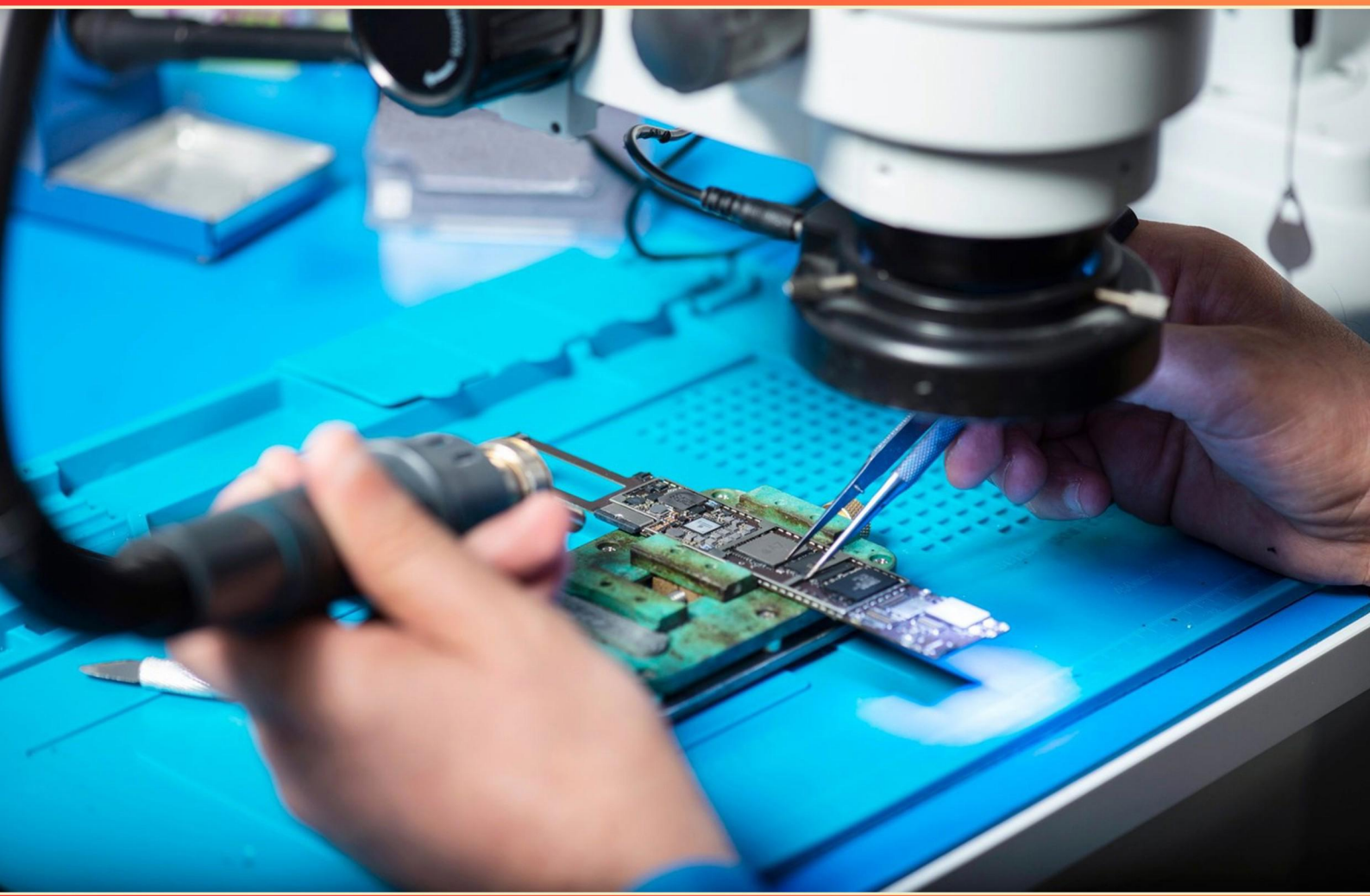
COMPTIA A+ CORE 2 (220-1002) CERTIFICATION PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. What type of backup copies all files and system settings?

