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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A user cannot see the office multifunction printer in their laptop's print options. They have printed to the device in the past successfully. The user's laptop is connected to the guest wireless network. Other users on both wireless and wired computers can see and print to the printer. Which option best will fix the issue?

Options:

- A- Power cycle the printer to refresh connectivity.
- B- Reset the closest wireless AP.
- C- Download the printer driver from the manufacturer's website.
- D- Connect the laptop to the corporate Wi-Fi.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

If the user is on a guest network and cannot access internal resources like printers, connecting to the corporate Wi-Fi will place the device on the correct subnet to access the printer.

From CompTIA A+ 220-1101 Official Study Guide, Objective 2.2 -- Network segmentation:

"Guest networks are isolated from internal resources for security. Connect to the main corporate Wi-Fi to access shared devices."

Verified Source:

CompTIA A+ Core 1 (220-1101) Official Study Guide, Chapter 2: Wireless Networking

CompTIA Exam Objectives 220-1101, Domain 2.2

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Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An IT specialist is setting up a new, custom computer. The specialist wants to minimize the number of power cables to keep the internal components organized and uncluttered. Which of the following power supply types should the specialist use?

Options:

- A- Modular
- B- Redundant
- C- Linear
- D- External



Answer:

A

Explanation:

A modular power supply allows the user to connect only the cables needed, reducing clutter and improving organization inside the case.

From CompTIA A+ 220-1101 Official Study Guide, Objective 3.3 -- Power supplies:

"Modular power supplies provide detachable cables, allowing users to use only the required connections for a neater build."

Verified Source:

CompTIA A+ Core 1 (220-1101) Official Study Guide, Chapter 3: Power Supplies

CompTIA Exam Objectives 220-1101, Domain 3.3

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Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A user's phone does not respond to touch. A technician inspects the phone but does not see any evidence of physical damage. The technician restarts the device, which does not fix the issue. Which option best components should the technician examine next?

Options:

- A- Battery
- B- Screen
- C- Stylus
- D- Digitizer

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The digitizer is the component responsible for detecting touch input on a screen. If touch is not registering and there's no physical damage, the digitizer may be faulty.

From CompTIA A+ 220-1101 Official Study Guide, Objective 3.1 -- Mobile device hardware:

"If a touchscreen device does not respond to input and the screen is intact, the digitizer (touch sensor) may be defective."

Verified Source:

CompTIA A+ Core 1 (220-1101) Official Study Guide, Chapter 3: Mobile Hardware

CompTIA Exam Objectives 220-1101, Domain 3.1

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Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A support technician receives a call stating that a user has added a device to the network. The user used the same configurations from another workstation. When both workstations are turned on, neither can access the network reliably. Which of the following is the most likely cause of the issue?

Options:

- A- The new computer has a duplicate IP address.
- B- The DNS server is registering both hostnames.
- C- The network cable was improperly terminated.

D- The security on the switchport needs to be reset.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

If two devices have the same static IP address, an IP conflict occurs. This results in both devices being intermittently disconnected or unable to communicate on the network. It's a common mistake when copying configurations manually.

Option B: DNS conflicts wouldn't cause total disconnection and wouldn't occur just from copying IP settings.

Option C: A cable issue would only affect one workstation.

Option D: Switchport security issues wouldn't affect both machines simultaneously unless port security was configured very specifically.

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objective Reference:

Objective 2.6: Given a scenario, configure and troubleshoot network connectivity.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following connectors will uplink a new ISP cable modem to its wall jack?

Options:

A- F-type

B- LC

C- RJ45

D- Lightning

Answer:

A

Explanation:

A cable modem connects to an ISP's wall jack using a coaxial cable, and the standard connector used for coaxial connections is the F-type connector. According to CompTIA Core 1 (220-1201) networking hardware and cabling objectives, F-type connectors are specifically designed for coaxial cabling used in cable television and cable internet (DOCSIS) installations. These connectors screw onto the coaxial wall outlet and the cable modem, ensuring a secure physical connection and proper signal transmission.

An LC connector is a fiber-optic connector commonly used with single-mode or multimode fiber cables and is not associated with cable modems. An RJ45 connector is used for Ethernet networking and is typically used to connect the cable modem to a router or computer, not to the wall jack. Lightning is a proprietary Apple connector used for charging and data transfer on mobile devices and has no role in network uplinks.

CompTIA expects candidates to clearly distinguish between different cable types and connectors based on the service being installed. When the scenario involves a cable modem and ISP wall jack, the correct and standard connector is the F-type.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following best describes a Type 2 hypervisor?

Options:

- A- It works as a firewall to control network traffic.
- B- It interacts directly with the underlying hardware.
- C- It runs on a host operating system.
- D- It brings higher CPU capabilities to virtual machines.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

CompTIA A+ divides hypervisors into two main categories: Type 1 (bare-metal) and Type 2 (hosted). A Type 2 hypervisor runs on top of an existing host operating system such as Windows, macOS, or Linux. It relies on the host OS for device drivers, hardware interaction, and resource

management. Examples include VMware Workstation, Oracle VirtualBox, and Parallels Desktop.

