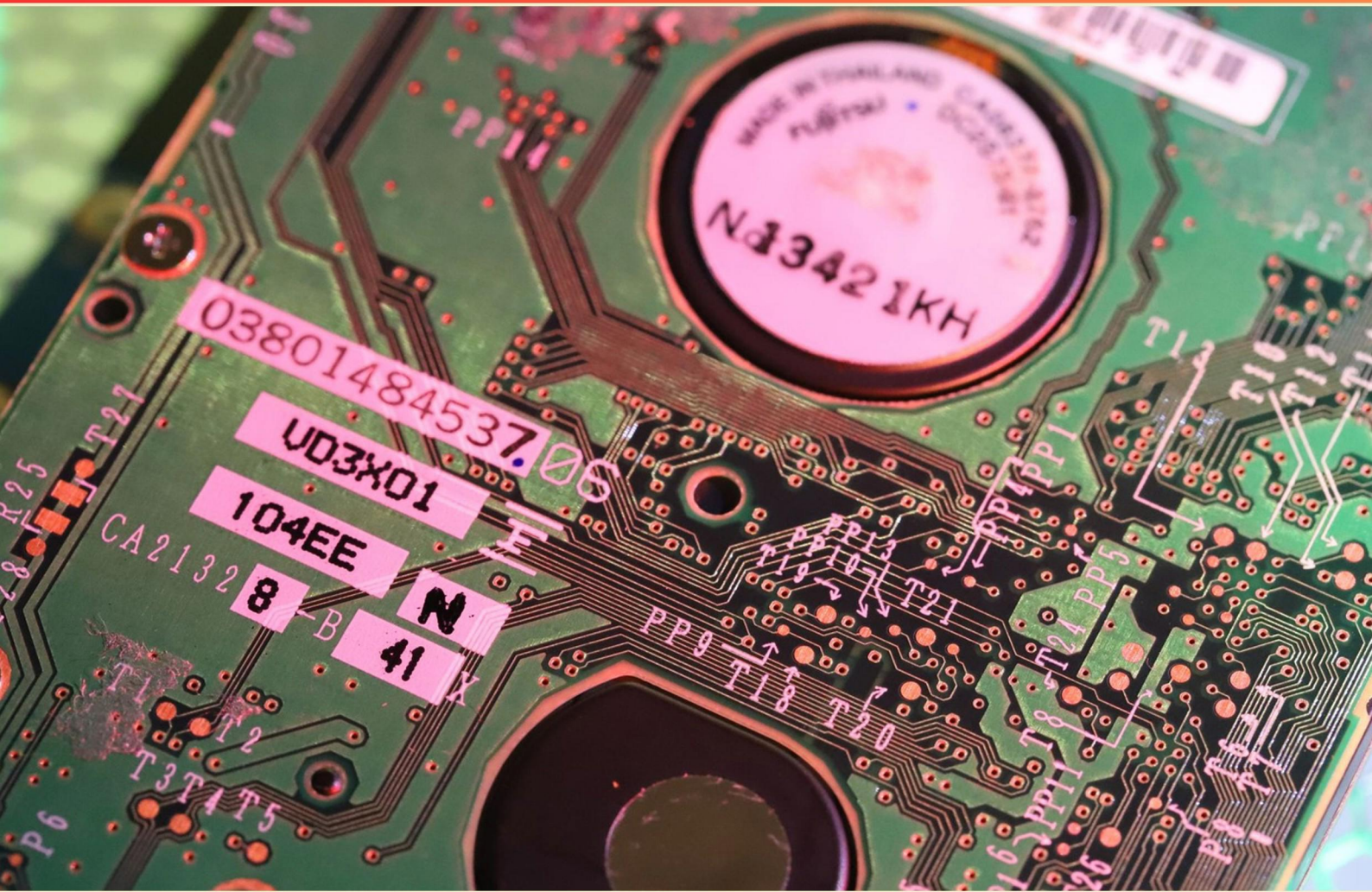


COMPTIA A+ CORE 1 (220-1201) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. What should be checked if boot issues occur?**
 - A. Operating system software
 - B. Boot order in UEFI/BIOS
 - C. User account settings
 - D. Peripheral device connections
- 2. The 6 GHz frequency band allows for how many non-overlapping channels?**
 - A. 14 channels
 - B. 24 channels
 - C. 59 channels
 - D. 26 channels
- 3. Which protocol would typically be utilized for transferring files between networked devices?**
 - A. Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)
 - B. File Transfer Protocol (FTP)
 - C. Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)
 - D. Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP)
- 4. What process is performed during upgrades, security fixes, or feature improvements related to BIOS/UEFI?**
 - A. Flashing
 - B. Boot order configuration
 - C. Secure Boot activation
 - D. Pre-Operating System Environment check
- 5. What does a constantly blinking LED activity light on a storage device indicate?**
 - A. Hard drive malfunction
 - B. Excessive storage space usage
 - C. High disk read and write activity
 - D. Normal power supply condition

