一番優秀な220-1101復習対策書 &合格スムーズ220-1101模擬体験 |有効的な220-1101最新日本語版参考書 CompTIA A+ Certification Exam: Core 1

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>> 220-1101復習対策書 <<

完璧220-1101｜高品質な220-1101復習対策書試験｜試験の準備方法

CompTIA A+ Certification Exam: Core 1模擬体験

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CompTIA A+ Certification Exam: Core 1 認定 220-1101 試験問題 (Q389-Q394):

質問 # 389
A graphic designer wants to upgrade to the fastest possible RAM for a desktop workstation. Which of the following types of RAM would be best for the designer to use?

- A. DDR4 SDRAM
- B. DDR5 SDRAM
- C. DDR3 SDRAM
- D. DDR2 SDRAM

正解：B

解説：
DDR5 SDRAM (Double Data Rate 5 Synchronous Dynamic Random-Access Memory) is the latest and fastest type of RAM for desktop workstations as of 2023. DDR5 SDRAM offers higher speeds, lower power consumption, greater capacity, and improved reliability than previous generations of DDR SDRAM. DDR5 SDRAM can operate at frequencies up to 8400 MHz, compared to 3200 MHz for DDR4 SDRAM, which means it can transfer data faster and more efficiently. DDR5 SDRAM also supports dual-channel memory, which allows two memory modules to work together and double the bandwidth. DDR5 SDRAM is compatible with the latest Intel and AMD processors that support the DDR5 standard.
The other options are not as fast or suitable for a desktop workstation. DDR2 SDRAM, DDR3 SDRAM, and DDR4 SDRAM are older and slower types of RAM that have lower frequencies, higher voltages, and lower capacities than DDR5 SDRAM. DDR2 SDRAM, DDR3 SDRAM, and DDR4 SDRAM are not compatible with the latest processors that support DDR5 SDRAM, and require different motherboards and slots. DDR2 SDRAM, DDR3 SDRAM, and DDR4 SDRAM are more suitable for older or budget systems that do not require high performance or memory-intensive applications.
Reference:
The best RAM 2023: top memory for your PC1
The best RAM for gaming 2023: Blazing-fast speeds for your PC2
What RAM Speed Do I Need? [2023 Guide] - GamingScan3
Crucial RAM Memory for Desktop Computers4

質問 # 390
A user reports a workstation is having the following issues:
- OS performance is slow
- The workstation turns off randomly from time to time
- The fans are running loudly
Which of the following is most likely the cause?

- A. The system is infected with malware.
- B. The power supply is insufficient.
- C. The hard drive is failing.
- D. The CPU is overheating.

正解：D

解説：
OS performance being slow, the workstation turning off randomly, and loud fan noises are often indicative of overheating issues. When the CPU (Central Processing Unit) overheats, it can lead to reduced system performance as the processor throttles itself to prevent damage. Additionally, the system may shut down unexpectedly to prevent heat-related damage.
Loud fan noises could indicate that the system's cooling mechanism is working hard to dissipate heat.

質問 # 391
A technician receives a tablet that looks like it has a bulge inside. The bulge is pushing the screen away from the backplate. The tablet still turns on when it is plugged in, but the screen looks damaged and turns off when unplugged. Which of the following is the most likely cause of this issue?

- A. Malfunctioning power supply
- B. Deprecated battery
- C. Damaged charge port
- D. Broken screen

正解：B

解説：
A bulging tablet casing is a classic sign of a swollen lithium-ion battery, often caused by age, overheating, or overcharging. This is a dangerous condition, as swollen batteries can rupture or catch fire. It also explains why the tablet only works when plugged in - the battery is no longer holding a charge.
* Option A: Power supply issues wouldn't cause physical bulging.
* Option B: A bad charge port wouldn't cause screen damage or physical distortion.
* Option D: A broken screen could cause display issues, but not the bulging chassis.
CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:
* Objective 1.4: Given a scenario, configure settings and use cases for laptops and mobile devices.

質問 # 392
A technician is relocating a router access point farther away from the modem to optimize signal coverage for a SOHO client. Which of the following will the technician most likely use to complete the relocation? (Select two).

