CompTIA

Exam Questions 220-1101

CompTIA A+ Certification Exam: Core 1

NEW QUESTION 1
- (Topic 2)
Which of the following types of devices MOST often uses a Thunderbolt cable?

A. Linux PC
B. Android mobile
C. Apple laptop
D. Chromebook

Answer: C

Explanation:
Thunderbolt cables are commonly used to connect Apple laptops to external displays or other devices. While Thunderbolt is available on some Windows and Chromebook devices, it is most commonly associated with Apple products. References:
https://www.intel.com/content/www/us/en/products/docs/io/thunderbolt/thunderbolt- technology-general.html

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Topic 2)
A technician is investigating the output shown on a monitor. The output is clear, but it has a pink hue. The technician has replaced the video card and updated the graphics drivers. Which of the following would be the MOST likely cause?

A. Physical cabling issues
B. Burned-out bulb
C. Display burn-in
D. Incorrect data source

Answer: A

Explanation:
The pink hue is most likely caused by physical cabling issues the output on a monitor is clear but has a pink hue, it could be due to an issue with the physical cabling connecting the monitor to the computer. The video signal may be degraded or distorted due to a damaged or loose cable. The technician should check and replace the cable if necessary to resolve the issue.

NEW QUESTION 3
- (Topic 2)
A technician is adding one more line at the demarcation point. Which of the following tools would be MOST useful to accomplish this task?

A. Toner
B. Punchdown
C. Network tap
D. Crimper

Answer: B

Explanation:
Punchdown tools are used to make connections between wires in a 66/110 block at the demarcation point. The tool is used to insert the wire into the appropriate holes in the block, and it can be used to add additional lines to the demarcation point. The other options are not the correct tools for adding lines to the demarcation point. A toner is used to identify cable pairs, a network tap is used to monitor network traffic, and a crimper is used to terminate cables.

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Topic 1)
A technician is tasked with installing additional RAM in a desktop computer. Which of the following types of RAM is MOST likely to be used?

A. SODIMM
B. DDR3
C. ECC
D. VRAM

Answer: B

Explanation:
DDR3 is the most commonly used RAM type in modern desktop computers. It is faster and more energy efficient than its predecessors, and offers larger capacity modules. References: CompTIA A+ Certification Exam Guide, Ninth Edition, Chapter 5

NEW QUESTION 5
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following would MOST likely be used to obtain electronic images of a large number of printed documents?

A. NFC device
B. ADF/flatbed scanner
C. Camera/webcam
D. QR scanner

Answer: B

Explanation:

ADF/flatbed scanner would most likely be used to obtain electronic images of a large number of printed documents. References: CompTIA A+ Certification Exam Guide, Exam 220-1001, Page 351

NEW QUESTION 6
- (Topic 2)
Which of the following network devices would an administrator use to distribute traffic evenly throughout multiple nodes?

A. Load balancer
B. Bridge
C. Proxy server
D. Switch
E. Firewall

Answer: A

Explanation:
A load balancer is a network device that distributes network or application traffic across multiple servers to ensure that no single server bears too much of the load. Load balancing helps to improve application availability, increase scalability, and optimize resource utilization.
A bridge is used to connect two different networks, often to divide a larger network into smaller segments. A proxy server is used to forward client requests to other servers, and can also be used to cache frequently requested data. A switch is used to connect multiple devices within a network and to control the flow of network traffic. A firewall is used to secure a network by controlling incoming and outgoing traffic based on defined security rules.
Reference: CompTIA A+ Core 1 Exam Guide, page 244.

NEW QUESTION 7
- (Topic 2)
Which of the following are default ports for HTTP and HTTPS traffic? (Select TWO).

A. 23
B. 25
C. 80
D. 143
E. 389
F. 443

Answer: CF

NEW QUESTION 8
- (Topic 2)
The Chief Executive Officer wants to ensure company data is stored in a manner that provides the company with complete control over how the data is managed. Which of the following is the BEST cloud deployment model for this request?

A. Community
B. Hybrid
C. Public
D. Private

Answer: D

Explanation:
A private cloud deployment model provides the company with complete control over how the data is managed. This is because a private cloud is managed solely by the organization and resides on-premises or in a data center. Therefore, a private cloud deployment model is the best option for this scenario.

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Topic 2)
Which of the following would MOST likely be used to connect one or more devices lo the internet in a SOHO?

