PC Networking Quiz for the CompTIA A+ Certification A+ Certification Practice Test (220-701).

This is a simulated short practice test for the CompTIA A+ certification examination provided by

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These practice exams will emphasis basic networking skills required for the CompTIA A+ Certification examination. Expect the test to place emphasis on basic wireless networking skills. The 220-701 measures general basic network fundamentals. The 220-702 measures more difficult concepts of networking, such as troubleshooting network client connections, using command prompt tools such as Netstat, ping, tracert, lpconfig, proxy settings, port numbers and such. You will also be required to answer questions concerning the configuration of a home and small office network system.

- 1. Which form of computer identification never changes?
- A. The IPv4 address.
- B. The IPv6 address.
- C. The MAC address.
- D. The logical name assigned to the computer when the operating system is first installed.
- 2. Which wireless technology supports the highest bandwidth?
- A. 802.11a
- B. 802.11b
- C. 802.11g
- D. 802.11n
- 3. Which is an example of an APIPA address?
- A. 192.168.0.1
- B. 192.168.255.255
- C. 10.0.0.1
- D. 169.254.1.12

- 4. What is the purpose of a passphrase?
- A. The passphrase is used to generate an encryption key.
- B. The passphrase is used to uniquely identify the network server.
- C. The passphrase is one half of the authentication process for the wireless network. The other half is the user account password assigned to the access point.
- D. The passphrase is the wireless network administrator password used for authentication.
- 5. What is the maximum bandwidth of an 802.11g device according to the 802.11g standard?
- A. 11 Mbps.
- B. 11 GBps
- C. 54 Mbps
- D. 54 GHz
- 6. What is the assigned frequency associated with a device identified as 802.11g?
- A. 11 MHz
- B. 2.4 MHz
- C. 2.4 GHz
- D. 5.4 GHz
- 7. Which standard provides the best signal range?
- A. 802.11a
- B. 802.11b
- C. 802.11g
- D. 802.11n
- 8. What is the purpose of a SSID?
- A. The SSID is used to provide encryption for the wireless access point.
- B. The SSID is used to identify the wireless access point.
- C. The SSID is used to enforce authentication to the wireless network.
- D. The SSID is the same as the access point MAC address.
- 9. Which wireless encryption method is considered the least secure?
- A. WEP
- B. WPA
- C. WPA2
- D. Both WPA and WPA2

10. Which two types of connector is commonly used to make a physical connection from a computer to a cable modem? (Select two answers)A. RS232B. USBC. RJ-45D. BNC
11. Which service is used to automatically issue IPv4 addresses to a computer? A. DNS B. WINS C. DHCP D. SMTP
12. What does a dollar at the end of a folder name represent?A. The folder is compressed.B. The folder is encrypted.C. The folder is archived.D. The folder belongs to the system administrator.
13. What is the default workgroup name used for Windows Vista Professional?A. HomeB. WorkgroupC. DefaultD. Admin
14. Which port number is associated with POP3 mail?A. 21B. 80C. 110D. 56
15. Which service is used to support resolving computer names to IP addresses?A. SMTPB. DNSC. DHCPD. IMAP

- 16. Choose the technology that identifies which computers are permitted to connect through a wireless router and establish an Internet connection?
- A. WEP
- B. MAC filtering
- C. IP Spoofing
- D. SSID
- 17. Which subnet mask is used to identify a class C IPv4 network?
- A. 255.255.255.0
- B. 255.255.0.0
- C. 0.0.255.255
- D. 0.255.255.255
- 18. Which is an example of an IPv6 type address?
- A. 192.168.1.1
- B. a2:12:b3:14:f4:34
- C. fe80::4256:ad34:23bf:1234
- D. 169.254.1.23/6
- 19. Which cable type does not provide protection from EMI?
- A. UTP
- B. STP
- C. Fiber
- D. Coaxial
- 20. Which two statements are true concerning workgroup? (Choose two answers.)
- A. A computer is a member of a workgroup by default.
- B. A computer can share resource as a member of a workgroup.
- C. A computer must join a workgroup before joining a domain.
- D. The workgroup name cannot be changed after it is assigned to a computer.

Answers

- 1. Which form of computer identification never changes?
 - C. The MAC address.
- 2. Which wireless technology supports the highest bandwidth?
 - D. 802.11n
- 3. Which is an example of an APIPA address?
 - D. 169.254.1.12
- 4. What is the purpose of a passphrase?
 - A. The passphrase is used to generate an encryption key.
- 5. What is the maximum bandwidth of an 802.11g device according to the 802.11g standard?
 - C. 54 Mbps
- What is the assigned frequency associated with a device identified as 802.11g?C.2.4 GHz
- 7. Which standard provides the best signal range?
 - D. 802.11n
- 8. What is the purpose of a SSID?
 - B. The SSID is used to identify the wireless access point.
- 9. Which wireless encryption method is considered the least secure?
 - A. WEP
- 10. Which two types of connector is commonly used to make a physical connection from a computer to a cable modem? (Select two answers)
 - B. USB and
 - C. RJ-45
- 11. Which service is used to automatically issue IPv4 addresses to a computer?
 - C. DHCP
- 12. What does a dollar at the end of a folder name represent?
 - D. The folder belongs to the system administrator.
- 13. What is the default workgroup name used for Windows Vista Professional?
 - B. Workgroup
- 14. Which port number is associated with POP3 mail?
 - C. 110
- 15. Which service is used to support resolving computer names to IP addresses?
 - B. DNS
- 16. Choose the technology that identifies which computers are permitted to connect through a wireless router and establish an Internet connection?
 - B. MAC filtering
- 17. Which subnet mask is used to identify a class C IPv4 network?
 - A. 255.255.255.0
- 18. Which is an example of an IPv6 type address?
 - C. fe80::4256:ad34:23bf:1234
- 19. Which cable type does not provide protection from EMI?
 - A. UTP
- 20. Which two statements are true concerning workgroup? (Choose two answers.)
 - A. A computer is a member of a workgroup by default. and
 - B. A computer can share resource as a member of a workgroup.