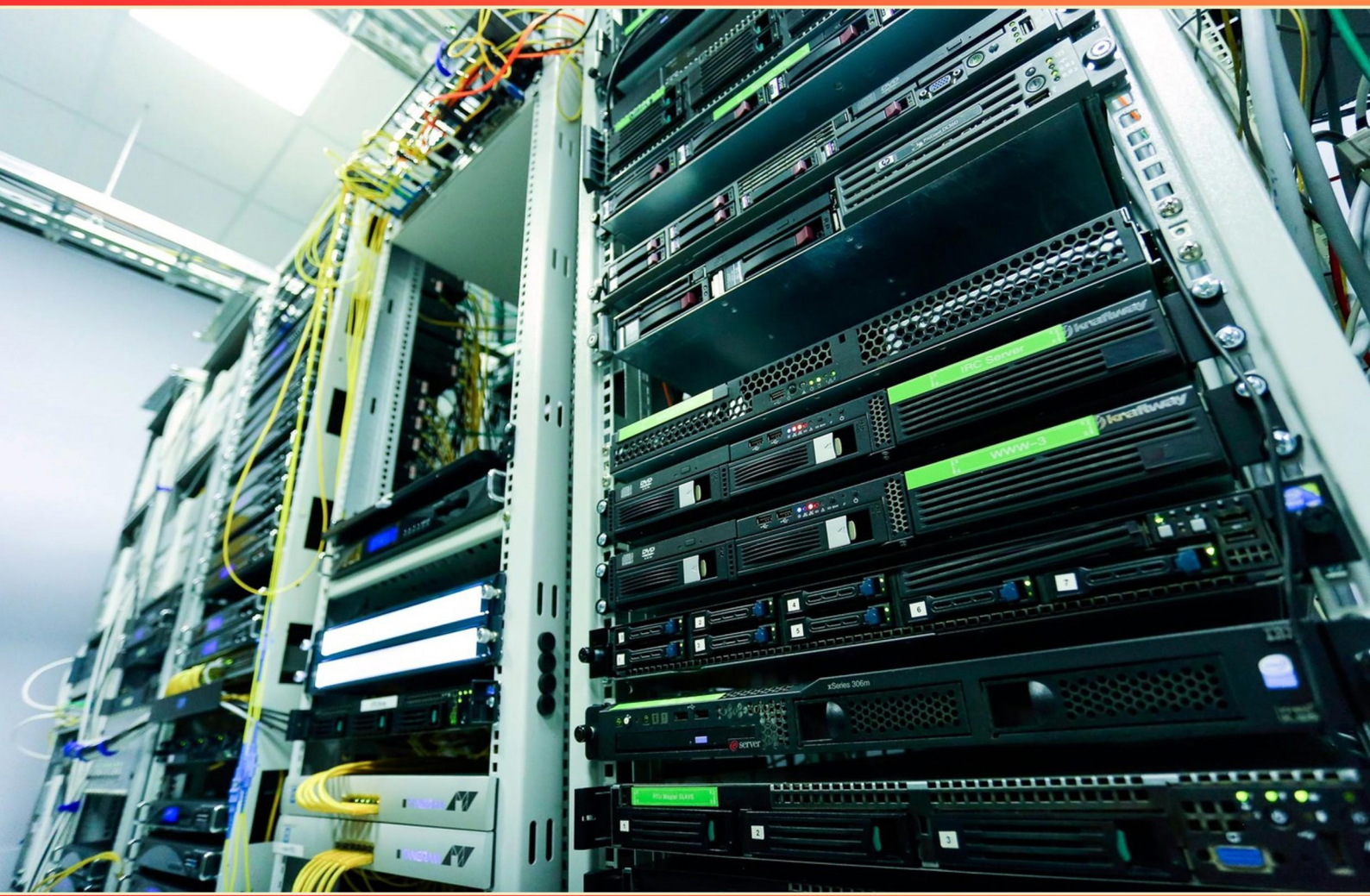
COMPTIA A+ CORE 2 (220-1102) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

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

1. What is the primary function of PXE booting a computer?

A. Image deployment

B. Multiboot configuration

C. In-place upgrade

D. System repair

2. Joe reports slow data speeds on his mobile phone after a few days of usage. What is the MOST likely cause of Joe's slow data speeds?

