



CompTIA

Exam Questions N10-009

CompTIA Network+ Exam

NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 3)

During an incident, an analyst sends reports regularly to the investigation and leadership teams. Which of the following best describes how PII should be safeguarded during an incident?

- A. Implement data encryption and store the data so only the company has access.
- B. Ensure permissions are limited to the investigation team and encrypt the data.
- C. Implement data encryption and create a standardized procedure for deleting data that is no longer needed.
- D. Ensure the permissions are open only to the company.

Answer: C

Explanation:

PII stands for Personally Identifiable Information, which is any data that can be used to identify, contact, or locate a specific individual, such as name, address, phone number, email, social security number, and so on. PII should be safeguarded during an incident to protect the privacy and security of the individuals involved, and to comply with the legal and ethical obligations of the organization. One way to safeguard PII during an incident is to implement data encryption, which is a process of transforming data into an unreadable format that can only be accessed by authorized parties who have the decryption key. Data encryption can prevent unauthorized access, modification, or disclosure of PII by malicious actors or third parties. Another way to safeguard PII during an incident is to create a standardized procedure for deleting data that is no longer needed, such as after the incident is resolved or the investigation is completed. Deleting data that is no longer needed can reduce the risk of data breaches, data leaks, or data theft, and can also save storage space and resources. A standardized procedure for deleting data can ensure that the data is erased securely and completely, and that the deletion process is documented and audited.

References

- ? 1: CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Certification Study Guide, page 304-305
- ? 2: CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Exam Subnetting Quiz, question 13
- ? 3: CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Certification Practice Test, question 5
- ? 4: Data Encryption – N10-008 CompTIA Network+ : 3.1

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 3)

A PC and a network server have no network connectivity, and a help desk technician is attempting to resolve the issue. The technician plans to run a constant ping command from a Windows workstation while testing various possible reasons for the connectivity issue. Which of the following should the technician use?

- A. ping —w
- B. ping -i
- C. ping —s
- D. ping —t

Answer: D

Explanation:

ping -t is an option for the ping command in Windows that allows the user to send continuous ping requests to a target until stopped by pressing Ctrl-C. This can help the technician run a constant ping command while testing various possible reasons for the connectivity issue. ping -w is an option for the ping command in Windows that allows the user to specify a timeout value in milliseconds for each ping request. ping -i is an option for the ping command in Linux that allows the user to specify the time interval in seconds between each ping request. ping -s is an option for the ping command in Linux that allows the user to specify the size of the data payload in bytes for each ping request.

References: How to Use the Ping Command in Windows - Lifewire (<https://www.lifewire.com/ping-command-2618099>)

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 3)

An organization has a security requirement that all network connections can be traced back to a user. A network administrator needs to identify a solution to implement on the wireless network. Which of the following is the best solution?

- A. Implementing enterprise authentication
- B. Requiring the use of PSKs
- C. Configuring a captive portal for users
- D. Enforcing wired equivalent protection

Answer: A

Explanation:

Enterprise authentication is a method of securing wireless networks that uses an external authentication server, such as RADIUS, to verify the identity of users and devices. Enterprise authentication can provide user traceability by logging the network connections and activities of each authenticated user. This can help the organization meet its security requirement and comply with any regulations or policies that mandate user accountability¹².

References:

- ? CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Certification Exam Objectives, page 83
- ? CompTIA Network+ Cert Guide: Wireless Networking, page 13

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 3)

A network technician is troubleshooting a port channel issue. When logging in to one of the switches, the technician sees the following information displayed:

Native VLAN mismatch detected on interface g0/1

Which of the following layers of the OSI model is most likely to be where the issue resides?

