



Exam: 220-602

CompTIA

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**QUESTION NO: 1**

**When accessing data, \_\_\_\_\_ has the fastest throughput.**

- A. a flash drive
- B. RAM
- C. a hard disk drive
- D. a CD-ROM

**Answer: B**

**QUESTION NO: 2**

**You need to implement fault tolerance for the disk subsystem on a testking.com.tw computer. Which of the following could you implement? (Select TWO.)**

- A. RAID 0
- B. RAID 1
- C. RAID 2
- D. RAID 3
- A. B. RAID 5

**Answer: B, E**

**QUESTION NO: 3**

**Which of the following determines the master or slave in a system that supports two IDE devices?**

- B. A twist in the cable.
- C. Which device was installed first.
- D. The jumper settings.
- E. The BIOS.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** You implement the master/slave setting by jumpering a set of pins.

**Incorrect Answers:**

**A:** Determines the drive letter for Floppy drives.

**B:** When you install a second drive, you have to configure it so that the controller on one drive is active and the other drives use the controller on this drive for their instructions.

**D:** the BIOS come into play only after configuring the devices as master/slave.

**Reference:**

David Groth and Dan Newland, A+ Complete Study Guide (2nd Edition), Sybex, Alameda, CA, 2001, pp. 170, 174, 175, and 176.

**QUESTION NO: 4**

**Which of the following is the number of IDE devices that your system supports if it is employing ATA-2 technology or higher?**

- A. 1
- B. 4
- C. 2
- D. 3

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Most computer systems currently use ATA-2 technologies or above, which means that they can support four IDE drives.

**Incorrect Answers:**

**A, C, D:** ATA-2 and higher technology is capable of supporting four IDE devices and not 1, 2 or 3.

**Reference:**

David Groth and Dan Newland, A+ Complete Study Guide (2nd Edition), Sybex, Alameda, CA, 2001, pp. 174.

**QUESTION NO: 5**

**A testking.com.tw technician has just installed a second new IDE hard drive in a computer system. However, the system does not recognize the new hard drive. Which of the following is the FIRST thing the technician should check?**

- A. The BIOS.
- B. The cabling.
- C. The jumper settings.
- D. The drive.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation: Jumper settings are the first thing to check when a new drive isn't being recognized. Make sure you've opened up access to the new drive by changing the first drive's jumper switches.**

**Incorrect Answers:**

- A:** The BIOS settings check is not the first place to check in the event of a new drive not being recognized.
- B:** When experiencing this kind of problem, checking the cabling is normally the second area to check after checking the jumper settings.
- D:** This is a new drive that is check so it will not make sense to check the drive first, but rather check the jumper settings first.

**Reference:**

James G. Jones and Craig Landes, A+ Exam Cram 2 (2nd Edition), QUE Publishing, Indianapolis, 2003, p. 803.

**QUESTION NO: 6**

**Which of the following gives the proper sequence for installing master and slave IDE drives?**

- A. Mount the drive in the carrier, connect the cable to the drive, install the drive in the computer, and configure the drive
- B. Mount the drives in the carrier, connect the 40-pin cable to the drives, set the drive at the end of the cable to master, set the drive in the middle of the cable to slave, install the drives in the computer, and configure the drives.

- C. Mount the drive in the carrier, connect the master drive after the twist in the cable, connect the slave drive before the twist in the cable, install the drives in the computer, and configure the drives.
- D. None of the above.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation: The basic steps for installing IDE Drives are: Mount the drive in the carrier, connect the cable to the drives, set the drive at the end of the cable to master, set the drive in the middle of the cable to slave, install the drives in the computer, and configure the drives.**

**Incorrect Answers:**

**A:** The sequence is plausible except that it does not make provision for the installation of master and slave drives.

**C:** The sequence is not correct since you need to first mount the drives in the carrier, then connect the cable to the drives and not as suggested by this option.

**D:** This is irrelevant. You got to have a basic sequence to install drives.

**Reference:**

David Groth and Dan Newland, A+ Complete Study Guide (2nd Edition), Sybex, Alameda, CA, 2001, pp. 173 & 174.

#### **QUESTION NO: 7**

**You are the testking.com.tw trainee technician currently installing 6 IDE devices in a computer. Which of the following is the minimum amount of IDE channels needed to accomplish this objective?**

- A. 1
- B. 6
- C. 4
- D. 3

**Answer: D**

**Explanation: Each IDE channel can support two IDE devices. Thus if you are installing 6 IDE devices you need 3 IDE channels.**

**Incorrect Answers:**

**A:** 1 IDE channel is inadequate if you want to install 6 IDE devices.

**B:** 6 Channels would be too many since each channel is able to support two IDE devices.  
**C:** 4 Channels would be too many since each IDE channel can support two IDE devices.

**Reference:**

James G. Jones and Craig Landes, A+ Exam Cram 2 (2nd Edition), QUE Publishing, Indianapolis, 2003, p. 321.

**QUESTION NO: 8**

**Which of the following components on the motherboard usually house the IDE connectors?**

- A. PCI bus.
- B. North Bridge.
- C. ISA bus.
- D. South Bridge.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The South Bridge is generally used for slower devices such as USB ports, IDE drives, and ISA slots.

**Incorrect Answers:**

- A:** The PCI bus is a sort of bridge between the processor and ISA bus.  
**B:** The North Bridge is generally used for high-speed interface cards, such as video accelerators, Synchronous RAM (SRAM), and memory.  
**C:** The ISA bus does not house the IDE connectors.

**Reference:**

James G. Jones and Craig Landes, A+ Exam Cram 2 (2nd Edition), QUE Publishing, Indianapolis, 2003, p. 80.

**QUESTION NO: 9**

**What is the minimum number of hard drives required for RAID level 0?**

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4



**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** RAID Level 0 (RAID 0) is not a fault-tolerance configuration. It is a striping process in which 64KB block data are in striped sets across two or more hard disks.

**Incorrect Answers:**

**A:** A minimum of two hard drives are required for RAID-0.

**C, D:** RAID 0 configuration can include 3 or 4 hard drives but it requires a minimum of two hard disks.

**Reference:**

James G. Jones and Craig Landes, A+ Exam Cram 2 (2nd Edition), QUE Publishing, Indianapolis, 2003, p. 731.

**QUESTION NO: 10**

**Of the following options, which one is the only RAID level that uses disk mirroring?**

- A. RAID-0
- B. RAID-5
- C. RAID-3
- D. RAID-1

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** RAID 1 is the most common form of RAID at the moment and is often used in disk mirroring and disk duplexing.

**Incorrect Answers:**

**A:** RAID Level 0 (RAID 0) is the no-fault-tolerance process of using 64KB block storage areas in a striped set.

**B:** RAID-5 is a fault-tolerant volume with data and parity striped intermittently across three or more physical disks.

**C:** RAID 3 is disk striping with parity, with data being moved at the bit level rather than the block level.

**Reference:**

James G. Jones and Craig Landes, A+ Exam Cram 2 (2nd Edition), QUE Publishing, Indianapolis, 2003, pp. 731 and 732.