A. Joe's data transmission is over the limit

B. The phone needs to be rebooted from overuse

C. The use of GPS interferes with data speeds

D. There is unintended Bluetooth pairing

3. What is a common use of network protocols like TCP/IP?

A. Encrypting data for storage

B. Facilitating communication between devices on a network

C. Creating local network diagrams

D. Managing user accounts

4. What is two-step verification?

A. A system for managing passwords

B. A hardware firewall

C. A security process that requires two forms of identification from the user for access

D. An encryption method

5. When users cannot access certain shares on the network despite being in the correct security groups, what are the most likely reasons for the issue?

A. Administrative share permissions

B. Mapped drives

C. Group Policy hours restriction

D. Denied write/delete permissions

6. How much memory is a user limited to with a 32-bit version of Windows?

A. 2GB

B. 4GB

C. 8GB

D. 16GB

7. What is a common use of the CHKDSK command?

A. To delete temporary files

B. To check the integrity of a hard drive

C. To defragment a hard drive

D. To format a hard drive

8. In the context of computer troubleshooting, what does "POST" signify?

A. Power-Only Safety Test

B. Power-On Self-Test

C. Permanently Online Self-Test

D. Performance Object Status Test

9. What is the function of a UPS?

A. To protect against viruses

B. To provide backup power to a computer during a power outage

C. To enhance internet connectivity

D. To cool down computer hardware

10. To improve wireless network security in a crowded office building, what should the technician do?

A. Reduce the transmit power

B. Disable the DHCP server

C. Implement WPA encryption

D. Enable QoS management

Answers

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

Explanations

1. What is the primary function of PXE booting a computer?

A. Image deployment

B. Multiboot configuration

C. In-place upgrade

D. System repair

The primary function of PXE (Preboot Execution Environment) booting a computer is indeed image deployment. PXE allows a computer to boot and load its operating system or a disk image over a network rather than from a local storage device like a hard drive or USB stick. This is particularly useful in environments where many computers need to be set up or re-imaged at once, such as in corporate settings or large organizations. Using PXE can significantly streamline the process of deploying operating systems by enabling IT administrators to use a centralized server to manage and distribute images. By selecting an image to deploy via the network, computers can boot into installation programs that are hosted on a server, making the setup process more efficient and consistent across multiple machines. While the other options such as multiboot configuration, in-place upgrades, and system repair might involve different methods of managing operating systems, they are not the primary functions associated with PXE booting, which focuses on booting from a network for the purpose of initial system installation and configuration through imaging.

2. Joe reports slow data speeds on his mobile phone after a few days of usage. What is the MOST likely cause of Joe's slow data speeds?

A. Joe's data transmission is over the limit

B. The phone needs to be rebooted from overuse

C. The use of GPS interferes with data speeds

D. There is unintended Bluetooth pairing

The most likely cause of Joe's slow data speeds is that his data transmission is over the limit. Many mobile service providers operate on tiered data plans, which allocate a certain amount of high-speed data for each billing cycle. Once a user exceeds their monthly data cap, providers often throttle—or significantly reduce—the speed of their data connection for the remainder of the billing period. This can result in noticeably slower internet speeds, which aligns with Joe's report of slow performance after a few days of usage. The other options, while they reflect common concerns with mobile phone performance, are less likely to be the root cause of the problem described. For instance, rebooting the phone could help with general performance but isn't a specific cause of the data slow-down unless the device is particularly bogged down by processes, which isn't indicated here. GPS usage is unlikely to interfere with data speeds in a significant way, as they generally operate independently of each other. Lastly, unintended Bluetooth pairing can cause connectivity issues, but it typically wouldn't affect data speeds directly. Therefore, exceeding data transmission limits is the most plausible explanation for Joe's experience.

