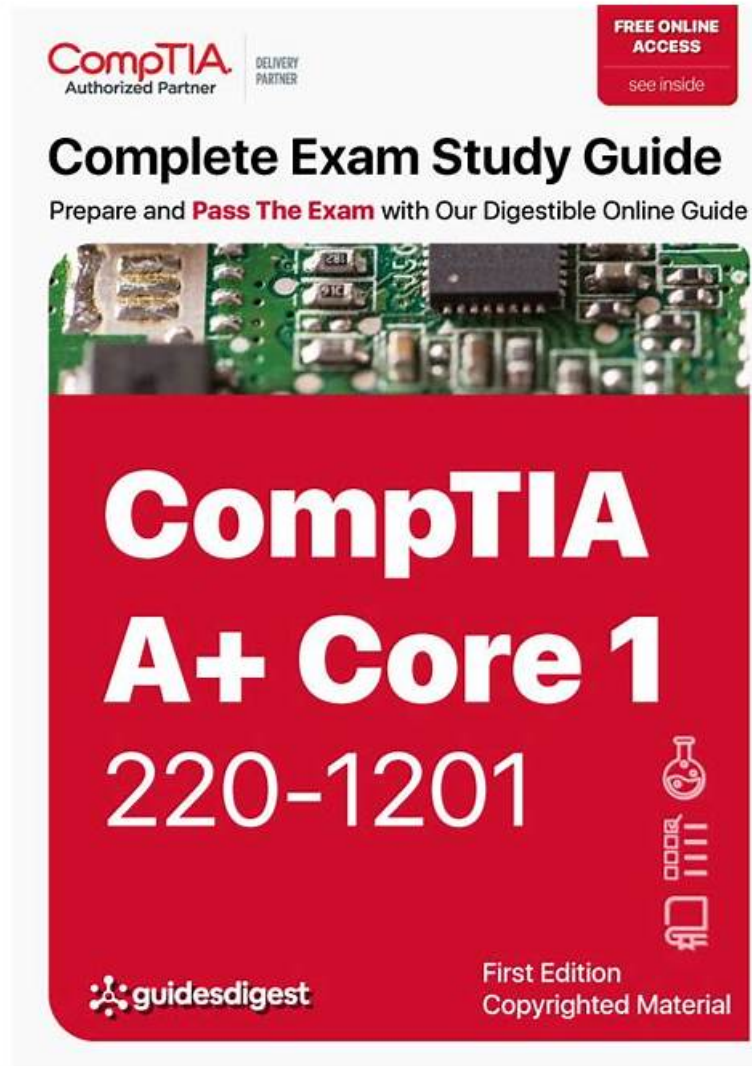


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CompTIA A+ Certification Exam: Core 1 Sample Questions (Q279-Q284):

NEW QUESTION # 279

A developer wants to ensure their critical data is protected from hard drive failure. Their workstation has two hard drives. Which RAID level should they use?

- A. RAID 10
- B. RAID 5
- C. RAID 0
- **D. RAID 1**

Answer: D

Explanation:

RAID 1 is known as mirroring. It duplicates all data to both drives simultaneously, providing redundancy in the event of a single drive failure. CompTIA A+ teaches that RAID 1 is ideal when reliability is the priority and only two drives are available exactly matching this scenario.

RAID 0 offers no redundancy. RAID 5 requires three or more drives. RAID 10 requires four or more drives.

Since the workstation has only two drives, RAID 1 is the only RAID configuration providing data protection and is heavily featured in CompTIA's coverage of RAID technologies, their requirements, and their purposes in fault tolerance.

NEW QUESTION # 280

Which of the following record types is used to create an alias for a domain?

- A. AAAA
- B. A
- **C. CNAME**
- D. TXT

Answer: C

Explanation:

A CNAME (Canonical Name) record is used in DNS to create an alias that maps one domain name to another canonical domain name. According to CompTIA Core 1 (220-1201) DNS objectives, CNAME records allow multiple hostnames to reference the same IP address indirectly by pointing to a single authoritative domain name.

For example, `www.example.com` can be configured as a CNAME that points to `example.com`. When DNS queries are made, the resolver follows the alias until it reaches an A or AAAA record that contains the actual IP address.

An A record maps a hostname directly to an IPv4 address, while an AAAA record maps a hostname to an IPv6 address. A TXT record is used to store arbitrary text data, commonly for verification, email security (SPF, DKIM), or policy information, not for aliasing.

CompTIA stresses that CNAME records are specifically intended for aliasing and name redirection within DNS, making them the correct answer.

Reference:

CompTIA A+ Core 1 (220-1201) Official Study Guide - DNS Record Types and Name Resolution

NEW QUESTION # 281

A user reports that they cannot get their laptop to work with a video projector connected with an HDMI cable.

The projector is turned on. The HDMI cable is securely connected on both ends, and the laptop displays properly on its own screen. The display mode is set to "Duplicate" on the laptop. Which of the following is most likely causing the issue?

- A. The projector does not support HDMI connections.
- B. The laptop display mode should be set to "Extend".
- C. An HDMI port on the projector failed.
- **D. The input source is incorrect on the projector.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation

CompTIA troubleshooting procedures emphasize confirming input source settings on the external display device.

Even if the HDMI cable is connected properly:

* The projector must be set to the correct input source (HDMI 1, HDMI 2, etc.).

* If the source is incorrect, the laptop will not display, even though the laptop output is functioning normally.

Since the projector is powered on, and the laptop is already set to "Duplicate," and cables are good, the most likely cause is:

The projector is set to the wrong input source.

This is a common real-world issue covered under "video and projector troubleshooting." Why the other answers are incorrect A).

Projector may support HDMI; this is not the "most likely." B). "Extend" is not required - "Duplicate" works for projectors.

C). A failed HDMI port is possible but not the most likely scenario.

NEW QUESTION # 282

A technician replaces a laptop's failed motherboard. During validation testing, the wireless is slow and shows a weak signal. Which of the following should the technician do first to verify the source of the issue?

- A. Restart the access point
- **B. Reseat antenna connections**
- C. Contact the manufacturer
- D. Install a new wireless adapter

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed

Laptop Wi-Fi antennas run through the display bezel and connect via small coaxial clips. After motherboard replacement, these are often not fully seated, causing weak or unstable Wi-Fi.

CompTIA Concepts:

Laptop hardware troubleshooting

Antenna connector checks after repair

WLAN performance issues caused by antenna misalignment

NEW QUESTION # 283

Which of the following is an example of VDI?

- **A. Streaming a GUI to thin clients from a server**
- B. Launching a virtual machine server on a hypervisor
- C. Provisioning a sandbox as a test environment
- D. Providing high-performance workstations with a local OS

Answer: A

Explanation:

Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI) delivers a desktop operating system hosted on a centralized server and streams the graphical user interface (GUI) to endpoint devices such as thin clients, zero clients, or standard PCs. According to CompTIA Core 1 (220-1201) virtualization objectives, VDI allows users to access their desktop environments remotely while all processing and data remain on the server.

Option A accurately describes this model: a GUI streamed from a server to thin clients. This approach improves centralized management, enhances security, and simplifies endpoint hardware requirements.

Provisioning a sandbox is an example of test or development virtualization, not desktop virtualization. High-performance workstations with a local OS are physical desktops, not VDI. Launching a virtual machine server on a hypervisor describes server virtualization, not desktop delivery.

CompTIA highlights VDI as a common enterprise solution that separates the desktop environment from the physical device, enabling flexibility, scalability, and centralized control.

NEW QUESTION # 284

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