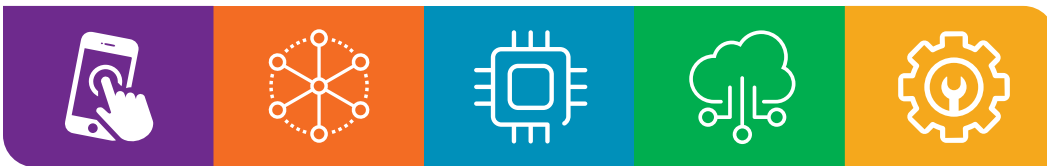


CompTIA A+ Certification Exam Core 1 Objectives

EXAM NUMBER: CORE 1 (220-1101)



About the Exam

Candidates are encouraged to use this document to help prepare for the CompTIA A+ Core 1 (220-1101) certification exam. In order to receive the CompTIA A+ certification, you must pass two exams: Core 1 (220-1101) and Core 2 (220-1102). The CompTIA A+ Core 1 (220-1101) and Core 2 (220-1102) certification exams will verify the successful candidate has the knowledge and skills required to:

- Install, configure, and maintain computer equipment, mobile devices, and software for end users
- Service components based on customer requirements
- Understand networking basics and apply basic cybersecurity methods to mitigate threats
- Properly and safely diagnose, resolve, and document common hardware and software issues
- Apply troubleshooting skills and provide customer support using appropriate communication skills
- Understand the basics of scripting, cloud technologies, virtualization, and multi-OS deployments in corporate environments

This is equivalent to 12 months of hands-on experience working in a help desk support technician, desktop support technician, or field service technician job role. These content examples are meant to clarify the test objectives and should not be construed as a comprehensive listing of all the content of this examination.

EXAM ACCREDITATION

The CompTIA A+ Core 1 (220-1101) exam is accredited by ANSI to show compliance with the ISO 17024 standard and, as such, undergoes regular reviews and updates to the exam objectives.

EXAM DEVELOPMENT

CompTIA exams result from subject-matter expert workshops and industry-wide survey results regarding the skills and knowledge required of an entry-level IT professional.

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PLEASE NOTE

The lists of examples provided in bulleted format are not exhaustive lists. Other examples of technologies, processes, or tasks pertaining to each objective may also be included on the exam, although not listed or covered in this objectives document. CompTIA is constantly reviewing the content of our exams and updating test questions to be sure our exams are current, and the security of the questions is protected. When necessary, we will publish updated exams based on existing exam objectives. Please know that all related exam preparation materials will still be valid.

TEST DETAILS

Required exam	A+ Core 1 (220-1101)
Number of questions	Maximum of 90
Types of questions	Multiple-choice and performance-based
Length of test	90 minutes
Recommended experience	12 months of hands-on experience in a help desk support technician, desktop support technician, or field service technician job role

EXAM OBJECTIVES (DOMAINS)

The table below lists the domains measured by this examination and the extent to which they are represented.

DOMAIN		PERCENTAGE OF
1.0	Mobile Devices	15%
2.0	Networking	20%
3.0	Hardware	25%
4.0	Virtualization and Cloud Computing	11%
5.0	Hardware and Network Troubleshooting	29%
Total		100%



1.0 Mobile Devices

1.1 Given a scenario, install and configure laptop hardware and components.

- **Hardware/device replacement**
 - Battery
 - Keyboard/keys
 - Random-access memory (RAM)
 - Hard disk drive (HDD)/solid-state drive (SSD) migration
 - HDD/SSD replacement
 - Wireless cards
 - **Physical privacy and security components**
 - Biometrics
 - Near-field scanner features
-

1.2 Compare and contrast the display components of mobile devices.

- **Types**
 - Liquid crystal display (LCD)
 - In-plane switching (IPS)
 - Twisted nematic (TN)
 - Vertical alignment (VA)
 - Organic light-emitting diode (OLED)
 - **Mobile display components**
 - **WiFi antenna connector/ placement**
 - **Camera/webcam**
 - **Microphone**
 - **Touch screen/digitizer**
 - **Inverter**
-

