 1 (220-1201) hardware installation and troubleshooting concepts, the power button on the computer case connects to the motherboard via the front-panel (system panel) header, specifically the PWR\_SW pins. If this connector is missing, improperly placed, or connected to the wrong pins, pressing the power button will do nothing because the motherboard never receives the power-on signal.

Incorrectly seated RAM typically allows the system to power on but prevents successful POST, often resulting in beep codes or error lights. An underpowered PSU usually causes instability, random shutdowns, or failure under load rather than complete inactivity. A faulty CPU fan connector generally triggers a BIOS warning or shutdown after power-on, not total failure to start. This scenario directly matches CompTIA's emphasis on checking front-panel connections as a primary step when a system does not power on at all.

References:CompTIA A+ Core 1 (220-1201) Official Study Guide - Hardware Installation, Motherboard Components, and Power Troubleshooting Sections

**NEW QUESTION # 162**

A customer experiences a power outage at their data center. After the outage, one server with three hard drives in RAID 5 does not come back online. When a technician connects to the server, they receive a message stating that Drive 3 has failed. Which of the following steps should the technician take next to minimize the risk of data loss?

- A. Acknowledge the drive error and allow the system to start normally.
- B. Perform a full drive restore from the most recent backup.
- **C. Replace the defective drive and trigger an array rebuild.**
- D. Upgrade the firmware on the drives.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

RAID 5 provides fault tolerance by distributing parity information across all drives, allowing the array to continue operating if one drive fails. In a three-drive RAID 5 set, a single disk failure puts the array into a degraded state where it can still function, but it is at higher risk because losing a second drive before recovery would cause data loss. Since the system reports Drive 3 has failed after a power outage, the best next step to minimize risk is to replace the failed drive immediately and start the rebuild. Rebuilding regenerates the missing data blocks onto the new drive using parity, returning the array to a protected state.

Option B leaves the array degraded and increases exposure to a second failure. Option C (firmware upgrade) is not a first response in an active failure scenario and can introduce additional risk or downtime. Option D (restore from backup) is typically used when the array is unrecoverable or multiple drives fail; it is more disruptive and unnecessary when RAID 5 can recover from a single-disk failure. Therefore, replacing the defective drive and triggering an array rebuild is the correct next step.

**NEW QUESTION # 163**

A student configures a wireless SOHO network to connect four laptops and one multifunction printer. All laptops must have internet access and be able to use the printer. Which of the following settings ensures the printer is always available?

- A. Use APIPA for laptops and connect the printer to the ISP router.
- **B. Configure dynamic IPs for the laptops and a static IP for the printer on the same subnet.**
- C. Use dynamic IP addresses from the ISP router for all the devices.
- D. Manually assign IP addresses to the laptops and printer based on the public IP from the ISP.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Static IP for the printer: A printer needs a consistent, unchanging IP address so that all devices on the network can reliably find and connect to it. If the printer uses a dynamic IP (DHCP) and the address changes (e.g., after a power outage or a lease expiration), other devices will not be able to find it using the old address.

Dynamic IPs for the laptops: Laptops are mobile devices that frequently connect to and disconnect from networks. Using dynamic IP addresses assigned by the SOHO router's DHCP server is a standard and efficient way to manage their network configurations automatically.

Same subnet: All devices must be on the same local network subnet to communicate directly with each other (including the router for

internet access) in a SOHO environment.

#### NEW QUESTION # 164

A manager wants to ensure that employees can only pick up their own printouts. Which of the following accomplishes this objective? Select two.

- A. User PIN
- B. Duplex setting
- C. PCL
- D. RFID
- E. Tray selection
- F. USB

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

To ensure employees only pick up their own printouts, the printer must use an authentication-based release method so jobs are not immediately printed into the output tray where anyone can take them. A User PIN enables secure or "held" printing: the job is sent to the printer but remains stored in the printer's queue until the user walks up to the device and enters the correct PIN on the control panel. Only after successful PIN entry does the printer release and print that specific job, preventing accidental or unauthorized pickup of sensitive documents.

RFID supports badge-based authentication and is commonly used with secure print release systems in offices.

Users tap an RFID badge at the printer to authenticate, and then the printer releases only the authenticated user's queued print jobs. This is convenient and reduces the chance of users sharing PINs, while still enforcing that jobs are released only when the correct user is physically present.

PCL is a printer language, tray selection and duplex are print settings, and USB is a connection method- none of these enforce user-specific job release. Therefore, the correct answers are User PIN and RFID.

#### NEW QUESTION # 165

A technician is installing an expansion card on a desktop computer to provide internet access. Which of the following expansion cards should the technician use?

- A. GPU
- B. Sound
- C. PCIe
- D. NIC
- E. Capture

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

A network interface card provides the hardware interface required for a desktop computer to connect to a network and access the internet.

#### NEW QUESTION # 166

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