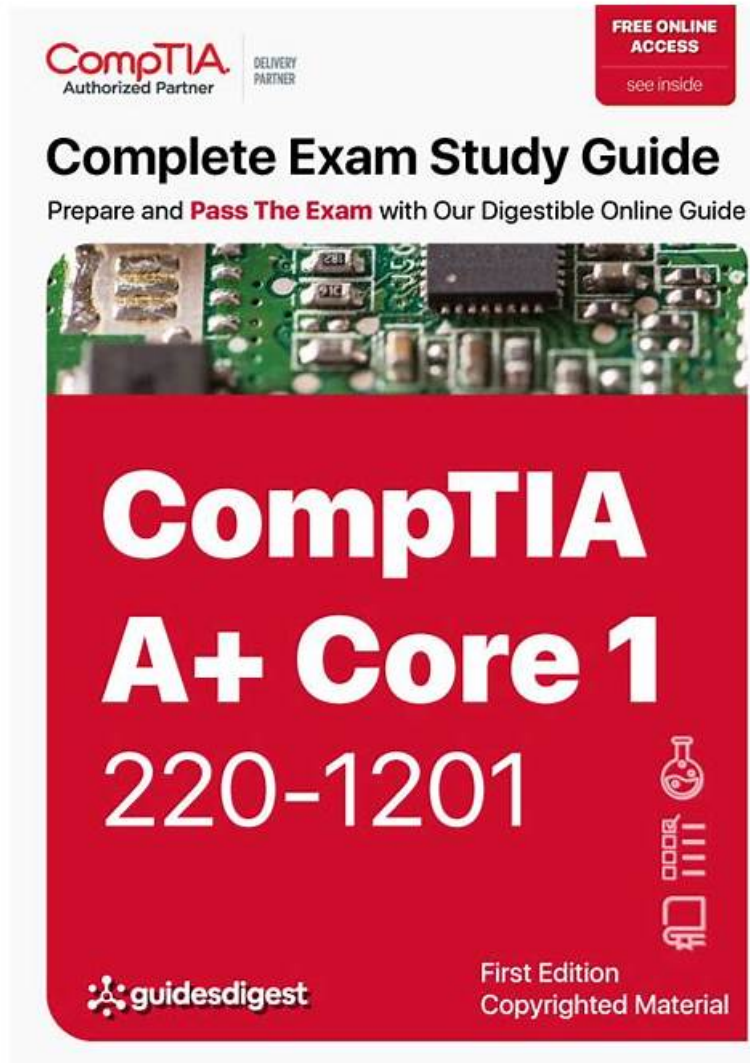


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CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam (2026) Sample Questions (Q420-Q425):

NEW QUESTION # 420

A user experiences a random BSOD while using a computer, but the operating system recovers as expected. Which of the following symptoms would indicate the issue is related to RAM?

- A. Distended capacitors
- B. Continuous reboots
- C. POST code beeps
- D. Wrong BIOS configurations

Answer: C

Explanation:

D:POST Code Beeps:

During the Power-On Self-Test (POST), the BIOS performs checks on system hardware, including RAM. If the RAM is faulty, POST may produce a series of beep codes indicating memory issues.

These beep codes are often the first sign of RAM-related problems, especially if the BSOD occurs randomly.

Incorrect Options:

A: Wrong BIOS configurations: Incorrect BIOS settings may cause boot errors, but they are less likely to cause random BSODs.

B: Continuous reboots: Continuous reboots could result from multiple hardware or software issues but do not specifically point to RAM.

C: Distended capacitors: Faulty capacitors typically affect the motherboard, not the RAM.

Key Takeaway: POST beep codes are a common diagnostic tool for identifying RAM-related issues.

Reference: CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objectives (220-1201), Domain 5.2 - Troubleshooting RAM and motherboard issues.

NEW QUESTION # 421

After troubleshooting a computer's connectivity, the network team determines there is a port-mapping issue. After plugging the patch cable into a different port, the issue persists. Which of the following troubleshooting steps should a technician take next to resolve the issue?