A. Incremental backup

B. Differential backup

C. Full backup

D. Mirror backup

2. Which methods are effective for Wi-Fi troubleshooting? (Select the two best answers.)

A. Power cycle the device.

B. Restart Bluetooth

C. Use a static IP.

D. Make sure the device is within range.

3. Where can a user go to start and stop services in Windows?

A. MSConfig

B. Task Manager

C. Computer Management

D. Command Prompt

4. In the context of RAID, what is a primary benefit?

A. Data redundancy for increased reliability

B. Faster data processing

C. Lower cost of storage

D. Simplified data access

5. Which of the following is the strongest form of wireless encryption?

A. WPA

B. WEP

C. AES

D. TKIP

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6. Which of the following software is frequently utilized for remote desktop connections?

A. Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) or TeamViewer

B. Virtual Private Network (VPN) software

C. File Transfer Protocol (FTP) software

D. Database Management Systems (DBMS)

7. You want to prevent a user from accessing your phone while you step away from your desk. What should you do?

A. Implement remote backup

B. Set up a remote wipe program

C. Configure a screen lock

D. Install a locator application

8. Which of the following should be enabled when you want a user at another Mac to take control of your computer?

A. Remote Desktop

B. Remote Assistance

C. Screen Sharing

D. Screen Mirroring

9. What is the main purpose of Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA)?

A. To enhance account security by requiring multiple forms of verification

B. To simplify user login processes

C. To reduce the number of passwords needed

D. To encrypt data transmissions

10. What kind of operation does the 'Optimize Drives' tool perform?

A. Uninstall programs

B. Defragment hard disks

C. Backup data

D. Scan for malware

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What type of backup copies all files and system settings?

A. Incremental backup

B. Differential backup

C. Full backup

D. Mirror backup

A full backup is the process that copies all files and system settings from a computer or server to a backup medium. This includes all data, such as documents, applications, system files, and settings, ensuring that a complete copy of the system is available for restoration. This type of backup is pivotal for disaster recovery, as it allows for the entire system to be restored to a previous state with all configurations intact. A full backup is comprehensive and straightforward because it creates a single complete snapshot of everything that is selected for backup. While it requires more storage space and time to complete—compared to other types of backups—it provides a thorough security net for data recovery. In contrast, incremental backups only capture changes made since the last backup (either full or incremental), making them more efficient in terms of time and storage but less comprehensive. Differential backups save changes made since the last full backup, which is more efficient than full backups but does not cover the entire system in a single operation. Mirror backups create an exact copy of the data at a moment in time, but they do not store historical versions of files, which can lead to loss if files are deleted from the source after the backup runs.

2. Which methods are effective for Wi-Fi troubleshooting? (Select the two best answers.)

A. Power cycle the device.

B. Restart Bluetooth

C. Use a static IP.

D. Make sure the device is within range.

Power cycling the device is an effective method for Wi-Fi troubleshooting because it resets the device's connection, clears temporary settings, and can resolve many connectivity issues that might be due to software glitches or temporary malfunctions. When re-establishing a connection to a Wi-Fi network, this method can refresh the device's settings and help restore the ability to connect. Ensuring that the device is within range is also crucial for effective troubleshooting. If a device is too far from the Wi-Fi access point, the signal strength may be insufficient for a stable connection. Being within the optimal range allows for a stronger signal, which can resolve issues related to dropped connections or slow speeds. Other options, such as restarting Bluetooth or using a static IP, are less relevant for general Wi-Fi troubleshooting. Bluetooth issues typically don't impact Wi-Fi connectivity, and using a static IP can sometimes complicate connections without addressing the root cause of Wi-Fi problems.

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3. Where can a user go to start and stop services in Windows?