3. What is a common use of network protocols like TCP/IP?

A. Encrypting data for storage

B. Facilitating communication between devices on a network

C. Creating local network diagrams

D. Managing user accounts

The correct answer focuses on the primary function of network protocols like TCP/IP, which is to enable communication between devices on a network. TCP/IP, or Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol, is fundamental to the operation of the internet and many local networks. It stands as a set of rules that govern how data is transmitted and received over the network, ensuring that devices can send messages to each other, regardless of their underlying hardware or operating system. TCP establishes a reliable connection, ensuring that data packets reach their destination in the correct order and without errors. IP is responsible for addressing and routing the packets across various networks, making sure that they get to the right place. This combination is essential for enabling different devices—such as computers, smartphones, servers, and printers—to communicate efficiently and effectively, allowing for everything from web browsing to file sharing to occur seamlessly. The other options represent functions that are not directly related to the core purpose of network protocols. Encrypting data for storage, creating local network diagrams, and managing user accounts address different aspects of IT and network management, but do not pertain to the fundamental role of TCP/IP in facilitating inter-device communication.

4. What is two-step verification?

A. A system for managing passwords

B. A hardware firewall

C. A security process that requires two forms of identification from the user for access

D. An encryption method

Two-step verification is a security process that enhances the protection of user accounts by requiring two distinct forms of identification before granting access. This typically involves a combination of something the user knows, such as a password, and something the user possesses, like a smartphone or hardware token that generates a one-time code. The primary goal of two-step verification is to add an extra layer of security to the authentication process. Even if an attacker were to obtain the password, they would still need the second form of identification to gain access, significantly reducing the risk of unauthorized access to accounts. By utilizing two different factors for verification, organizations ensure that the security measures are more robust than relying solely on a password, which can be compromised through various means.

5. When users cannot access certain shares on the network despite being in the correct security groups, what are the most likely reasons for the issue?

A. Administrative share permissions

B. Mapped drives

C. Group Policy hours restriction

D. Denied write/delete permissions

The situation described involves users being part of the correct security groups but still being unable to access certain shares on the network. In this context, mapped drives would be the source of the issue when users cannot access network shares. Mapped drives refer to a shortcut that connects a specific drive letter on a user's computer to a folder on a network server. If a mapped drive is no longer valid or if the connection to that drive has been disrupted, users may find themselves unable to access the resources they need, even if they have the appropriate group membership. Issues may arise from changes in network configuration, such as the physical server going offline, incorrect mapping of drives, or using obsolete paths that no longer point to the intended resources. In essence, the mapped drives could fail due to various reasons like the server being unreachable, network changes, or the drive letter being incorrectly configured or disconnected. This would directly affect the user's ability to access shares, despite correct security permissions. Understanding the configuration of mapped drives and how they relate to network resources helps in diagnosing access issues accurately. Therefore, it's essential for administrators to ensure that the mapped drives are correctly set up and that they point to the correct and accessible network paths.

6. How much memory is a user limited to with a 32-bit version of Windows?

A. 2GB

B. 4GB

C. 8GB

D. 16GB

In a 32-bit version of Windows, the maximum addressable memory space is 4GB. This limit arises from the architecture of 32-bit systems, which can theoretically address 2^32 memory locations. Each location can hold one byte, resulting in a total of 4GB of addressable memory (4GB = 2^32 bytes). However, it is essential to note that not all of this memory may be available for use by applications. The operating system and hardware components also reserve some portion of this memory for themselves, which can reduce the usable memory available to applications. Typically, users can expect around 3.2GB to 3.5GB of RAM to be accessible for general use in a 32-bit environment, depending on the system configuration and hardware. This understanding of memory limitations is crucial for system builders and users when deciding on appropriate hardware for their software needs, particularly when considering whether to utilize a 32-bit or 64-bit operating system. A 64-bit system significantly increases the memory addressability to 16 exabytes, allowing for far greater RAM capacities.