A. Hub
B. Ethernet gateway
C. Wireless access point
D. Router

Answer: D

Explanation:
A router is a device that connects one or more networks, such as a home or small office network, to the internet. It allows multiple devices to share a single internet connection and provides network address translation (NAT) to enable communication between the devices on the local network and the internet. A hub, Ethernet gateway, or wireless access point does not provide this functionality.
A router is the most likely device to be used to connect one or more devices to the internet in a SOHO. A router can provide network address translation (NAT), firewall protection, and other features that are important for securing and managing a network. References: CompTIA A+ Certification Exam Guide, pg. 355

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 3)
A technician is on site troubleshooting a customer's laptop. The technician needs to download a software update but the company's proxy is blocking updates. Which of the following would be the MOST appropriate action for the technician to take to get the update?

A. Connect to a hotspot
B. Request a traffic exemption.
C. Change the DNS address to 1.1.1.1

D. Update the Group Policy settings

Answer: B

Explanation:
If a technician is on site troubleshooting a customer's laptop and needs to download a software update but the company's proxy is blocking updates, the most appropriate action for the technician to take would be to request a traffic exemption from the company's IT department.

NEW QUESTION 11
- (Topic 3)
A printer technician receives a support request for a laser printer that sometimes cuts off the bottom of the print job. During troubleshooting the technician notices that affected jobs are set for 8.5in x 14in (216mm x 356mm) paper and only print from a particular paper tray. Which of the following actions should the technician perform NEXT?

A. Verify that the printing trays are correctly set.
B. Swap printer trays until the print jobs complete as expected.
C. Replace the tray rollers to ensure proper alignment.
D. Reset the default to use 8.5in x 11in (216mm x 279mm) paper

Answer: A

Explanation:
Reference: https://partners.comptia.org/docs/default-source/resources/a-core-1-content- guide (page 16)

NEW QUESTION 12
- (Topic 3)
A desktop support technician is building a new desktop that features the fastest internal storage. Which of the following BEST suits this request1?

A. SATASSD
B. SATA HDD
C. M2PCIeNVMeSSD
D. PCIe SATA HDD

Answer: C

Explanation:
M2PCIeNVMeSSD. M.2 PCIe NVMe SSDs are the fastest internal storage devices available for desktops. They are faster than SATA SSDs and PCIe SATA HDD1s2.

NEW QUESTION 13
- (Topic 3)
A technician is troubleshooting a laptop that has a blank LCD panel. The technician shines a flashlight into the LCD and sees a faint image. Which of the following BEST describes the issue?

A. Defective inverter
B. Incomplete video driver
C. Incorrect input source
D. Burned-out bulb

Answer: A

Explanation:
an inverter is a device that converts DC power from the laptop's battery or AC adapter to AC power for the backlight of the LCD panel. If the inverter is defective, the backlight will not work and the LCD panel will appear blank or very dim. The user can still see a faint image if they shine a flashlight into the LCD because the LCD itself is still working.

NEW QUESTION 14
- (Topic 3)
An insurance company wants to implement cloud computing and would like a cloud solution in which the infrastructure is shared with businesses in the same industry. Which of the following cloud models BEST addresses the company's need?

A. Community
B. Private
C. Public
D. Hybrid

Answer: A

Explanation:
The cloud model that BEST addresses the company's need is the Community cloud model. A community cloud is a cloud infrastructure in which multiple organizations share resources and services based on common operational and regulatory requirements. The concept of a community cloud is akin to a community garden, where different individuals grow produce on a single piece of shared land1.

NEW QUESTION 15
- (Topic 3)
A technician is troubleshooting an issue involving lines appearing down copied pages, but printed pages sent directly to the copier render as intended. Which of the following is the MOST likely cause of this issue?

A. Empty imager drum
B. Overheated system fuser
C. Scratched scanner glass
D. Third-party toner

Answer: C

Explanation:
If lines appear down copied pages but printed pages sent directly to copier render as intended, it could be due to scratched scanner glass which can cause lines or streaks on copied pages.
If there are lines appearing on copied pages, but not on printed pages sent directly to the copier, the issue is most likely caused by a scratch on the scanner glass.
References: https://www.pacificoffice.com/how-to-fix-lines-on-copier/

NEW QUESTION 16
- (Topic 3)
While on a VoIP call, one user is unable to understand the other because the audio is breaking up. Which of the following BEST describes what is occurring on the call?

