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QUESTION 1

A graphic designer wants to purchase a laptop that provides the most accurate color spectrum available when viewed from as many different angles as possible. Which of the following display types would best meet the graphic designer's requirements?

- A. LCD
- B. Plasma
- C. OLED
- D. VGA

Correct Answer: C



Explanation: Graphic design Explore The correct answer is C. OLED. OLED stands for Organic Light-Emitting Diode, and it is a type of display technology that uses organic compounds to create light and color. Unlike LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) or Plasma displays, OLED does not require a backlight or a filter to produce images. This means that OLED can offer higher contrast, wider color gamut, and better viewing angles than other display types. LCD displays use liquid crystals that are sandwiched between two polarizing filters and illuminated by a backlight. The liquid crystals can change their orientation and block or allow light to pass through the filters. LCD displays can have different panel types, such as IPS (In-Plane Switching), VA (Vertical Alignment), or TN (Twisted Nematic), which affect the color accuracy, response time, and viewing angles of the display. Plasma displays use gas-filled cells that are electrically charged to create plasma, which emits ultraviolet light. The ultraviolet light then excites phosphors that emit visible light and color. Plasma displays can produce deep blacks and high contrast, but they are also prone to image retention, screen burn-in, and high power consumption. VGA stands for Video Graphics Array, and it is not a display type but a video interface standard that was introduced in 1987. VGA can transmit analog signals from a computer to a monitor, but it has low resolution and limited color depth compared to modern digital standards such as HDMI or DisplayPort. Therefore, OLED is the best display type for graphic designers who want the most accurate color spectrum and the widest viewing angles. OLED displays can also be thinner and lighter than LCD or Plasma displays, which makes them ideal for laptops. However, OLED displays are also more expensive and less durable than other display types, and they may suffer from image retention or burn-in over time.

QUESTION 2

A technician is relocating a router access point farther away from the modem to optimize signal coverage for a SOHO



client. Which of the following will the technician most likely use to complete the relocation? (Select two).

- A. Punchdown tool
- B. Crimper
- C. Clamp-style wire stripper
- D. Network tap
- E. Wi-Fi analyzer
- F. Loopback plug

Correct Answer: BE

A crimper is a tool that is used to attach connectors to network cables, such as RJ-45 or RJ-11. A technician might need a crimper to create a longer cable for the router access point or to replace a damaged connector. A Wi-Fi analyzer is a software or hardware tool that can scan and measure the wireless signal strength, interference, channel usage, and security of a Wi-Fi network. A technician might need a Wi-Fi analyzer to find the optimal location and configuration for the router access point to improve the signal coverage for the SOHO client.

QUESTION 3

A technician is setting up three web servers for a retail company that takes online orders for its products. Which of the following network host services should the technician use to ensure the servers' resources will be utilized efficiently?

- A. UTM appliance
- B. AAA server
- C. Spam gateway
- D. Load balancer

Correct Answer: D

A load balancer is a network device or service that distributes incoming network traffic across multiple servers, based on various criteria, such as availability, capacity, performance, or location. A load balancer can ensure that the servers' resources will be utilized efficiently, as well as improve reliability, scalability, and security. A load balancer can be hardware-based or software-based, or a combination of both. Reference: <https://www.comptia.org/training/books/a-core-1-220-1101-study-guide> (page 79)

QUESTION 4

A user is no longer able to browse the Internet after returning from vacation. The user is able to log in and navigate to the local intranet, but not to any outside sites. A technician pings a well-known website by name but gets no reply. The technician then pings its IP address and gets a reply.

Which of the following commands will MOST likely resolve the issue?

- A. `ipconfig /all`



- B. ipconfig /flushdns
- C. ipconfig /release
- D. ipconfig /setclassid

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

Which of the following best describes the primary function of a spam gateway?

- A. Serves as a repository for email routing logs
- B. Blocks unrequested ICMP packets from external networks
- C. Categorizes incoming network messages
- D. Mitigates DDoS attacks

Correct Answer: C

A spam gateway is a software solution that filters email messages based on various criteria, such as sender, recipient, subject, content, attachments, and URLs. A spam gateway categorizes incoming network messages as spam or nonspam, and either blocks, quarantines, or delivers them accordingly. A spam gateway can help protect email servers and users from malicious or unwanted emails, such as phishing, malware, or advertising. A. Serves as a repository for email routing logs. This is not the primary function of a spam gateway. Email routing logs are records of the path and status of email messages as they travel through the network. Email routing logs can help troubleshoot email delivery issues, but they do not filter or categorize email messages. B. Blocks unrequested ICMP packets from external networks. This is not the primary function of a spam gateway. ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol) packets are used to communicate network information, such as errors, requests, or replies. Blocking unrequested ICMP packets from external networks can help prevent network scanning or denial-of-service attacks, but it does not filter or categorize email messages. D. Mitigates DDoS attacks. This is not the primary function of a spam gateway. DDoS (Distributed Denial-of-Service) attacks are attempts to overwhelm a network or server with a large amount of traffic from multiple sources. Mitigating DDoS attacks can help maintain network availability and performance, but it does not filter or categorize email messages. Reference: Gateway Spam Filter - SpamTitan Email Security1.

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