1.3 Given a scenario, set up and configure accessories and ports of mobile devices.

- **Connection methods**
 - Universal Serial Bus (USB)/USB-C/microUSB/miniUSB
 - Lightning
 - Serial interfaces
 - Near-field communication (NFC)
 - Bluetooth
 - Hotspot
- **Accessories**
 - Touch pens
 - Headsets
 - Speakers
 - Webcam
- **Docking station**
- **Port replicator**
- **Trackpad/drawing pad**



1.4 Given a scenario, configure basic mobile-device network connectivity and application support.

- **Wireless/cellular data network (enable/disable)**
 - 2G/3G/4G/5G
 - Hotspot
 - Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) vs. code-division multiple access (CDMA)
 - Preferred Roaming List (PRL) updates
- **Bluetooth**
 - Enable Bluetooth
 - Enable pairing
 - Find a device for pairing
 - Enter the appropriate PIN code
 - Test connectivity
- **Location services**
 - Global Positioning System (GPS) services
 - Cellular location services
- **Mobile device management (MDM)/mobile application management (MAM)**
 - Corporate email configuration
 - Two-factor authentication
 - Corporate applications
- **Mobile device synchronization**
 - Recognizing data caps
 - Microsoft 365
 - ActiveSync
 - Calendar
 - Contacts
 - Commercial mail application



2.0 Networking

2.1 Compare and contrast Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) and User Datagram Protocol (UDP) ports, protocols, and their purposes.

- **Ports and protocols**
 - 20/21 - File Transfer Protocol (FTP)
 - 22 - Secure Shell (SSH)
 - 23 - Telnet
 - 25 - Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)
 - 53 - Domain Name System (DNS)
 - 67/68 - Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)
 - 80 - Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)
 - 110 - Post Office Protocol 3 (POP3)
 - 137/139 - Network Basic Input/Output System (NetBIOS)/NetBIOS over TCP/IP (NetBT)
 - 143 - Internet Mail Access Protocol (IMAP)
 - 161/162 - Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)
 - 389 - Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP)
 - 443 - Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure (HTTPS)
 - 445 - Server Message Block (SMB)/Common Internet File System (CIFS)
 - 3389 - Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP)
- **TCP vs. UDP**
 - Connectionless
 - DHCP
 - Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP)
 - Connection-oriented
 - HTTPS
 - SSH

2.2 Compare and contrast common networking hardware.

- **Routers**
- **Switches**
 - Managed
 - Unmanaged
- **Access points**
- **Patch panel**
- **Firewall**
- **Power over Ethernet (PoE)**
 - Injectors
 - Switch
 - PoE standards
- **Hub**
- **Cable modem**
- **Digital subscriber line (DSL)**
- **Optical network terminal (ONT)**
- **Network interface card (NIC)**
- **Software-defined networking (SDN)**



2.3 Compare and contrast protocols for wireless networking.

- **Frequencies**
 - 2.4GHz
 - 5GHz
 - **Channels**
 - Regulations
 - 2.4GHz vs. 5GHz
 - **Bluetooth**
 - **802.11**
 - a
 - b
 - g
 - n
 - ac (WiFi 5)
 - ax (WiFi 6)
 - **Long-range fixed wireless**
 - Licensed
 - Unlicensed
 - Power
 - Regulatory requirements for wireless power
 - **NFC**
 - **Radio-frequency identification (RFID)**
-

2.4 Summarize services provided by networked hosts.

- **Server roles**
 - DNS
 - DHCP
 - Fileshare
 - Print servers
 - Mail servers
 - Syslog
 - Web servers
 - Authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA)
 - **Internet appliances**
 - Spam gateways
 - Unified threat management (UTM)
 - Load balancers
 - Proxy servers
 - **Legacy/embedded systems**
 - Supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA)
 - **Internet of Things (IoT) devices**
-

2.5 Given a scenario, install and configure basic wired/wireless small office/home office (SOHO) networks.

- **Internet Protocol (IP) addressing**
 - IPv4
 - Private addresses
 - Public addresses
 - IPv6
 - Automatic Private IP Addressing (APIPA)
 - Static
 - Dynamic
 - Gateway