A. High latency
B. External interference
C. No connectivity
D. Port flapping

Answer: A

Explanation:
High latency is what best describes what is occurring on a VoIP call when one user is unable to understand the other because the audio is breaking up. Latency is the delay between sending and receiving data over a network, and high latency can cause poor quality or interruptions in VoIP calls. External interference, no connectivity, or port flapping are not likely to cause audio breaking up, but rather complete loss of signal or connection.

NEW QUESTION 17
- (Topic 3)
A tier one technician has spent the past thirty minutes troubleshooting an Issue With an end user's network connection After a solution was implemented, the end user rebooted the system, tested the Issue, and confirmed the Issue was resolved. Which of the following should the technician do NEXT?

A. Document the findings, actions, and solution in the company knowledge base
B. Advise the user to try the solution before contacting the help desk if the Issue happens again
C. Establish a theory of probable cause
D. Escalate the Issue to the tier two support team for resolution.

Answer: A

Explanation:
According to the Official CompTIA A+ Core 1 Study Guide (220-1101) 1, the correct answer is A. Document the findings, actions, and solution in the company knowledge base.
The explanation is that after resolving an issue, a technician should always document what was done and how it was fixed. This helps to create a record of the problem and its solution for future reference and also to share knowledge with other technicians. https://www.comptia.org/training/books/a-core-1-220-1101-study-guide
By documenting the findings, actions, and solution in the company knowledge base, it will help to ensure that if the Issue happens again, the technician or a different technician will be able to quickly and easily find the solution and resolve the Issue. Additionally, it is important to document the solution so that the same Issue does not need to be troubleshot multiple times in the future.

NEW QUESTION 18
- (Topic 4)
A user tripped on an Ethernet cable and disconnected it from the wall jack. A technician visually inspects the cable and notices that the plastic prong on the connector of the cable is completely missing.
Which of the following tools should the technician use to resolve this issue? (Select two).

A. Cable stripper
B. Network crimper
C. Toner probe
D. Punchdown tool
E. Multimeter
F. Loopback plug

Answer: AB

Explanation:
According to the CompTIA A+ Core 1 (220-1101) Certification Study Guide1, a network crimper and a cable stripper are the tools that a technician should use to resolve this issue. A network crimper is used to attach a new RJ-45 connector to the end of the cable, and a cable stripper is used to remove the outer insulation of the cable and expose the twisted pairs of wires. A toner probe, a punchdown tool, a multimeter, and a loopback plug are not needed for this task.
Here are some web resources that explain how to repair an Ethernet cable:
? Ethernet Cable Repair - iFixit: This guide provides step-by-step instructions and pictures on how to fix a broken Ethernet cable.
? How to Repair a Cut Cat5e Ethernet Cable - wikiHow: This article shows how to solder the wires of a cut Ethernet cable and use shrink tube to cover the joints.
? Amazon.com: Ethernet Cable Repair Kit: This page lists some products that can
be used to repair an Ethernet cable, such as crimping tools, connectors, testers, and strippers.

NEW QUESTION 19
- (Topic 4)

A technician just finished building a new PC and needs to install a firmware update for the system board UEFI. The technician is experiencing issues while accessing the USB key. Which of the following features should the technician most likely disable in order to complete this task?

A. TPM security
B. USB 3.0 support
C. PXE boot capability
D. Secure Boot

Answer: D

Explanation:
Secure Boot is a feature of UEFI (Unified Extensible Firmware Interface) that prevents unauthorized software from running during the boot process. Secure Boot verifies the digital signature of the boot loader and the operating system, and only allows them to run if they are signed by a trusted authority. However, Secure Boot can also prevent some legitimate software, such as firmware updates, from running if they are not signed or recognized by the system. Therefore, the technician may need to disable Secure Boot in order to install a firmware update for the system board UEFI from a USB key34. The other features are not likely to interfere with the firmware update, unless they are misconfigured or incompatible with the USB key.
References
3: bios - Can't enable secure boot in Windows 11 4: Acer aspire e5-571 Legacy Secure Boot?

NEW QUESTION 20
- (Topic 4)
After a corporate office upgraded its Ethernet wiring, a number of users are unable to access the internet. A technician establishes a theory for troubleshooting the issue and tests it, but the theory is incorrect. Which of the following should the technician do next?