- A. Layer 2
- B. Layer 3
- C. Layer 5
- D. Layer 6

Answer: A

Explanation:

Layer 2 of the OSI model is the data link layer, which is responsible for transferring data between adjacent nodes on a network. It uses protocols such as Ethernet, PPP, and HDLC to encapsulate data into frames and add MAC addresses for source and destination identification. It also uses protocols such as STP, LACP, and CDP to manage the physical links and prevent loops, aggregate bandwidth, and discover neighboring devices¹²

A native VLAN mismatch is a common Layer 2 issue that occurs when two switches are connected by a trunk port, but have different native VLANs configured on their interfaces. A native VLAN is the VLAN that is assigned to untagged frames on a trunk port. If the native VLANs do not match, the switches will drop the untagged frames and generate an error message. This can cause connectivity problems and security risks on the network³⁴⁵

To resolve a native VLAN mismatch, the network technician should ensure that both switches have the same native VLAN configured on their trunk ports, or use a different port mode such as access or general.

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following is required for hosts to receive DHCP addresses from a server that is located on a different subnet?

- A. DHCP scope
- B. DHCP snooping
- C. DHCP reservations
- D. DHCP relay

Answer: D

Explanation:

A DHCP relay is a network device that forwards DHCP requests from clients on one subnet to a DHCP server on another subnet. This allows the DHCP server to assign IP addresses and other network configuration parameters to clients across different subnets. A DHCP scope is a range of IP addresses that a DHCP server can assign to clients. A DHCP snooping is a security feature that filters and validates DHCP messages on a switch. A DHCP reservation is a way to assign a specific IP address to a specific client

based on its MAC address. References: Part 2 of the current page talks about DHCP relay and its functions. You can also find more information about DHCP relay on [this page].

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 3)

A Chief Information Officer wants to monitor network breaching in a passive, controlled manner. Which of the following would be best to implement?

- A. Honeypot
- B. Perimeter network
- C. Intrusion prevention system
- D. Port security

Answer: A

Explanation:

A honeypot is a decoy system that is designed to attract and trap hackers who attempt to breach the network. A honeypot mimics a real system or network, but contains fake or non-sensitive data and applications. A honeypot can be used to monitor network breaching in a passive, controlled manner, as it allows the network administrator to observe the hacker's behavior, techniques, and tools without compromising the actual network or data. A honeypot can also help to divert the hacker's attention from the real targets and collect forensic evidence for further analysis or prosecution.

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 3)

A user in a branch office reports that access to all files has been lost after receiving a new PC. All other users in the branch can access fileshares. The IT engineer who is troubleshooting this incident is able to ping the workstation from the branch router, but the machine cannot ping the router. Which of the following is MOST likely the cause of the incident?

- A. Incorrect subnet mask
- B. Incorrect DNS server
- C. Incorrect IP class
- D. Incorrect TCP port

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Topic 3)

A user is required to log in to a main web application, which then grants the user access to all other programs needed to complete job-related tasks. Which of the following authentication methods does this setup describe?

- A. SSO
- B. RADIUS
- C. TACACS+
- D. Multifactor authentication
- E. 802.1X

Answer: A

Explanation:

The authentication method that this setup describes is SSO (Single Sign-On). SSO is a technique that allows a user to log in once to a main web application and then access multiple other applications or services without having to re-enter credentials. SSO simplifies the user experience and reduces the number of passwords to remember and manage. References: CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Certification Study Guide, page 371; The Official CompTIA Network+ Student Guide (Exam N10-008), page 14-5.

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Topic 3)

A customer needs six usable IP addresses. Which of the following best meets this requirement?

- A. 255.255.255.128
- B. 255.255.255.192
- C. 255.255.255.224
- D. 255.255.255.240

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 3)

A user notifies a network administrator about losing access to a remote file server. The network administrator is able to ping the server and verifies the current firewall rules do not block access to the network fileshare. Which of the following tools would help identify which ports are open on the remote file server?

- A. dig
- B. nmap
- C. tracer
- D. nslookup

Answer: B

Explanation:

nmap is the tool that would help identify which ports are open on the remote file server. nmap stands for Network Mapper, which is a free and open-source tool that can perform various network scanning and discovery tasks. nmap can help identify which ports are open on a remote device by sending probes or packets to different ports and analyzing the responses. nmap can also provide information about the operating system, services, versions, firewalls, or vulnerabilities of the remote device. nmap can be useful for network administrators, security professionals, or hackers to monitor, audit, or attack network devices. References: [CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives], Nmap - Free Security Scanner For Network Exploration & Security Audits

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 3)

A technician removes an old PC from the network and replaces it with a new PC that is unable to connect to the LAN. Which of the following is MOST likely the cause of the issue?