2.6 Compare and contrast common network configuration concepts.

- **DNS**
 - Address (A)
 - Authentication, authorization, accounting, and auditing (AAAA)
 - Mail exchanger (MX)
 - Text (TXT)
 - Spam management
 - (i) DomainKeys Identified Mail (DKIM)
 - (ii) Sender Policy Framework (SPF)
 - (iii) Domain-based Message Authentication, Reporting, and Conformance (DMARC)
 - **DHCP**
 - Leases
 - Reservations
 - Scope
 - **Virtual LAN (VLAN)**
 - **Virtual private network (VPN)**
-

2.7 Compare and contrast Internet connection types, network types, and their features.

- **Internet connection types**
 - Satellite
 - Fiber
 - Cable
 - DSL
 - Cellular
 - Wireless Internet service provider (WISP)
 - **Network types**
 - Local area network (LAN)
 - Wide area network (WAN)
 - Personal area network (PAN)
 - Metropolitan area network (MAN)
 - Storage area network (SAN)
 - Wireless local area network (WLAN)
-

2.8 Given a scenario, use networking tools.

- Crimper
- Cable stripper
- WiFi analyzer
- Toner probe
- Punchdown tool
- Cable tester
- Loopback plug
- Network tap



3.0 Hardware

3.1 Explain basic cable types and their connectors, features, and purposes.

- **Network cables**

- Copper
 - Cat 5
 - Cat 5e
 - Cat 6
 - Cat 6a
 - Coaxial
 - Shielded twisted pair
 - (i) Direct burial
 - Unshielded twisted pair
- Plenum
- Optical
 - Fiber
- T568A/T568B

- **Peripheral cables**

- USB 2.0
- USB 3.0
- Serial
- Thunderbolt

- **Video cables**

- High-Definition Multimedia Interface (HDMI)
- DisplayPort
- Digital Visual Interface (DVI)
- Video Graphics Array (VGA)

- **Hard drive cables**

- Serial Advanced Technology Attachment (SATA)
- Small Computer System Interface (SCSI)
- External SATA (eSATA)
- Integrated Drive Electronics (IDE)

- **Adapters**

- **Connector types**

- RJ11
- RJ45
- F type
- Straight tip (ST)
- Subscriber connector (SC)
- Lucent connector (LC)
- Punchdown block
- microUSB
- miniUSB
- USB-C
- Molex
- Lightning port
- DB9

3.2 Given a scenario, install the appropriate RAM.

- **RAM types**

- Virtual RAM
- Small outline dual inline memory module (SODIMM)
- Double Data Rate 3 (DDR3)
- Double Data Rate 4 (DDR4)
- Double Data Rate 5 (DDR5)
- Error correction code (ECC) RAM

- **Single-channel**

- **Dual-channel**

- **Triple-channel**

- **Quad-channel**



3.3 Given a scenario, select and install storage devices.

- **Hard drives**
 - Speeds
 - 5,400rpm
 - 7,200rpm
 - 10,000rpm
 - 15,000rpm
 - Form factor
 - 2.5
 - 3.5
- **SSDs**
 - Communications interfaces
 - Non-volatile Memory Express (NVMe)
 - SATA
 - Peripheral Component Interconnect Express (PCIe)
 - Form factors
 - M.2
 - mSATA
- **Drive configurations**
 - Redundant Array of Independent (or Inexpensive) Disks (RAID) 0, 1, 5, 10
- **Removable storage**
 - Flash drives
 - Memory cards
 - Optical drives

3.4 Given a scenario, install and configure motherboards, central processing units (CPUs), and add-on cards.

- **Motherboard form factor**
 - Advanced Technology eXtended (ATX)
 - Information Technology eXtended (ITX)
 - Balanced Technology eXtended (BTX)
- **Motherboard connector types**
 - Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI)
 - PCI Express (PCIe)
 - Power connectors
 - SATA
 - eSATA
 - SAN
 - Headers
 - M.2
- **Motherboard compatibility**
 - CPU sockets
 - Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. (AMD)
 - Intel
 - Server
 - Multisocket
 - Desktop
 - Mobile
- **Basic Input/Output System (BIOS)/Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (UEFI) settings**
 - Boot options
 - USB permissions
 - Trusted Platform Module (TPM) security features
 - Fan considerations
 - Secure Boot
 - Boot password
- **Encryption**
 - TPM
 - Hardware security module (HSM)
- **CPU architecture**
 - x64/x86
 - Acorn RISC Machine (ARM)
 - Single-core
 - Multicore
 - Multithreading
 - Virtualization support
- **Expansion cards**
 - Sound card
 - Video card
 - Capture card
 - NIC
- **Cooling**
 - Fans
 - Heat sink
 - Thermal paste/pads
 - Liquid