Type 2 hypervisors are ideal for lab environments, testing, learning, and small-scale virtualization because they do not require dedicated hardware or direct hardware control. The host OS loads first, and the hypervisor runs as an application, allowing users to create and manage virtual machines from within the OS environment.

Option B describes a Type 1 hypervisor, which installs directly on hardware without a host OS. Option A is unrelated, as firewalls are separate from virtualization technology. Option D is incorrect because hypervisors do not inherently increase CPU capabilities; they merely allocate existing hardware resources to virtual machines.

Thus, the correct and CompTIA-aligned description of a Type 2 hypervisor is that it runs on a host operating system.



Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A customer reports a problem connecting to network resources. After asking open-ended questions, the technician determines the issue likely exists on the remote server. Which of the following should the technician do next?

Options:

- A- Document the findings.
- B- Test the theory
- C- Gather information
- D- Establish a plan of action



Answer:

B

Explanation:

After determining the issue is likely on the remote server, the technician should test the theory to confirm the root cause before proceeding.

Why Not A (Document the findings): Documentation comes after confirming the issue.

Why Not C (Gather information): Information gathering is already completed.

Why Not D (Establish a plan of action): This is done after confirming the issue.

CompTIA A+ Exam Reference: Core 2 (220-1102), Section 3.1, troubleshooting methodology.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following devices has ACL capabilities?

Options:

- A- PoE injector
- B- DSL
- C- Firewall
- D- Unmanaged switch

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Firewalls are specifically designed to monitor, filter, and control network traffic using Access Control Lists (ACLs). ACLs define which traffic is allowed or denied based on parameters like IP address, protocol, or port.

From CompTIA A+ 220-1101 Official Study Guide, Objective 2.2 -- Networking hardware and security:

"Firewalls use access control lists (ACLs) to allow or deny traffic based on rules. Unmanaged switches and PoE injectors do not support ACLs."

Verified Source:

CompTIA A+ Core 1 (220-1101) Official Study Guide, Chapter 2: Networking Security Devices

CompTIA Exam Objectives 220-1101, Domain 2.2

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Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following internet connection types is the best for extremely high data transfer with symmetrical upload and download speeds?

Options:

- A- DSL
- B- Cellular
- C- Fiber
- D- Satellite



Answer:

C

Explanation:

Fiber optic connections provide the highest data transfer rates and symmetrical upload and download speeds. This makes fiber the ideal choice for applications requiring high-speed connectivity, such as video conferencing, large file transfers, and cloud-based workflows.

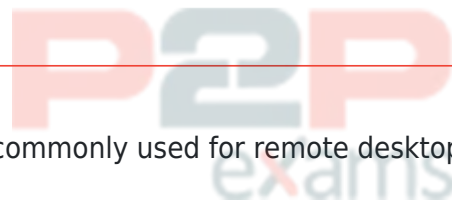
Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following ports is commonly used for remote desktop connections?

Options:

- A- 137
- B- 445
- C- 3389
- D- 4443



Answer:

C

Explanation:

Port 3389 is used by the Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) for remote desktop connections in Windows environments. This port allows remote control and management of systems across the network.

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A user brings a laptop to work every morning, correctly seats it in the docking station and then opens the laptop to begin work with no issues. After the user left the laptop at home during a two-week vacation the laptop is no longer working. Upon returning to the office, the user reports that the keyboard and display are no longer working. Which option best should the technician ask the user to do first?

Options:

- A- Ensure the docking station is plugged in.
- B- Press and release the laptop power button.
- C- Plug the laptop in and let it charge overnight.
- D- Connect the laptop directly to the network.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Reasoning: Many docking stations provide power and functionality only when the laptop is properly powered on. If the laptop was powered off (e.g., during the vacation), docking it will not automatically turn it on. The technician should first ensure the laptop is powered on by pressing the power button.

This is a common troubleshooting step when laptops in docking stations appear non-functional.

Relevance to CompTIA A+ Core 1: This falls under Objective 5.2, which covers diagnosing and resolving common laptop and mobile device issues.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

A . Ensure the docking station is plugged in:

While ensuring power to the docking station is important, the scenario specifies that the issue occurred after a vacation. The likelihood of the docking station losing power coincidentally during the vacation is low. Verifying the laptop's power state should be the first step.

C . Plug the laptop in and let it charge overnight:

There is no indication the laptop's battery is drained. While charging could resolve a dead battery, the user is more likely experiencing an issue where the laptop is powered off but docked, so charging overnight is not the best first step.

D . Connect the laptop directly to the network:

A network connection will not resolve the primary issue of the keyboard and display not working. Addressing the laptop's power state is a higher priority.

Practical Example:

If a user returns from a vacation and places a powered-off laptop into a docking station, it may not automatically power on. Pressing the power button ensures the laptop is operational and communicating with the docking station.

CompTIA A+ Exam Objective Alignment:

Objective 5.2: Troubleshooting common laptop issues, including power, display, and peripheral connectivity.



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