A. Document the findings.
B. Gather additional details.
C. Escalate the problem.
D. Identify user changes.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. Gather additional details.
According to the CompTIA troubleshooting process for the A+ certification exams1, the technician should gather additional details after testing a theory that is incorrect. This step helps to identify the problem more accurately and establish a new theory of probable cause. The other options are not appropriate for this stage of the troubleshooting process. Documenting the findings, escalating the problem, and identifying user changes are steps that should be done later in the process, after determining the cause and implementing a solution1.

NEW QUESTION 21
- (Topic 4)
A technician is preparing a redesigned conference room for a presentation. The presenter connects a laptop to the LCD projector, but a "No input source" error message is displayed on the LCD projector's screen. However, the presentation is working on the laptop's LCD screen when in mirroring mode on the docking station. Which of the following troubleshooting steps should the technician take first?

A. Replace the LCD projector.
B. Reboot the laptop.
C. Update the display drivers.
D. Check the physical cabling.

Answer: D

Explanation:
One of the possible causes of the error message "No input source" is that the LCD projector is not receiving any signal from the connected device, such as a laptop1. This could be due to a loose or faulty cable or connector, or an incorrect input source selected on the projector2. Therefore, the first troubleshooting step that the technician should take is to check the physical cabling and make sure it is properly connected and secured12.

NEW QUESTION 22
- (Topic 4)
A technician is troubleshooting a user's laptop that randomly turns off. The technician disassembles the laptop and notices that various pieces of small sticker paper within the device have changed color from red to blue. Which of the following is the most likely cause of the laptop's issues?

A. Broken screen
B. Liquid damage
C. Swollen battery
D. Overheating

Answer: B

Explanation:
One of the possible causes of a laptop randomly turning off is liquid damage, which can cause short circuits, corrosion, and overheating of the internal components1. Liquid damage can be hard to detect, especially if the laptop has been dried or cleaned after the spill2. However, one of the indicators of liquid damage is the presence of small sticker paper within the device that changes color from red to blue3.
These stickers are called liquid contact indicators (LCIs), and they are designed to show if a device has been exposed to water or other liquids3. LCIs are usually red when dry, but they turn blue or purple when wet3. LCIs are often placed near the ports, battery, keyboard, and motherboard of laptops and other electronic devices3. LCIs can help technicians diagnose liquid damage and determine if the device is covered by warranty or not3.

NEW QUESTION 23
- (Topic 4)
Which of the following internet connection types would be the most readily available for users located on unimproved land that lacks infrastructure?

A. Fiber
B. Cable
C. DSL
D. Satellite

Answer: D

Explanation:
Satellite internet is the most widely available internet connection type, as it does not depend on cables or wires. It can reach remote areas that lack infrastructure for other types of internet connections1. References: Satellite Internet

NEW QUESTION 24
- (Topic 4)
A technician is installing a power supply in a workstation that contains a high-end graphics card, a 3GHz processor, and two cooling fans. Which of the following specifications should the technician verify before installing the new power supply?

A. The wattage
B. The chassis ventilation
C. The motherboard's firmware
D. The cables' color coding

Answer: A

Explanation:
The most important specification that the technician should verify before installing the new power supply is A. The wattage.
The wattage of a power supply is the measure of how much power it can deliver to the components of a computer. The wattage of a power supply should match or exceed the total power consumption of the computer, otherwise the computer may not function properly or may experience instability, overheating, or damage12.
To calculate the total power consumption of a computer, the technician can use a tool such as a power supply calculator, which can estimate the required wattage based on the components and features of the computer. For example, using one of the web search results3, I entered the following information:
•CPU: 3 GHz processor
•GPU: High-end graphics card
•RAM: 16 GB DDR4
•SSD: 1 x 500 GB
•HDD: 1 x 1 TB
•Optical Drive: 1 x DVD-RW
•Fans: 2 x 120 mm
•Other Devices: Keyboard, Mouse, Monitor
The tool estimated that the recommended PSU wattage for this computer is 550 W. Therefore, the technician should verify that the new power supply has at least this wattage before installing it.
The chassis ventilation, the motherboard's firmware, and the cables' color coding are not as important as the wattage for installing a new power supply. The chassis ventilation is related to the airflow and cooling of the computer, which can affect the performance and lifespan of the components. The motherboard's firmware is the software that controls the basic functions of the motherboard, such as booting, input/output, and memory management. The cables' color coding is a standard way of identifying the function and polarity of the wires in a power supply. However, none of these specifications are directly related to the power delivery or compatibility of the new power supply.