3.5 Given a scenario, install or replace the appropriate power supply.

- Input 115V vs. 220V
- Output 3.3V vs. 5V vs. 12V
- 20-pin to 24-pin motherboard adapter
- Redundant power supply
- Modular power supply
- Wattage rating

3.6 Given a scenario, deploy and configure multifunction devices/printers and settings.

- **Properly unboxing a device – setup location considerations**
- **Use appropriate drivers for a given OS**
 - Printer Control Language (PCL) vs. PostScript
- **Device connectivity**
 - USB
 - Ethernet
 - Wireless
- **Public/shared devices**
 - Printer share
 - Print server
- **Configuration settings**
 - Duplex
 - Orientation
 - Tray settings
 - Quality
- **Security**
 - User authentication
 - Badging
 - Audit logs
 - Secured prints
- **Network scan services**
 - Email
 - SMB
 - Cloud services
- **Automatic document feeder (ADF)/flatbed scanner**

3.7 Given a scenario, install and replace printer consumables.

- **Laser**
 - Imaging drum, fuser assembly, transfer belt, transfer roller, pickup rollers, separate pads, duplexing assembly
 - Imaging process: processing, charging, exposing, developing, transferring, fusing, and cleaning
 - Maintenance: Replace toner, apply maintenance kit, calibrate, clean
- **Inkjet**
 - Ink cartridge, print head, roller, feeder, duplexing assembly, carriage belt
 - Calibration
 - Maintenance: Clean heads, replace cartridges, calibrate, clear jams
- **Thermal**
 - Feed assembly, heating element
 - Special thermal paper
 - Maintenance: Replace paper, clean heating element, remove debris
 - Heat sensitivity of paper
- **Impact**
 - Print head, ribbon, tractor feed
 - Impact paper
 - Maintenance: Replace ribbon, replace print head, replace paper
- **3-D printer**
 - Filament
 - Resin
 - Print bed



4.0 Virtualization and Cloud Computing

4.1 Summarize cloud-computing concepts.

- **Common cloud models**
 - Private cloud
 - Public cloud
 - Hybrid cloud
 - Community cloud
 - Infrastructure as a service (IaaS)
 - Software as a service (SaaS)
 - Platform as a service (PaaS)
 - **Cloud characteristics**
 - Shared resources
 - Metered utilization
 - Rapid elasticity
 - High availability
 - File synchronization
 - **Desktop virtualization**
 - Virtual desktop infrastructure (VDI) on premises
 - VDI in the cloud
-

4.2 Summarize aspects of client-side virtualization.

- **Purpose of virtual machines**
 - Sandbox
 - Test development
 - Application virtualization
 - Legacy software/OS
 - Cross-platform virtualization
- **Resource requirements**
- **Security requirements**



5.0 Hardware and Network Troubleshooting

5.1 Given a scenario, apply the best practice methodology to resolve problems.

- **Always consider corporate policies, procedures, and impacts before implementing changes**

1. Identify the problem

- Gather information from the user, identify user changes, and, if applicable, perform backups before making changes
- Inquire regarding environmental or infrastructure changes

2. Establish a theory of probable cause (question the obvious)

- If necessary, conduct external or internal research based on symptoms

3. Test the theory to determine the cause

- Once the theory is confirmed, determine the next steps to resolve the problem
- If the theory is not confirmed, re-establish a new theory or escalate

4. Establish a plan of action to resolve the problem and implement the solution

- Refer to the vendor's instructions for guidance

5. Verify full system functionality and, if applicable, implement preventive measures

6. Document the findings, actions, and outcomes

5.2 Given a scenario, troubleshoot problems related to motherboards, RAM, CPU, and power.

- **Common symptoms**

- Power-on self-test (POST) beeps
- Proprietary crash screens (blue screen of death [BSOD]/pinwheel)