- A. Replace the patch cable from the device to the wall.
- B. Test the patch cable from the computer to the network closet.
- C. Convert the patch cable to a crossover cable.
- D. Verify the length of the patch cable meets current standards.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When port issues persist after moving to a different switch port, the next logical troubleshooting step is to test the patch cable. Faulty or damaged cables are a common cause of network connectivity problems. Using a cable tester between the computer and the network closet verifies the integrity of the cable and rules out a physical layer issue.

From CompTIA A+ 220-1101 Official Study Guide, Objective 4.2 - Troubleshoot wired and wireless networks:

"If a device continues to experience connectivity issues after switching ports, test the cabling with a cable tester to check for continuity, shorts, or pinout issues before replacing hardware." Verified Source:

CompTIA A+ Core 1 (220-1101) Official Study Guide, Chapter 4: Troubleshooting Network Connectivity CompTIA Exam Objectives 220-1101, Domain 4.2

NEW QUESTION # 422

The power supply for a user's gaming computer fails. The user buys a replacement online. The user connects the power supply to the motherboard, the graphics card, and the SSDs, but the computer fails to start and displays a critical error. Which of the following is the most likely cause?

- A. The wattage is insufficient for all the peripherals.
- B. The computer requires an additional RAM upgrade.

- C. The user did not connect the 4-pin connector for the CPU.
- D. The power supply only operates in a redundant configuration

Answer: C

Explanation:

Modern motherboards require two separate power connections from the power supply: the 24-pin ATX connector for general motherboard power and a 4-pin or 8-pin CPU (EPS) connector dedicated to powering the processor. According to CompTIA Core 1 (220-1201) power supply installation and troubleshooting guidelines, failing to connect the CPU power connector commonly results in a system that does not boot and may display a critical or CPU-related error.

In this scenario, the user connected power to the motherboard, graphics card, and storage devices, but the system fails to start. This strongly indicates that the CPU power connector was overlooked, which is a frequent mistake during PSU replacement. Without this connection, the processor cannot initialize, preventing POST.

Insufficient wattage typically causes instability, shutdowns, or reboots under load rather than immediate failure with a critical error. RAM upgrades are unrelated to PSU replacement, and redundant power supplies are used in enterprise systems, not standard gaming PCs.

CompTIA emphasizes verifying all required PSU connectors, especially the CPU power connector, as a critical troubleshooting step when a system will not power on after a PSU replacement.

References: CompTIA A+ Core 1 (220-1201) Official Study Guide - Power Supplies, Connectors, and Troubleshooting

NEW QUESTION # 423

A technician needs to select PC components with a minimal number of visible internal cables.

Which of the following should the technician use?

- A. Modular power supply
- B. Liquid cooling
- C. Wireless NIC
- D. SATA drive connections

Answer: A

Explanation:

A modular power supply allows a technician to connect only the power cables that are needed, reducing clutter and improving airflow. This is ideal when aiming for a clean build with minimal visible internal cables.

NEW QUESTION # 424

A user cannot access the internet from a corporate laptop. All other employees can. The technician reviews the laptop's configuration:

IP Address: 169.254.2.162

Which explains the reason the user cannot access the internet?

- A. The DHCP server is unable to assign an address.
- B. The subnet mask is misconfigured.
- C. The NIC is not using the latest driver.
- D. Network settings are only configured to IPv6.

Answer: A

Explanation:

An IP address beginning with 169.254.x.x is an APIPA address (Automatic Private IP Addressing).

CompTIA A+ explains that APIPA is assigned automatically by Windows when the NIC cannot reach a DHCP server. This indicates the laptop requested an IP lease but never received one.

APIPA addresses allow only local subnet communication and cannot access the internet, because no default gateway, DNS, or valid subnet configuration is provided. Since all other employees can access the internet, the DHCP server is functioning generally, but it is not delivering an address to this specific laptop—possibly due to cable issues, Wi-Fi authentication failure, DHCP scope exhaustion, or NIC misconfiguration.

A subnet mask misconfiguration (A) would still show a normal IP, not APIPA. IPv6-only configuration (C) would not produce a 169.254 address. An outdated NIC driver (B) could cause network instability but does not directly generate APIPA.

Thus, the root cause is that the DHCP server did not assign an IP address.

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