NEW QUESTION 25
- (Topic 4)
Which of the following describes the difference between a DNS server and a DHCP server?

A. DNS is used for address translation, while DHCP is used for IP address assignment.
B. DNS is used for routing, while DHCP is used for name resolution.
C. DNS only assigns private IP addresses, while DHCP only assigns public IP addresses.
D. DNS is used to route traffic between networks, while DHCP is used to allocate subnets.

Answer: A

Explanation:
DNS stands for Domain Name System, and it is a network service that translates human-readable names (such as www.google.com) into numerical IP addresses (such as 172.217.14.206) that identify the location of the web servers on the internet. DNS also allows reverse lookup, which means finding the domain name associated with a given IP address. DNS servers are responsible for maintaining a database of domain names and their corresponding IP addresses, and responding to queries from clients who want to resolve a name to an address or vice versa12.
DHCP stands for Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol, and it is a network service that automatically assigns IP addresses and other network configuration parameters (such as subnet mask, default gateway, DNS server, etc.) to devices that join a network. DHCP servers are responsible for managing a pool of IP addresses and leasing them to clients for a specified duration. DHCP servers also renew or release the IP addresses when the lease expires or the client disconnects from the network34.
The difference between DNS and DHCP is that DNS is used for address translation, which means converting domain names to IP addresses and vice versa, while DHCP is used for IP address assignment, which means providing IP addresses and other network settings to devices that need to communicate on a network.
References:
? DNS Configuration – CompTIA A+ 220-1101 – 2.6
? DHCP Configuration - CompTIA A+ 220-1101 - 2.6 - Professor Messer IT Certification Training Courses
? CompTIA A+ 220-1101 – 2.6 - Professor Messer IT Certification …
? Courses for CompTIA A+: 220-1101: CompTIA A+ (Core 1) - Skillsoft

NEW QUESTION 26
- (Topic 4)
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

Answer: A

Explanation:
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

NEW QUESTION 27
- (Topic 4)
A company laptop uses a docking station with an integrated NIC and is unable to access a wired SOHO network using DHCP. A technician runs ipconfig anddiscovers the laptop has an IPv4 assignment of 169.254.0.9. The NIC does not have any link or activity lights on. Which of the following should the technician do next?

A. Restart the laptop in safe mode.
B. Reboot the DHCP server.
C. Reset the network adapter.
D. Replace the laptop.
E. Reseat the laptop in the docking station.

Answer: E

Explanation:
 The most likely answer is E. Reseat the laptop in the docking station.
The IPv4 address of 169.254.0.9 indicates that the laptop is using an Automatic Private IP Address (APIPA), which means that it could not obtain a valid IP address from the DHCP
server on the network1. This could be caused by a physical or logical problem with the network adapter, the cable, the docking station, or the network itself2.
One of the possible solutions is to reseat the laptop in the docking station, which means to remove it and insert it again, making sure that it is properly aligned and connected. This can help fix any loose or faulty connections between the laptop and the docking station, and between the docking station and the network cable3. Reseating the laptop can also trigger a new DHCP request and renew the IP address4.
Other possible solutions include resetting the network adapter, replacing the network cable, rebooting the DHCP server, or restarting the laptop in safe mode. However, these are less likely to be effective than reseating the laptop, as they involve more steps and may not address the root cause of the problem234. Replacing the laptop is an extreme and unnecessary measure, as there is no evidence that the laptop itself is faulty.

NEW QUESTION 28
- (Topic 4)
A user reports the following:
* I. When accessing large images, PC performance is degraded.
* 2. When accessing small text files, PC performance is as expected.
Which of the following is the most likely cause of the performance issues?