- 6. Which HDMI type is commonly used in portable devices?**
- A. HDMI Standard
 - B. HDMI Type A
 - C. HDMI Type B
 - D. HDMI Type C
- 7. What is the second step of the electrophotographic printing process?**
- A. Processing
 - B. Charging
 - C. Exposing
 - D. Cleaning
- 8. What type of databases use structured tables and are commonly accessed through SQL?**
- A. NoSQL Databases
 - B. Relational Databases
 - C. Flat-file Databases
 - D. Distributed Databases
- 9. What do well-known ports contain?**
- A. Basic protocols
 - B. Dynamic connection parameters
 - C. All multicast communications
 - D. Static router identification
- 10. Which of the following protocols operates on port 445?**
- A. File Transfer Protocol (FTP)
 - B. Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)
 - C. Server Message Block (SMB)
 - D. Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP)

Answers

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1. B
2. C
3. B
4. A
5. C
6. D
7. B
8. B
9. A
10. C

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Explanations

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1. What should be checked if boot issues occur?

- A. Operating system software
- B. Boot order in UEFI/BIOS**
- C. User account settings
- D. Peripheral device connections

When troubleshooting boot issues, one of the first things to check is the boot order in UEFI/BIOS. The boot order dictates the sequence in which the system looks for devices to boot from, such as hard drives, SSDs, or USB drives. If the boot order is not set correctly, the computer may attempt to boot from a device that does not have an operating system installed, leading to failure in starting the system. For instance, if you recently installed a new hard drive or changed the bootable device (like switching from a hard drive to a USB stick), ensuring the boot order correctly prioritizes the device with the operating system is crucial. Misconfigured boot order settings can lead to "No boot device found" errors or boot loops. Other areas, like operating system software, user account settings, or peripheral device connections, certainly can impact system performance or functionality, but they are typically secondary considerations when the primary concern is the initial boot process. If the system can't even begin the boot sequence, the boot order is a fundamental aspect that must be validated first.

2. The 6 GHz frequency band allows for how many non-overlapping channels?

- A. 14 channels
- B. 24 channels
- C. 59 channels**
- D. 26 channels

The 6 GHz frequency band significantly expands the number of available channels for Wi-Fi, particularly with the introduction of Wi-Fi 6E. This band provides a total of 59 channels, allowing for non-overlapping use, which is advantageous for reducing interference and congestion commonly found in crowded environments. Each channel in this band is 20 MHz wide, with the ability to combine channels for wider bandwidth options like 40 MHz, 80 MHz, or even 160 MHz, thus enabling better performance for high-bandwidth applications. In comparison, the other options provided do not reflect the current standard for the 6 GHz frequency band, which clarifies why they are less accurate. The correct answer underscores the enhanced capacity of the 6 GHz band to support more devices and connections simultaneously, showcasing its importance in modern wireless networking.

3. Which protocol would typically be utilized for transferring files between networked devices?

- A. Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)
- B. File Transfer Protocol (FTP)**
- C. Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)
- D. Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP)

File Transfer Protocol (FTP) is specifically designed for transferring files over a network. It provides a set of rules that allows users to upload, download, and manage files on a server, facilitating efficient file sharing between networked devices. FTP operates using a client-server model, where the client software requests files from the server, and the server software responds to those requests. This protocol supports various operations such as file copying, directory listing, and file permission management, making it highly suitable for file transfer tasks. In contrast, other protocols mentioned serve different functions: Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) is used for dynamically assigning IP addresses to devices on a network, Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) is used for transferring web pages and content over the web, and Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) is intended for remote access to another computer's desktop interface, not specifically designed for file transfer tasks.

4. What process is performed during upgrades, security fixes, or feature improvements related to BIOS/UEFI?

- A. Flashing**
- B. Boot order configuration
- C. Secure Boot activation
- D. Pre-Operating System Environment check

Flashing is the process of updating the firmware of the BIOS or UEFI. This process involves writing new data to the firmware chip, which helps address various needs such as upgrades, security vulnerabilities, and feature enhancements. By upgrading the BIOS/UEFI through flashing, users can improve system stability, add support for new hardware, or enhance overall performance. In contrast, boot order configuration refers to the arrangement of devices from which the system will try to boot, which is not directly related to the process of firmware updates. Secure Boot activation entails enabling a feature that helps ensure that only trusted software loads during the startup process, but it does not encompass the act of updating the firmware itself. A pre-operating system environment check occurs during the boot process but does not specifically mean altering the firmware; instead, it verifies that the boot conditions are set correctly for the operating system to start.

5. What does a constantly blinking LED activity light on a storage device indicate?

- A. Hard drive malfunction
- B. Excessive storage space usage
- C. High disk read and write activity**
- D. Normal power supply condition

A constantly blinking LED activity light on a storage device is an indication of high disk read and write activity. This behavior typically signals that the device is actively processing data, which can include tasks such as opening files, saving new data, or running applications that require access to the hard drive. The blinking light is designed to provide visual feedback to the user that the storage device is busy. In many cases, continuous blinking can also occur during heavy data transfers or system operations, such as software updates or backups. This activity is normal and expected, demonstrating that the device is functioning properly and engaged in its intended operations. Other signals like a solid light often indicate that the device is powered and ready, but should not be confused with the busy state represented by the blinking light.

