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CompTIA A+ Certification Exam: Core 1

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QUESTION 1

A user\'s laptop will not turn on for a meeting in a conference room. However, the laptop turns on correctly when connected to the external monitor, mouse, and keyboard at the user\'s desk. Which of the following should a technician do to ensure that the laptop functions everywhere in the office?

A. Reinstall the laptop\'s operating system.

B. Enable a remote desktop account.

C. Issue a peripheral set for use in the conference room.

D. Replace the laptop\'s battery.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

A technician unboxed a new computer, plugged it in to a UPS. and connected the requested peripherals. The computer lights and fans turn on, but the technician hears three loud, consecutive beeps during boot. Which of the following actions will remediate the issue?

A. Replacing the power supply

B. Replacing the UPS

C. Changing the CMOS battery

D. Reseating the RAM

Correct Answer: D

Three beeps indicate a "base memory read/write test error". Check out "beep codes" for more information.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Power-on_self-test#POST_beep_codes_on_CompTIA_A.2B_certification_exam

QUESTION 3

New memory modules were installed in several Windows desktops but some users are still reporting performance issues. Upon investigation, a systems administrator notices the desktop has not recognized the new memory modules. Which of the following should the systems administrator perform to help resolve this issue?

A. Configure appropriate settings within the BIOS

B. Replace the RAM

C. Modify the boot. ini file.

D. Install the required drivers through the Control Panel

Correct Answer: A

To resolve the issue of new memory modules not being recognized, the systems administrator should configure appropriate settings within the BIOS. This can include enabling memory mapping or setting memory speed and timings.

References:

CompTIA A+ Certification Exam Objectives, 220-1001 Section 1.8 Configure appropriate settings within the BIOS. If new memory modules were installed in several Windows desktops but some users are still reporting performance issues and

the desktop has not recognized the new memory modules, the systems administrator should configure appropriate settings within the BIOS to help resolve this issue.

QUESTION 4

A user\\'s desktop computer slows down after a few minutes of use, and the fans alternate between silent and very loud. Which of the following is MOST likely failing, therefore causing these symptoms?

A. CPU fan

B. Memory

C. Power supply

D. Hard drive

Correct Answer: A

A CPU fan is a component that cools down the CPU, which is the main processor of the computer. If the CPU fan is failing, it can cause the computer to slow down and the fans to alternate between silent and very loud12. This is because the CPU fan cannot maintain a consistent speed and airflow to keep the CPU at a safe temperature. When the CPU gets too hot, it throttles its performance to avoid overheating, which results in a slower computer. The other fans in the computer also try to compensate for the lack of cooling from the CPU fan by spinning faster and louder2.

QUESTION 5

Which of the following DNS records is used to look up the IP address assigned to a domain name?

A. A

B. MX

C. NS

D. SPF

Correct Answer: A

A DNS record is a data entry in a DNS server that maps a domain name to a specific value, such as an IP address, a mail server, a name server, or a text string. There are different types of DNS records for different purposes, and each type has a specific format and syntax12. The A record, also known as the address record, is the most common type of DNS record, and it is used to look up the IP address assigned to a domain name. The A record maps a domain name to

an IPv4 address, which is a 32-bit numerical value that identifies a device on the internet. For example, the A record for www.google.com is 172.217.14.20612. The other options are not correct because they are not used to look up the IP address assigned to a domain name. The MX record, also known as the mail exchange record, is used to specify the mail servers that handle the email for a domain name. The MX record maps a domain name to a priority value and a host name of a mail server. For example, the MX record for gmail.com is 10 alt1.gmail-smtp-in.l.google.com12. The NS record, also known as the name server record, is used to delegate a domain name to a set of authoritative name servers. The NS record maps a domain name to a host name of a name server that can provide authoritative answers for the domain name and its subdomains. For example, the NS record for example.com is ns1.example.com12. The SPF record, also known as the sender policy framework record, is used to prevent email spoofing and spamming by validating the sender\\'s identity. The SPF record maps a domain name to a text string that specifies the authorized mail servers and IP addresses that can send email on behalf of the domain name. For example, the SPF record for microsoft.com is v=spf1 include:spf.protection.outlook.com -all12. References: DNS Configuration -CompTIA A+ 220-1101 ?2.6 CompTIA A+ Certification Core 1 (220-1101) [Video] - Packt Subscription, Section

2: Networking, Video 2.6: DNS Configuration CompTIA A+ Certification Core 1 (220-1101) - GitHub, Slide Handout PDFs 1101, Chapter 2: Networking, Slide 2.6: DNS Configuration