

# 220-1101 Reliable Exam Labs - 220-1101 Clearer Explanation

REMOVED	ADDED
<b>Core 1 Exam Changes 220-1101 vs 220-1201</b>	
<b>Domain 1: Mobile Devices (15% → 13%)</b>	
Older generalized troubleshooting methods	Features & Functionality
	MDM Policy Enforcement (Corporate/BYOD)
	Business App Sync (mail/cloud storage)
<b>Domain 2: Networking (20% → 23%)</b>	
Less detail on channels and bandwidth management	6GHz Wi-Fi
	Expanded channel management
	Database Servers, Network Time Protocol (NTP)
	DNS CNAME records, DHCP Exclusions
<b>Domain 3: Hardware (25% → 25%)</b>	
Older RAM/Drive form factors de-emphasized	Mini-LED display
Less emphasis on older video cables (less VGA/DVI emphasis)	Display specs (pixel density, refresh rate, color gamut)
	USB-C for video
	RAID 6
	SAS interface
	BIOS temp monitoring
	CPU Core Configurations
<b>Domain 4: Virtualization &amp; Cloud Computing (11% → 11%)</b>	
Generalized cloud characteristics	Multitenancy & Dedicated vs. Shared Resources
	Containers
<b>Domain 5: Hardware &amp; Network Troubleshooting (29% → 28%)</b>	
Generalized troubleshooting methodology	Troubleshooting symptoms expanded: stylus malfunction, degraded performance
	Network symptoms: auth failures, intermittent connectivity
	Printer troubleshooting: frozen print queue, tray not recognized

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CompTIA 220-1101 Exam covers a wide range of topics, including hardware, software, networking, and security. It tests the

candidate's ability to install, configure, and troubleshoot devices, operating systems, and applications. It also evaluates the candidate's knowledge of networking technologies, protocols, and security concepts.

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The CompTIA 220-1101 exam is divided into multiple sections, covering a range of topics that are essential for an IT professional to have a fundamental understanding of. Topics covered in the exam include mobile devices, networking, hardware, virtualization and cloud computing, software troubleshooting, and operating systems. 220-1101 Exam is designed to test the candidate's ability to apply their skills and knowledge to real-world scenarios.

## CompTIA A+ Certification Exam: Core 1 Sample Questions (Q494-Q499):

### NEW QUESTION # 494

A technician is troubleshooting a burning smell on a desktop computer. The technician determines that the odor is coming from inside the device.

Which of the following should the technician do first?

- A. Call the fire department.
- B. Locate a fire extinguisher.
- C. Unplug the computer.
- D. Remove the desktop cover.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

A burning smell on a desktop computer is a serious issue that indicates a hardware malfunction or failure. It can be caused by overheating, a faulty power supply, a malfunctioning motherboard, or a short circuit. If left unchecked, it can damage the components, cause a fire, or harm the user.

The first thing the technician should do when troubleshooting a burning smell on a desktop computer is to unplug the computer from the power source. This will stop the flow of electricity and prevent further damage or fire. The technician should also wear protective gloves and eye wear to avoid contact with any hot or hazardous parts.

### NEW QUESTION # 495

Which of the following describes the main difference between T568A and T568B cabling standards?

- A. The standards use different cable connectors.
- B. The green and the orange cables are interchanged.
- C. The T568B data transfer rate is higher than T568
- D. T568A is used in blue cables, and T568B is used in green cables.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The main difference between T568A and T568B cabling standards is that the green and orange cables are interchanged. T568A is designed for backward compatibility with older telephone wires, while T568B is designed for better signal isolation and noise protection for newer networking systems and products. T568A is used in blue cables, and T568B is used in green cables. The standards use the same cable connectors.

### NEW QUESTION # 496

A company just bought a printer capable of automatically printing on both sides of the paper. After installation, however, the technician can only print on one side of the paper manually. Which of the following should the technician do to fix the issue?

- A. Read the installation manual and configure duplex settings.
- B. Reinstall the printer software and drivers, and then restart the printer.
- C. Install the most recent firmware upgrade available for the printer.
- D. Contact the vendor for a hardware replacement.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The issue described in the question is most likely due to an incorrect configuration of the printer's duplex settings. To enable automatic duplex printing, the technician needs to read the printer's installation manual to understand how to configure the printer's duplex settings correctly. Once the settings are configured, the printer should be able to print on both sides of the paper automatically.

To fix the issue of a newly installed printer capable of automatically printing on both sides of the paper but only printing on one side manually, the technician should read the installation manual and configure duplex settings. Duplex printing settings can be configured in the printer driver software, which can be accessed through the printer settings in the Control Panel. Installing the most recent firmware upgrade available for the printer, contacting the vendor for a hardware replacement, or reinstalling the printer software and drivers and restarting the printer will not resolve the issue.

#### NEW QUESTION # 497

A company needs to support a 10Gbps throughput. Which of the following is the MINIMUM cable category that could be used?

- A. Cat 6a
- B. Cat 5e
- C. Cat 6
- D. Cat 5

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The minimum cable category that could be used to support a 10Gbps throughput is Cat 6a. Cat 6a cable is required with 10 Gigabit Ethernet for reliable performance with cable lengths up to 100 metres. However, lower-specification cables can often be successfully used, particularly with the shorter cable lengths required in a typical home.

#### NEW QUESTION # 498

A technician is reviewing the following network settings for a workstation that is having trouble accessing the internet:

```
IPv4 address . . . . . 192.168.10.5
Netmask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.1.1
```

Which of the following is causing the issue?

- A. Networking was not configured using DHCP.
- B. The netmask is wrong.
- C. IPv6 should be used instead of IPv4.
- D. The workstation has the incorrect gateway.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The IPv4 address (192.168.10.5) and the gateway address (192.168.1.1) are on different subnets. With a netmask of 255.255.255.0, the network part of the IPv4 address is 192.168.10.x, while the network part of the gateway address is 192.168.1.x. For the workstation to correctly route traffic to the gateway, both must be on the same subnet. The correct gateway address should be within the same subnet as the IPv4 address, such as