- Black screen
- No power
- Sluggish performance
- Overheating
- Burning smell

- Intermittent shutdown
- Application crashes
- Grinding noise
- Capacitor swelling
- Inaccurate system date/time



5.3 Given a scenario, troubleshoot and diagnose problems with storage drives and RAID arrays.

- **Common symptoms**
 - Light-emitting diode (LED) status indicators
 - Grinding noises
 - Clicking sounds
 - Bootable device not found
 - Data loss/corruption
 - RAID failure
 - Self-monitoring, Analysis, and Reporting Technology (S.M.A.R.T.) failure
 - Extended read/write times
 - Input/output operations per second (IOPS)
 - Missing drives in OS
-

5.4 Given a scenario, troubleshoot video, projector, and display issues.

- **Common symptoms**
 - Incorrect data source
 - Physical cabling issues
 - Burned-out bulb
 - Fuzzy image
 - Display burn-in
 - Dead pixels
 - Flashing screen
 - Incorrect color display
 - Audio issues
 - Dim image
 - Intermittent projector shutdown
-

5.5 Given a scenario, troubleshoot common issues with mobile devices.

- **Common symptoms**
 - Poor battery health
 - Swollen battery
 - Broken screen
 - Improper charging
 - Poor/no connectivity
 - Liquid damage
 - Overheating
 - Digitizer issues
 - Physically damaged ports
 - Malware
 - Cursor drift/touch calibration



5.6 Given a scenario, troubleshoot and resolve printer issues.

- **Common symptoms**
 - Lines down the printed pages
 - Garbled print
 - Toner not fusing to paper
 - Paper jams
 - Faded print
 - Incorrect paper size
 - Paper not feeding
 - Multipage misfeed
 - Multiple prints pending in queue
 - Speckling on printed pages
 - Double/echo images on the print
 - Incorrect chroma display
 - Grinding noise
 - Finishing issues
 - Staple jams
 - Hole punch
 - Incorrect page orientation
-

5.7 Given a scenario, troubleshoot problems with wired and wireless networks.

- **Common symptoms**
 - Intermittent wireless connectivity
 - Slow network speeds
- Limited connectivity
- Jitter
- Poor Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) quality
- Port flapping
- High latency
- External interference

CompTIA A+ Core 1 (220-1101) Acronym List

The following is a list of acronyms that appear on the CompTIA A+ Core 1 (220-1101) exam. Candidates are encouraged to review the complete list and attain a working knowledge of all listed acronyms as part of a comprehensive exam preparation program.

Acronym	Definition	Acronym	Definition
AAA	Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting	DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
AAAA	Authentication, Authorization, Accounting, and Auditing	DIMM	Dual Inline Memory Module
AC	Alternating Current	DKIM	DomainKeys Identified Mail
ACL	Access Control List	DMA	Direct Memory Access
ADF	Automatic Document Feeder	DMARC	Domain-based Message Authentication, Reporting, and Conformance
AES	Advanced Encryption Standard	DNS	Domain Name System
AP	Access Point	DoS	Denial of Service
APFS	Apple File System	DRAM	Dynamic Random-Access Memory
APIPA	Automatic Private Internet Protocol Addressing	DRM	Digital Rights Management
APK	Android Package	DSL	Digital Subscriber Line
ARM	Advanced RISC [Reduced Instruction Set Computer] Machine	DVI	Digital Visual Interface
ARP	Address Resolution Protocol	DVI-D	Digital Visual Interface-Digital
ATA	Advanced Technology Attachment	ECC	Error Correcting Code
ATM	Asynchronous Transfer Mode	EFS	Encrypting File System
ATX	Advanced Technology Extended	EMI	Electromagnetic Interference
AUP	Acceptable Use Policy	EOL	End-of-Life
BIOS	Basic Input/Output System	eSATA	External Serial Advanced Technology Attachment
BSOD	Blue Screen of Death	ESD	Electrostatic Discharge
BTX	Balanced Technology eXtended	EULA	End-User License Agreement
BYOD	Bring Your Own Device	exFAT	Extensible File Allocation Table
CAPTCHA	Completely Automated Public Turing Test to Tell Computers and Humans Apart	ext	Extended File System
CD	Compact Disc	FAT	File Allocation Table
CDFS	Compact Disc File System	FAT12	12-bit File Allocation Table
CDMA	Code-Division Multiple Access	FAT16	16-bit File Allocation Table
CERT	Computer Emergency Response Team	FAT32	32-bit File Allocation Table
CIFS	Common Internet File System	FSB	Front-Side Bus
CMD	Command Prompt	FTP	File Transfer Protocol
CMOS	Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor	GFS	Grandfather-Father-Son
CPU	Central Processing Unit	GPS	Global Positioning System
DC	Direct Current	GPT	GUID [Globally Unique Identifier] Partition Table
DDoS	Distributed Denial of Service	GPU	Graphics Processing Unit
DDR	Double Data Rate	GSM	Global System for Mobile Communications
		GUI	Graphical User Interface
		GUID	Globally Unique Identifier
		HAL	Hardware Abstraction Layer

