Free Questions for 220-1101

Shared by Estrada on 04-10-2024

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Question 1

Which of the following network devices is needed to direct packets to networks outside of the LAN?

Options:

A- Hub

B- Switch

C- Router

D- Bridge

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Routers are designed to connect multiple networks and direct packets to their intended destinations across network segments. This makes them essential for directing packets to networks outside of the LAN, such as the internet or other remote networks.

Question 2

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

A technician is running a 279ft (85m) network cable between buildings that will share conduit with a large power cable. Which of the following is the most appropriate cable for the technician to use for this project?

Options:
A- Fiber

B- Coaxial

C- Cat 5e

D- Cat 6

Answer:
A

Explanation:

In this scenario, running a network cable over a long distance (279ft or 85m) and sharing conduit with a large power cable requires careful consideration of electromagnetic interference (EMI) and the physical distance limitations of the cable type. Fiber optic cables are immune to electromagnetic interference and can support much longer distances than copper-based cables like Cat 5e or Cat 6 without signal degradation. This makes fiber optic the most appropriate choice for this project.

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objectives Section 3.1: Explain basic cable types and their connectors, features, and purposes.

CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Objectives Section 2.2: Compare and contrast common networking hardware.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Afield technician is responding to a ticket about an animated sign with double images. One image is stationary, and the other image is live. Which of the following is the cause of the issue?

Options:

A- Bad display cable

B- Burned out bulbs

C- Display burn-in

D- Incorrect color settings

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Display burn-in occurs when a static image is left on a screen for a long time, causing the pixels to wear out unevenly and retain a ghost image even when new content is displayed. This issue can result in double images, where the 'burned-in' stationary image persists alongside new, live content. This problem is more common in older displays or those used for static signage. Replacing the display cable or adjusting color settings would not address the underlying cause of uneven pixel wear, and burned-out bulbs would likely result in a loss of image clarity or brightness, not double images.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following cloud service models is most likely to provide application patching?

Options:

A- PaaS

B- DaaS

C- IaaS

D- SaaS

Answer:

D

Explanation:

In the SaaS (Software as a Service) model, the service provider manages the infrastructure, platforms, and software applications, including maintenance tasks such as application patching. Users access the applications over the internet, and the provider is responsible for ensuring the software is up to date, secure, and performing optimally. This model contrasts with IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service) and PaaS (Platform as a Service), where the customer has more control and responsibility over the environment and may need to manage patching for applications they develop or install.

Question 5

Users have been reporting slow network traffic in a branch office, and the technician needs to determine if packet loss is occurring on the network. Which of the following would the technician most likely use to passively assess the network traffic issue?

Options:

A- Cable tester

B- Network tap

C- Wi-Fi analyzer

D- Toner probe

Answer:

B

Explanation:

A network tap (Test Access Point) is a device used for monitoring network traffic. It allows the technician to passively observe the traffic between two network nodes in real-time without introducing latency or affecting the network's performance. By using a network tap, the

technician can analyze the data packets flowing through the network to identify if packet loss is occurring, which could be contributing to the slow network traffic in the branch office.

Question 6

A user states that when docking a laptop, network drives are lost. However, when working wirelessly, network drives are present. While troubleshooting, a technician does not see any recent infrastructure changes and thinks the laptop has a bad network card. The technician orders a new laptop for the user and closes the ticket documenting the new laptop. After receiving the new laptop, the user still cannot access network drives when docked. Which of the following steps did the technician skip?

Options:

A- Document findings, actions, and outcomes.

B- Establish a theory of probably cause.

C- Test the theory to determine cause.

D- Establish a plan of action.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The technician failed to properly diagnose the issue by not establishing a theory of probable cause. Instead of investigating why the network drives were accessible wirelessly but not when docked, the technician assumed a faulty network card and ordered a new laptop. Proper troubleshooting involves developing a theory of what might be causing the problem, based on the symptoms and available information, and then testing that theory. In this case, the issue could have been related to docking station settings, network configurations, or hardware issues specific to the docking connection.