A. MSConfig

B. Task Manager

C. Computer Management

D. Command Prompt

The best choice for starting and stopping services in Windows is Task Manager. In Task Manager, users can navigate to the "Services" tab, where they can view all the services currently running on the system and their status. From this tab, users can easily start, stop, or restart services by right-clicking on a specific service and choosing the desired action. This makes it a convenient option for users who want to manage services without needing advanced knowledge of system configuration. Other choices provide certain functionalities related to services but do not serve primarily for starting and stopping them. MSConfig is more focused on system configurations, like startup programs and boot settings. Computer Management offers a broader range of administrative tools, including services, but it requires a few more steps to navigate through. The Command Prompt can also be used to manage services through specific commands, but it is less user-friendly for most users compared to the GUI of Task Manager. Therefore, for straightforward access and control of services, Task Manager is the most suitable option.

4. In the context of RAID, what is a primary benefit?

A. Data redundancy for increased reliability

B. Faster data processing

C. Lower cost of storage

D. Simplified data access

The primary benefit of RAID (Redundant Array of Independent Disks) is data redundancy for increased reliability. RAID configurations are designed to distribute data across multiple drives, which can significantly enhance the system's ability to recover from drive failures. By duplicating data or using parity techniques, RAID ensures that if one drive fails, the data remains accessible from the remaining drives. This redundancy helps protect against potential data loss, making it a critical feature for environments where data integrity and availability are essential. While faster data processing, lower cost of storage, and simplified data access can be advantages in certain RAID configurations, they are not the primary purpose of RAID technology. The main focus is on maintaining data integrity and providing a backup to prevent data loss, which is why data redundancy stands out as the core benefit of implementing RAID.

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5. Which of the following is the strongest form of wireless encryption?

A. WPA

B. WEP

C. AES

D. TKIP

The strongest form of wireless encryption among the given choices is Advanced Encryption Standard (AES). AES is a symmetric encryption algorithm widely used across various security protocols due to its robustness and efficiency. It supports key sizes of 128, 192, and 256 bits, providing a strong level of security that is considerably more secure than older standards. When implemented in wireless networks, specifically within the WPA2 (Wi-Fi Protected Access 2) and WPA3 protocols, AES is utilized to encrypt the data being transmitted. This makes it an excellent choice for securing wireless communications against eavesdropping and unauthorized access. In contrast, the other options represent earlier or less secure forms of encryption. WPA (Wi-Fi Protected Access) is a security protocol that uses TKIP (Temporal Key Integrity Protocol), which was designed as a stopgap measure to improve WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy), but it is not as strong as AES. WEP, while an early encryption standard, has significant vulnerabilities and is largely considered insecure today. TKIP also has known weaknesses and is not as robust as AES, particularly when it comes to resisting attacks. Thus, AES stands out as the most secure and reliable option for wireless encryption in contemporary security practices.

6. Which of the following software is frequently utilized for remote desktop connections?

A. Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) or TeamViewer

B. Virtual Private Network (VPN) software

C. File Transfer Protocol (FTP) software

D. Database Management Systems (DBMS)

The correct choice highlights software that specifically facilitates remote desktop connections. Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) is a proprietary protocol developed by Microsoft, which allows users to connect to another computer over a network connection. It provides a graphical interface to the user for accessing and controlling a remote machine as if they were physically in front of it. TeamViewer, on the other hand, is a third-party application that allows for remote access and control to desktops and mobile devices, making it easy to provide support or access files from a distance. RDP and TeamViewer are both designed with functionality that supports remote desktop sessions, offering features like screen sharing, file transfer capabilities, and remote control, which are essential for effective remote work and technical support. Other choices do not directly relate to remote desktop connections. Virtual Private Network (VPN) software is used for creating secure connections to a private network over the internet but does not provide desktop access by itself. File Transfer Protocol (FTP) software is primarily used for transferring files between computers on a network but lacks the capabilities for remote desktop interaction. Database Management Systems (DBMS) are designed for creating and managing databases and have no application in remote desktop access. Thus, the selection of Remote Desktop Protocol or TeamViewer is appropriate for someone

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7. You want to prevent a user from accessing your phone while you step away from your desk. What should you do?