- A. Crimper
- B. Network tap
- C. Loopback plug
- D. Punchdown tool
- E. Wi-Fi analyzer
- F. Clamp-style wire stripper

正解：A、E

解説：
A crimper is a tool that is used to attach connectors to network cables, such as RJ-45 or RJ-11. A technician might need a crimper to create a longer cable for the router access point or to replace a damaged connector.
A Wi-Fi analyzer is a software or hardware tool that can scan and measure the wireless signal strength, interference, channel usage, and security of a Wi-Fi network. A technician might need a Wi-Fi analyzer to find the optimal location and configuration for the router access point to improve the signal coverage for the SOHO client.
Relocating a router access point (AP) farther from the modem to optimize signal coverage involves two key aspects: physically extending the network connection (likely via Ethernet cabling) and ensuring the wireless signal is optimally placed. The CompTIA A+ Core 1 Study Guide emphasizes tools for cabling and wireless network configuration in such scenarios, aligning with Objective 2.6 ("Given a scenario, install and configure basic wired/wireless networks") and Objective 5.4 ("Given a scenario, troubleshoot wired and wireless network problems").
* B. Crimper: A crimper is essential for creating or modifying Ethernet cables, such as attaching RJ45 connectors to twisted pair cabling (e.g., Cat 5e or Cat 6) to extend the connection from the modem to the new AP location. Since the AP is moving farther away, a longer Ethernet cable may be needed, and the technician might need to terminate a new cable or repair an existing one. This is a common task in SOHO network setups.
* E. Wi-Fi analyzer: After relocating the AP, a Wi-Fi analyzer is used to assess signal strength, identify interference, and optimize placement for maximum coverage. This tool ensures the relocation achieves the goal of improving wireless performance, a critical step in the process.

Evaluation of Other Options:
* A. Punchdown tool: Used to terminate wires into a patch panel or keystone jack, not typically for connecting a router AP directly to a modem via Ethernet. It's less likely unless the relocation involves structured wiring termination, which isn't implied here.
* C. Clamp-style wire stripper: Useful for stripping insulation from wires during cable preparation, but it's a secondary tool to a crimper, which both strips and attaches connectors. The crimper is more directly tied to completing the cable.
* D. Network tap: A diagnostic tool for monitoring network traffic, not relevant to relocating or optimizing an AP's signal coverage.
* F. Loopback plug: Used to test network ports for functionality, not for cabling or wireless optimization in this scenario.
The combination of crimper (for physical connection) and Wi-Fi analyzer (for signal optimization) directly supports the relocation and coverage goals, making them the most likely tools.
Exact Extracts from the Study Guide:
From The Official CompTIA A+ Core 1 Study Guide (220-1101):
* Section 2.2, Tools for Networking:
* "Crimper: A crimper is used to attach connectors (such as RJ45) to the ends of twisted pair cabling. It presses the metal contacts in the connector into the wires to make a solid electrical connection. Many crimpers also include a stripper function to remove insulation from the cable."
* Implication: The crimper is key for preparing Ethernet cables to extend the AP's connection.
* Section 2.6, Wireless Networking:
* "Wi-Fi analyzer: A Wi-Fi analyzer is a software tool or handheld device that scans the wireless spectrum to identify signal strength, channel usage, and interference. It's invaluable when setting up or troubleshooting wireless networks to ensure optimal access point placement and channel selection."
* Implication: Essential for verifying and optimizing signal coverage after relocation.
* Section 5.4, Troubleshooting Wired and Wireless Network Problems:
* "Poor wireless signal-Use a Wi-Fi analyzer to check signal strength and interference... Relocate the access point to a more central location or away from obstructions... Ensure the wired connection to the access point is secure and within cable length specifications." These excerpts confirm the crimper's role in cabling and the Wi-Fi analyzer's role in optimizing wireless performance, aligning with the task's requirements.
Additional Reasoning:
* Physical Relocation: Moving the AP farther from the modem likely requires extending the Ethernet cable connecting them. A crimper is the primary tool for creating a custom-length cable with RJ45 connectors, a common SOHO task.
* Signal Optimization: The goal is to "optimize signal coverage," which involves more than just moving the AP-it requires verifying the new location improves Wi-Fi performance. A Wi-Fi analyzer provides data on signal strength and channel conflicts, ensuring the relocation succeeds.
* SOHO Context: In a small office/home office, technicians often use basic tools like crimpers for cabling and software/apps (Wi-Fi analyzers) for wireless setup, rather than specialized tools like punchdown tools unless structured wiring is involved.
References:
The Official CompTIA A+ Core 1 Study Guide (220-1101):
Section 2.2: "Compare and contrast common networking hardware" (tools like crimper).
Section 2.6: "Given a scenario, install and configure basic wired/wireless networks" (Wi-Fi analyzer and cabling).
Section 5.4: "Given a scenario, troubleshoot wired and wireless network problems" (optimization steps).
CompTIA A+ Core 1 (220-1101) Exam Objectives:
Objective 2.2: Identify networking tools like crimpers.
Objective 2.6: Configure wireless networks and understand AP placement.
Objective 5.4: Troubleshoot wireless performance issues.

質問 # 393
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:
Which of the following should the technician edit?

- A. Subnet mask
- B. DHCP server
- C. IPv4 address
- D. Default gateway

正解：D

解説：
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

質問 # 394
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