7. What is a common use of the CHKDSK command?

A. To delete temporary files

B. To check the integrity of a hard drive

C. To defragment a hard drive

D. To format a hard drive

The CHKDSK command is primarily used to check the integrity of a hard drive and to repair logical file system errors. When you run CHKDSK, it scans the disk for issues such as bad sectors, lost clusters, cross-linked files, and directory errors. This tool can help prevent data loss by identifying and fixing corruption before it leads to more significant problems. Understanding that CHKDSK focuses on checking the file system integrity distinguishes its purpose from other tasks. For example, deleting temporary files is done using commands like "Disk Cleanup," while defragmenting a hard drive is accomplished with the Disk Defragmenter tool, which reorganizes fragmented data to improve access time. Formatting a hard drive involves erasing all data and preparing it for new data storage, which is a different function and not related to integrity checking. Thus, the main use of CHKDSK is indeed linked to the assessment and maintenance of a hard drive's integrity, making that answer the most appropriate choice.

8. In the context of computer troubleshooting, what does "POST" signify?

A. Power-Only Safety Test

B. Power-On Self-Test

C. Permanently Online Self-Test

D. Performance Object Status Test

"POST" stands for Power-On Self-Test. This is a diagnostic process that occurs when a computer is powered on. During POST, the system firmware (BIOS or UEFI) performs a series of checks to ensure that the hardware components are functioning correctly before the operating system loads. This includes tests on the processor, memory, storage devices, and other essential hardware. If any critical hardware faults are detected during the POST process, the system will typically generate a series of beeps or display error codes, indicating the nature of the problem. This allows users or technicians to diagnose and rectify issues before the operating system is loaded, thereby ensuring that the system can run properly. The other choices do not accurately reflect the function of POST. The Power-Only Safety Test implies a focus solely on power issues, which does not encompass the full scope of hardware checks performed during POST. Permanently Online Self-Test and Performance Object Status Test are not recognized terms related to the POST process in computing. Therefore, the chosen answer accurately represents an essential step in the computer's boot-up sequence, ensuring that all necessary hardware components are operational before the system progresses to loading the operating system.

9. What is the function of a UPS?

A. To protect against viruses

B. To provide backup power to a computer during a power outage

C. To enhance internet connectivity

D. To cool down computer hardware

A UPS, or Uninterruptible Power Supply, is primarily designed to provide backup power to a computer during a power outage. Its role is crucial for maintaining the operation of electronic devices when the primary power source becomes unstable or is interrupted. This allows users to save their work and shut down their systems properly to avoid data loss or damage to hardware. In addition to providing backup power, a UPS often includes features such as surge protection and voltage regulation, which further protect connected devices from power fluctuations. This is particularly important for sensitive equipment like computers and servers, which can be adversely affected by sudden interruptions in power. The other options do not align with the primary function of a UPS. Protection against viruses is more closely related to antivirus software, enhancing internet connectivity involves networking devices and configurations, and cooling down computer hardware pertains to cooling systems like fans or liquid cooling solutions. Thus, the clear function of a UPS is its role in ensuring a continuous power supply to critical devices during outages.

10. To improve wireless network security in a crowded office building, what should the technician do?

A. Reduce the transmit power

B. Disable the DHCP server

C. Implement WPA encryption

D. Enable QoS management

Reducing the transmit power of a wireless access point is an effective way to enhance wireless network security, especially in a crowded office building. By lowering the transmit power, the wireless signal is confined to a smaller area, making it less likely to be accessible from outside the building. This reduces the risk of unauthorized users being able to connect to the network from adjacent locations or nearby public spaces. In environments with high density, such as office buildings, stronger signals may extend beyond the intended geographic boundaries, increasing vulnerabilities to attacks or unauthorized access. Therefore, by controlling the signal range through power reduction, the technician can help to limit access to only those users within the premises. Implementing WPA encryption, while important for securing the data transmitted over the network, does not prevent unauthorized users within range from connecting if they have the proper credentials. Disabling the DHCP server would disrupt the automatic assigning of IP addresses to devices on the network, which can hinder connectivity. On the other hand, enabling QoS management is more about prioritizing bandwidth for certain applications and does not provide direct security enhancements. Thus, while all these options contribute to improving network management and security in various ways, reducing transmit power specifically addresses the concern of limiting the wireless coverage area.

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://comptiaapluscore22201102.examzify.com

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