Acronym	Definition	Acronym	Definition
HAV	Hardware-assisted Virtualization	NAT	Network Address Translation
HCL	Hardware Compatibility List	NetBIOS	Networked Basic Input/Output System
HDCP	High-bandwidth Digital Content Protection	NetBT	NetBIOS over TCP/IP [Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol]
HDD	Hard Disk Drive	NFC	Near-field Communication
HDMI	High-Definition Multimedia Interface	NFS	Network File System
HSM	Hardware Security Module	NIC	Network Interface Card
HTML	Hypertext Markup Language	NTFS	New Technology File System
HTTP	Hypertext Transfer Protocol	NVMe	Non-volatile Memory Express
HTTPS	Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure	OCR	Optical Character Recognition
I/O	Input/Output	OLED	Organic Light-emitting Diode
IaaS	Infrastructure as a Service	ONT	Optical Network Terminal
ICR	Intelligent Character Recognition	OS	Operating System
IDE	Integrated Drive Electronics	PaaS	Platform as a Service
IDS	Intrusion Detection System	PAN	Personal Area Network
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers	PC	Personal Computer
IMAP	Internet Mail Access Protocol	PCIe	Peripheral Component Interconnect Express
IOPS	Input/Output Operations Per Second	PCL	Printer Command Language
IoT	Internet of Things	PE	Preinstallation Environment
IP	Internet Protocol	PII	Personally Identifiable Information
IPS	Intrusion Prevention System	PIN	Personal Identification Number
IPS	In-plane Switching	PKI	Public Key Infrastructure
IPSec	Internet Protocol Security	PoE	Power over Ethernet
IR	Infrared	POP3	Post Office Protocol 3
IrDA	Infrared Data Association	POST	Power-on Self-Test
IRP	Incident Response Plan	PPP	Point-to-Point Protocol
ISP	Internet Service Provider	PRL	Preferred Roaming List
ITX	Information Technology eXtended	PSU	Power Supply Unit
KB	Knowledge Base	PXE	Preboot Execution Environment
KVM	Keyboard-Video-Mouse	RADIUS	Remote Authentication Dial-in User Server
LAN	Local Area Network	RAID	Redundant Array of Independent (or Inexpensive) Disks
LC	Lucent Connector	RAM	Random-access Memory
LCD	Liquid Crystal Display	RDP	Remote Desktop Protocol
LDAP	Lightweight Directory Access Protocol	RF	Radio Frequency
LED	Light-emitting Diode	RFI	Radio Frequency Interference
MAC	Media Access Control/Mandatory Access Control	RFID	Radio Frequency Identification
MAM	Mobile Application Management	RJ11	Registered Jack Function 11
MAN	Metropolitan Area Network	RJ45	Registered Jack Function 45
MBR	Master Boot Record	RMM	Remote Monitoring and Management
MDM	Mobile Device Management	RTO	Recovery Time Objective
MFA	Multifactor Authentication	SaaS	Software as a Service
MFD	Multifunction Device	SAN	Storage Area Network
MFP	Multifunction Printer	SAS	Serial Attached SCSI [Small Computer System Interface]
MMC	Microsoft Management Console	SATA	Serial Advanced Technology Attachment
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet	SC	Subscriber Connector
MSRA	Microsoft Remote Assistance	SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
MX	Mail Exchange	SCP	Secure Copy Protection
NAC	Network Access Control		

