220-1101 Q&As

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QUESTION 1

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.

Correct 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

QUESTION 2

Which of the following allows all VMs in a virtual environment to have RAM allocated for use?

A. Measured service

B. Containerization

C. Synchronization

D. Resource pooling

Correct Answer: D

The concept described in the question is related to virtualization and resource management in a virtual environment. The approach that allows all virtual machines (VMs) to have memory (RAM) allocated for use is known as resource pooling.

Therefore, the correct answer is D: "Resource pooling." This approach allows resources to be allocated dynamically to VMs based on their current needs, and ensures that resources are used efficiently in the virtual environment.

Resource pooling is a technique used in virtualization to share resources among multiple virtual machines (VMs). With resource pooling, RAM can be allocated dynamically to VMs as needed, allowing all VMs in a virtual environment to

have

RAM allocated for use. References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Resource_pooling

QUESTION 3

A user has decided to build a new computer with parts purchased from a popular online vendor The user has referenced online resources to assemble the unit. However, when the user presses the power button, the new computer does not load the operating system\\'s installer. Instead, the onboard speaker beeps and immediately reports an issue on the screen. Which of the following is the MOST likely issue with the new build?

A. The user did not plug in the processor\\'s fan.

B. The user did not apply thermal paste to the CPU.

C. The user did not seat the GPU correctly.

D. The user did not install the power supply.

Correct Answer: A

If a computer is not booting and the onboard speaker emits beeps, it can indicate a hardware issue. One of the most common causes of beep codes is overheating, which can occur if the processor\\'s fan is not properly installed and running. The processor\\'s fan is responsible for cooling the processor and preventing damage to the internal components.

QUESTION 4

A technician needs to configure a printer for network communications

Which of the following must the technician configure? (Select THREE).

A. PCL

B. Dots per Inch

C. Gateway

D. Subnet mask

E. MAC address

F. IMEI

G. IP address

H. Drivers

Correct Answer: CDG

To configure a printer for network communications, the technician must configure its network settings, such as gateway, subnet mask, and IP address. The gateway is the IP address of the router or device that connects the printer to other networks or the internet. The subnet mask is a value that defines which part of the IP address identifies the network and

which part identifies the host or device on that network. The IP address is a unique identifier that allows the printer to communicate with other devices.

QUESTION 5

Which of the following translates a hostname to IP addresses?

A. AAA

B. DHCP

C. DNS

D. UTM

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: DNS stands for Domain Name System, which is a network service that translates hostnames to IP addresses. Hostnames are human-readable names that identify devices or services on the Internet, such as www.google.com or mail.yahoo.com. IP addresses are numerical identifiers that specify the location of devices or services on the Internet, such as 172.217.14.206 or 98.137.11.163. DNS allows users to access websites or services by using hostnames instead of IP addresses, which are easier to remember and type. DNS also allows hostnames to change their IP addresses without affecting the users, which can improve performance and security. References: The following web search results provide more information about DNS and how it translates hostnames to IP addresses: What is DNS? | How DNS Works | Cloudflare: This article explains the concept of DNS, its components, its functions, and its benefits. Hostname vs. IP - address - Stack Overflow: This answer compares the differences between hostnames and IP addresses, and how DNS resolves them. How DNS Works: Domain Name System(DNS): This article illustrates how DNS works with diagrams and examples.