6. Which HDMI type is commonly used in portable devices?

- A. HDMI Standard
- B. HDMI Type A
- C. HDMI Type B
- D. HDMI Type C**

The HDMI type commonly used in portable devices is HDMI Type C. This version is also known as Mini HDMI, which is specifically designed for smaller devices like cameras, tablets, and some laptops. Its compact size makes it ideal for portable applications where space is limited. HDMI Type C connectors are smaller than the standard HDMI Type A connectors, allowing for a better fit in devices where full-sized ports may not be practical. This is particularly important in maintaining the sleek design and portability of modern devices. Additionally, HDMI Type C supports the same high-definition video and audio formats as its larger counterparts, ensuring that users do not have to compromise on quality. In contrast, HDMI Standard (which refers to the standard full-size HDMI Type A) is used in larger devices like TVs and monitors, while HDMI Type B is less common and was intended for dual-link applications which are not widely adopted. Therefore, when considering the context of portable devices, HDMI Type C stands out as the most suitable choice.

7. What is the second step of the electrophotographic printing process?

- A. Processing
- B. Charging**
- C. Exposing
- D. Cleaning

The second step of the electrophotographic printing process is charging. In this process, a photoconductive drum is given a uniform negative charge through the use of a corona wire or charging roller. This charge prepares the surface of the drum to accept the image that will be transferred to paper. Charging is essential because it allows for the creation of a latent image on the drum's surface, which will later attract toner particles. Once the drum is charged, the next steps in the process can occur, such as exposing the drum to light to create the image. Understanding this sequence is critical in the context of how laser printers and copiers operate. Each step builds on the previous one, demonstrating the importance of the charging phase in establishing the groundwork for accurate and high-quality image reproduction.

8. What type of databases use structured tables and are commonly accessed through SQL?

- A. NoSQL Databases
- B. Relational Databases**
- C. Flat-file Databases
- D. Distributed Databases

Relational databases are built upon the use of structured tables to organize data effectively. In these databases, the data is stored in tables that consist of rows and columns, where each row represents a unique record and each column represents an attribute of that record. This structure allows for logical organization, efficient data retrieval, and ensures that data integrity can be maintained through relationships between tables. Structured Query Language (SQL) is the standard language used to interact with relational databases. It provides the means to perform various operations such as querying data, inserting new records, updating existing records, and deleting data. The relational model, grounded in mathematics, ensures that complex queries can be made through joins, aggregations, and filtering, all of which are facilitated by SQL. In contrast, other types of databases have different structures and access methods. NoSQL databases typically use unstructured or semi-structured data models and are not primarily accessed using SQL. Flat-file databases are even simpler, consisting of a single table without the relational capabilities that SQL provides. Distributed databases might span multiple locations but can still include relational databases among them.

9. What do well-known ports contain?

- A. Basic protocols
- B. Dynamic connection parameters
- C. All multicast communications
- D. Static router identification

Well-known ports are designated for specific protocols and services in networking, typically ranging from port numbers 0 to 1023. These ports provide standardized communication endpoints that help associate particular applications and services with specific port numbers, facilitating proper data transmission and protocol handling. For instance, HTTP commonly uses port 80, while HTTPS uses port 443. By establishing these conventions, devices across different networks can reliably communicate using the same well-defined protocols. The other options do not accurately reflect the purpose of well-known ports. Dynamic connection parameters refer to ports assigned dynamically by the operating system or application, which don't fall under the well-known category. Multicast communications are related to a method of sending data to multiple recipients simultaneously, but this does not pertain specifically to well-known ports. Lastly, static router identification is unrelated to port management; it pertains to the identification of routers in a network rather than the protocols associated with specific port numbers.

10. Which of the following protocols operates on port 445?

- A. File Transfer Protocol (FTP)
- B. Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)
- C. Server Message Block (SMB)
- D. Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP)

The Server Message Block (SMB) protocol operates on port 445. SMB is a network file sharing protocol that allows applications to read and write to files and also to request services from server programs in a computer network. It is widely used for sharing files, printers, and authenticating users in Windows environments. Port 445 is specifically designated for SMB over TCP, making it essential for modern Windows networking operations, including access to shared resources and files on remote computers. Understanding the port assignments for various protocols is important because it helps in configuring firewalls and troubleshooting network issues effectively. The other protocols listed, such as FTP, SNMP, and LDAP, operate on different ports: FTP typically uses ports 21 (and occasionally 20), SNMP generally uses port 161, and LDAP typically uses port 389. This distinction emphasizes the importance of recognizing which services correspond to which ports in network management and security contexts.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://comptiaapluscore12201201.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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