A. HDD fragmentation
B. RAID controller failure
C. RAID array configuration errors
D. Insufficient power supply

Answer: A

Explanation:
HDD fragmentation is a condition where the data on a hard disk drive (HDD) is not stored in contiguous clusters, but scattered across different physical locations on the disk. This happens when files are created, modified, or deleted over time, leaving gaps and fragments of data on the disk. HDD fragmentation can affect the performance of the PC, especially when accessing large files that require more disk operations to read or write12. According to some web search results123, some signs and symptoms of a heavily
fragmented HDD are:
•Longer load times for files and programs
•Graphics-heavy apps and games take too long to load new windows or process new environments
•Reduced disk space and efficiency
•Increased disk noise and temperature
•Accelerated disk wear and failure
To fix this issue, the user can use a tool called Disk Defragmenter, which is built-in in Windows. Disk Defragmenter rearranges the fragmented data on the HDD so that it is stored in contiguous clusters, improving the disk performance and reliability1. Disk Defragmenter can run on a schedule or manually by following these steps1:
•Open Disk Defragmenter by clicking the Start button. In the search box, type Disk Defragmenter, and then, in the list of results, click Disk Defragmenter.
•Under Current status, select the disk you want to defragment.
•To determine if the disk needs to be defragmented or not, click Analyze disk. If you're prompted for an administrator password or confirmation, type the password

or provide confirmation.

•Once Windows is finished analyzing the disk, you can check the percentage of fragmentation on the disk in the Last Run column. If the number is above 10%, you should defragment the disk.

•Click Defragment disk. If you're prompted for an administrator password or confirmation, type the password or provide confirmation.

•Disk Defragmenter might take from several minutes to a few hours to finish, depending on the size and degree of fragmentation of your hard disk. You can still use your computer during the defragmentation process.

NEW QUESTION 29
DRAG DROP - (Topic 4)
A technician is setting up a video-editing workstation and the operating system is already installed on an internal M.2 drive.
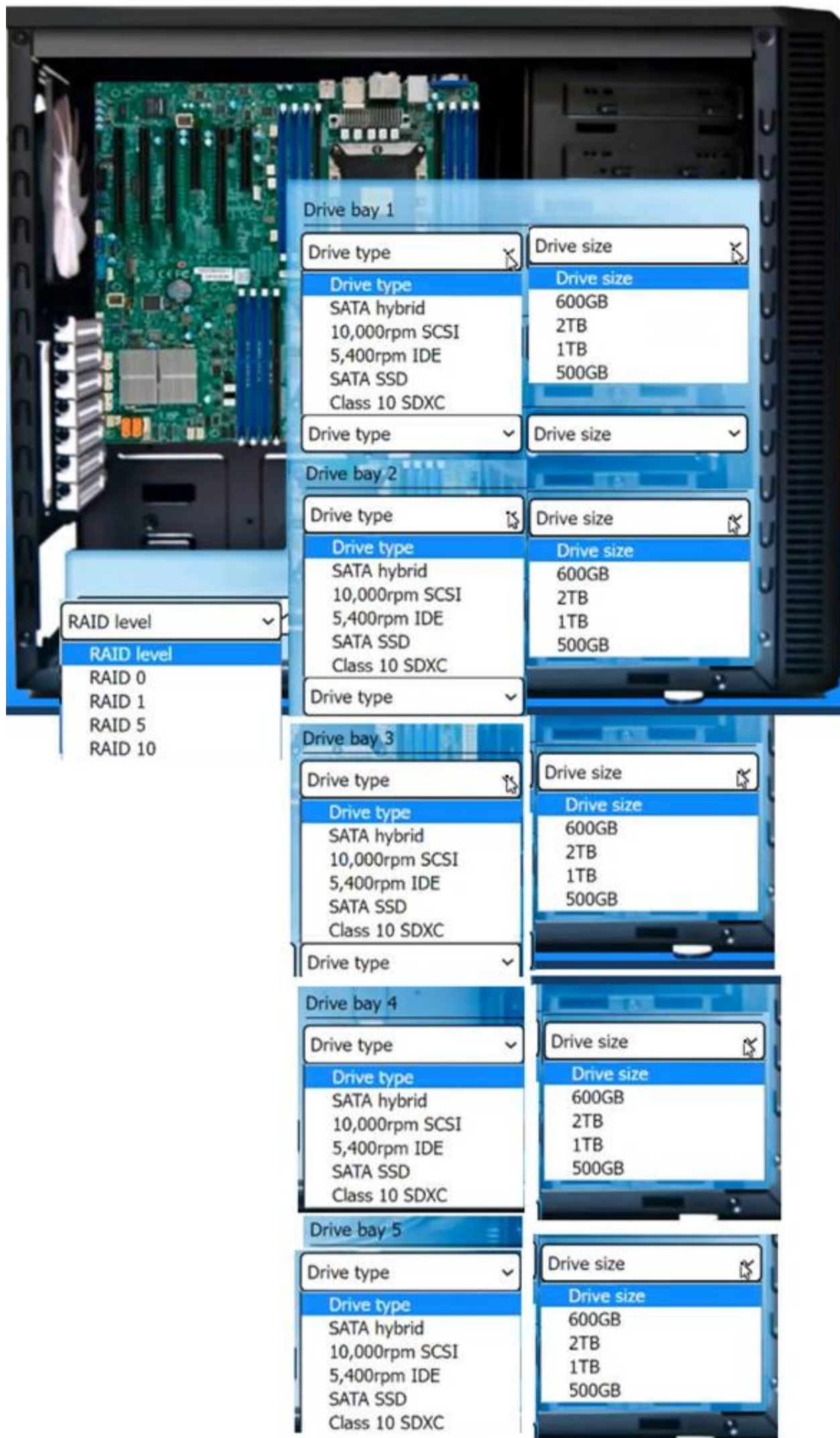The new workstation must meet the following requirements:
. Be able to edit files at the fastest speed
. Allow for disk failure without any downtime
· Have 2TB of usable space
. Ensure the most robust fault tolerance
INSTRUCTIONS
Use the drop-down menus to select the appropriate RAID level, drive types, and drive sizes based on the requirements above. For each drive type that is selected, a corresponding drive size must also be selected.