Acronym	Definition
SCSI	Small Computer System Interface
SDN	Software-defined Networking
SFTP	Secure File Transfer Protocol
SIM	Subscriber Identity Module
SIMM	Single Inline Memory Module
S.M.A.R.T.	Self-monitoring Analysis and Reporting Technology
SMB	Server Message Block
SMS	Short Message Service
SMTP	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol
SODIMM	Small Outline Dual Inline Memory Module
SOHO	Small Office/Home Office
SPF	Sender Policy Framework
SQL	Structured Query Language
SRAM	Static Random-access Memory
SSD	Solid-State Drive
SSH	Secure Shell
SSID	Service Set Identifier
SSL	Secure Sockets Layer
SSO	Single Sign-on
ST	Straight Tip
STP	Shielded Twisted Pair
TACACS	Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
TCP/IP	Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol
TFTP	Trivial File Transfer Protocol

Acronym	Definition
TKIP	Temporal Key Integrity Protocol
TLS	Transport Layer Security
TN	Twisted Nematic
TPM	Trusted Platform Module
UAC	User Account Control
UDP	User Datagram Protocol
UEFI	Unified Extensible Firmware Interface
UNC	Universal Naming Convention
UPnP	Universal Plug and Play
UPS	Uninterruptible Power Supply
USB	Universal Serial Bus
UTM	Unified Threat Management
UTP	Unshielded Twisted Pair
VA	Vertical Alignment
VDI	Virtual Desktop Infrastructure
VGA	Video Graphics Array
VLAN	Virtual LAN [Local Area Network]
VM	Virtual Machine
VNC	Virtual Network Computer
VoIP	Voice over Internet Protocol
VPN	Virtual Private Network
VRAM	Video Random-access Memory
WAN	Wide Area Network
WISP	Wireless Internet Service Provider
WLAN	Wireless LAN [Local Area Network]
WMN	Wireless Mesh Network
WPA	WiFi Protected Access
WWAN	Wireless Wide Area Network
XSS	Cross-site Scripting

CompTIA A+ Core 1 (220-1101) Proposed Hardware and Software List

**CompTIA has included this sample list of hardware and software to assist candidates as they prepare for the A+ Core 1 (220-1101) exam. This list may also be helpful for training companies that wish to create a lab component to their training offering. The bulleted lists below each topic are sample lists and are not exhaustive.

Equipment

- Apple tablet/smartphone
- Android tablet/smartphone
- Windows tablet
- Chromebook
- Windows laptop/Mac laptop/Linux laptop
- Windows desktop/Mac desktop/Linux desktop
- Windows server with Active Directory and Print Management
- Monitors
- Projectors
- SOHO router/switch
- Access point
- VoIP phone
- Printer
 - Laser/inkjet
 - Wireless
 - 3-D printer
 - Thermal
- Surge suppressor
- Uninterruptible power supply (UPS)
- Smart devices (IoT devices)
- Server with a hypervisor
- Punchdown block
- Patch panel
- Webcams
- Speakers
- Microphones

Spare parts/hardware

- Motherboards
- RAM
- Hard drives
- Power supplies
- Video cards
- Sound cards
- Network cards
- Wireless NICs
- Fans/cooling devices/heat sink
- CPUs
- Assorted connectors/cables
 - USB
 - HDMI
 - DisplayPort
 - DVI
 - VGA
- Adapters
 - Bluetooth adapter
- Network cables
- Underterminated network cable/connectors
- Alternating current (AC) adapters
- Optical drives
- Screws/standoffs
- Cases
- Maintenance kit
- Mice/keyboards
- Keyboard-video-mouse (KVM)
- Console cable
- SSD

Tools

- Screwdriver
- Multimeter
- Wire cutters
- Punchdown tool
- Crimper
- Power supply tester
- Cable stripper
- Standard technician toolkit
- Electrostatic discharge (ESD) strap
- Thermal paste
- Cable tester
- Cable toner
- WiFi analyzer
- SATA to USB connectors

Software

- Operating systems
 - Linux
 - Chrome OS
 - Microsoft Windows
 - macOS
 - Android
 - iOS
- Preinstallation environment (PE) disk/live compact disc (CD)
- Antivirus software
- Virtualization software
- Anti-malware
- Driver software