A. Implement remote backup

B. Set up a remote wipe program

C. Configure a screen lock

D. Install a locator application

Configuring a screen lock is the best way to prevent unauthorized access to a phone while you are away from your desk. A screen lock requires a user to enter a passcode, password, or use biometric authentication (such as a fingerprint or facial recognition) to unlock the device. This effectively protects the data and privacy of the user, as it ensures that anyone who attempts to access the phone without the correct credentials will be denied entry. Having a screen lock in place is crucial in maintaining security, especially in a work environment where sensitive information might be stored on the device. It acts as a first line of defense against unauthorized access. Implementing remote backup, setting up a remote wipe program, or installing a locator application do not directly prevent physical access to the device while you are away. Remote backup and remote wipe are useful for data recovery and security in cases of theft or loss, but they would not secure the device itself when simply stepping away. A locator application helps track the device's location but does not prevent access. Therefore, configuring a screen lock is the most effective immediate solution to keep your phone secure.

8. Which of the following should be enabled when you want a user at another Mac to take control of your computer?

A. Remote Desktop

B. Remote Assistance

C. Screen Sharing

D. Screen Mirroring

The correct answer is Screen Sharing. This feature allows users on another Mac to view and take control of your Mac's screen, facilitating collaboration or remote assistance. When Screen Sharing is enabled, it provides the remote user access to your screen, enabling them to interact with applications and files on your system as if they were physically present. Remote Desktop typically refers to a broader service that may include Windows systems, allowing for remote connections with more extensive capabilities, but it is not specific to Mac environments. Remote Assistance is a term often associated with Windows and provides a way for experienced users to assist others, which may confuse its applicability in a Mac context. Screen Mirroring allows for the duplication of a display to another screen (often used with projectors or Apple TV) but does not provide the capability for remote control of the computer. Each of these alternatives serves distinct purposes, but for enabling another user on a Mac to take control of your computer, Screen Sharing is the precise feature required.

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9. What is the main purpose of Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA)?

A. To enhance account security by requiring multiple forms of verification

B. To simplify user login processes

C. To reduce the number of passwords needed

D. To encrypt data transmissions

The main purpose of Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) is to enhance account security by requiring multiple forms of verification. This approach significantly increases the difficulty for unauthorized users to gain access to sensitive accounts or data. MFA typically combines two or more distinct factors from the following categories: something you know (like a password), something you have (like a mobile device or hardware token), and something you are (like a fingerprint or facial recognition). By utilizing multiple verification methods, even if one factor (such as a password) is compromised, the attacker would still need to provide the additional factors to successfully log in, thereby improving overall security. While simplifying user login processes or reducing the number of passwords might seem beneficial, these are not primary goals of MFA. In fact, MFA can sometimes complicate the login process since it requires users to provide multiple proofs of identity. Additionally, encrypting data transmissions deals primarily with protecting data integrity and confidentiality during transfer rather than verifying user identity, which is the core focus of MFA.

10. What kind of operation does the 'Optimize Drives' tool perform?

A. Uninstall programs

B. Defragment hard disks

C. Backup data

D. Scan for malware

The 'Optimize Drives' tool primarily performs defragmentation on hard disk drives (HDDs) to improve file access times and overall system performance. Over time, files on an HDD can become fragmented, meaning that the pieces of a single file may be stored in non-contiguous sectors on the disk. This fragmentation can slow down read and write operations since the read/write head of the drive has to move longer distances to access the various pieces of each file. By using the 'Optimize Drives' tool, the operating system rearranges the data on the drive, placing files in contiguous sectors. This process not only speeds up the access time but can also help enhance the efficiency of storage space on the drive. It's important to note that while solid-state drives (SSDs) do not benefit from defragmentation in the same way due to their different technology, the 'Optimize Drives' tool can also be utilized to perform TRIM operations on SSDs, which helps maintain their performance over time. The other options involve different system maintenance tasks. Uninstalling programs involves removing software applications from the system, backing up data focuses on creating copies of data for recovery purposes, and scanning for malware is aimed at identifying and removing harmful software. None of these

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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:

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

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