Solution:

Based on the requirements, the best option for the video-editing workstation is to use RAID 10 with four SATA SSDs of 1TB each. This configuration will meet the following requirements:

? Be able to edit files at the fastest speed: RAID 10 combines the advantages of

RAID 0 and RAID 1, which are striping and mirroring, respectively. Striping can increase the data transfer rate by using multiple disks in parallel, while mirroring can provide redundancy and reliability by duplicating the data on another set of disks. SATA SSDs are also faster than HDDs or SSHDs, as they use flash memory instead of spinning disks, and they can offer lower latency, higher IOPS, and less noise and heat.

? Allow for disk failure without any downtime: RAID 10 can withstand up to two disk

failures, as long as they are not in the same mirrored pair. If one disk fails, the data can be read from or written to the other disk in the same pair, without affecting the performance or availability of the array. The failed disk can be replaced and rebuilt without interrupting the operation of the workstation.

? Have 2TB of usable space: RAID 10 uses half of the total disk capacity for

mirroring, so the usable space is equal to the size of two disks. By using four SATA SSDs of 1TB each, the total disk capacity is 4TB, and the usable space is 2TB, which meets the requirement.

? Ensure the most robust fault tolerance: RAID 10 offers the highest level of fault

tolerance among the standard RAID levels, as it can survive multiple disk failures and provide fast recovery. RAID 10 also has a low overhead, as it does not use parity or checksums, which can slow down the write performance or increase the complexity of the array.

Therefore, the technician should select the following options from the drop-down menus:

? RAID level: RAID 10

? Drive type 1: SATA SSD
? Drive size 1: 1TB
? Drive type 2: SATA SSD
? Drive size 2: 1TB
? Drive type 3: SATA SSD
? Drive size 3: 1TB
? Drive type 4: SATA SSD
? Drive size 4: 1TB
? Drive type 5: SATA SSD
? Drive size 5: 1TB

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 30
- (Topic 4)
Which of the following delivers internet over a copper medium?

A. ONT
B. SDN
C. DSL
D. WISP

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is C. DSL.
DSL stands for Digital Subscriber Line, which is a technology that delivers internet over a copper medium, such as a telephone line. DSL uses different frequencies than voice calls, so it can provide both internet and phone service simultaneously. DSL can offer faster
speeds than dial-up, but it depends on the distance from the service provider and the quality of the copper line .
The other options are not technologies that deliver internet over a copper medium. ONT stands for Optical Network Terminal, which is a device that converts optical signals from a fiber optic cable to electrical signals for a copper cable or a wireless router. ONT is used for fiber-to-the-home (FTTH) internet service, which delivers internet over a fiber optic medium. SDN stands for Software Defined Networking, which is a technology that allows network administrators to manage and control network resources and traffic using software applications. SDN is not related to the physical medium of internet delivery, but rather to the logical layer of network configuration and optimization. WISP stands for Wireless Internet Service Provider, which is a company that delivers internet over a wireless medium, such as radio waves or microwaves. WISP can provide internet access to rural or remote areas where wired connections are not available or feasible.

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