- A. Port security
- B. Port tagging
- C. Port aggregation
- D. Port mirroring

Answer: A

Explanation:

It is most likely that the issue is caused by port security, as this is a feature that can prevent new devices from connecting to the LAN. Port tagging, port aggregation, and port mirroring are all features that are used to manage traffic on the network, but they are not related to the connectivity of new devices. If the technician has configured port security on the network and the new PC does not meet the security requirements, it will not be able to connect to the LAN.

NEW QUESTION 14

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following types of attacks can be used to gain credentials by setting up rogue APs with identical corporate SSIDs?

- A. VLAN hopping
- B. Evil twin
- C. DNS poisoning
- D. Social engineering

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 18

- (Topic 3)

During the troubleshooting of an E1 line, the point-to-point link on the core router was accidentally unplugged and left unconnected for several hours. However, the network management team was not notified. Which of the following could have been configured to allow early detection and possible resolution of the issue?

- A. Traps
- B. MIB
- C. OID
- D. Baselines

Answer: A

Explanation:

Traps are unsolicited messages sent by network devices to a network management system (NMS) when an event or a change in status occurs. Traps can help notify the network management team of any issues or problems on the network, such as a link failure or a device reboot. Traps can also trigger actions or alerts on the NMS, such as sending an email or logging the event. MIB stands for Management Information Base and is a database of information that can be accessed and managed by an NMS using SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol). OID stands for Object Identifier and is a unique name that identifies a specific variable in the MIB. Baselines are measurements of normal network performance and behavior that can be used for comparison and analysis. References: CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives Version 7.0 (N10-007), Objective 2.5: Given a scenario, use remote access methods.

NEW QUESTION 19

- (Topic 3)

A technician is expanding a wireless network and adding new access points. The company requires that each access point broadcast the same SSID. Which of the following should the technician implement for this requirement?

- A. MIMO
- B. Roaming
- C. Channel bonding
- D. Extended service set

Answer: D

Explanation:

An extended service set (ESS) is a wireless network that consists of two or more access points (APs) that share the same SSID and are connected by a distribution system, such as a switch or a router. An ESS allows wireless clients to roam seamlessly between different APs without losing connectivity or changing network settings. An ESS can also increase the coverage area and capacity of a wireless network

NEW QUESTION 21

- (Topic 3)

A network engineer needs to create a subnet that has the capacity for five VLANs. with the following number of clients to be allowed on each:

VLAN 10	50 users
VLAN 20	35 users
VLAN 30	20 users
VLAN 40	75 users
VLAN 50	130 users

Which of the following is the SMALLEST subnet capable of this setup that also has the capacity to double the number of clients in the future?

- A. 10.0.0.0/21
- B. 10.0.0.0/22
- C. 10.0.0.0/23
- D. 10.0.0.0/24

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 23

- (Topic 3)

A company receives a cease-and-desist order from its ISP regarding prohibited torrent activity. Which of the following should be implemented to comply with the cease-and-desist order?

- A. MAC security
- B. Content filtering
- C. Screened subnet
- D. Perimeter network

Answer: B

Explanation:

Content filtering is a technique that blocks or allows access to certain types of web content, based on predefined criteria or policies. Content filtering can be used to comply with the cease-and-desist order by preventing users from accessing torrent sites or downloading torrent files, which are often used for illegal file sharing or piracy. Content filtering can also protect the network from malware, phishing, or inappropriate content. References: CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Cert Guide - O'Reilly Media, Chapter 14: Securing a Basic Network, page 520

NEW QUESTION 27

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following protocols is widely used in large-scale enterprise networks to support complex networks with multiple routers and balance traffic load on multiple links?

- A. OSPF
- B. RIPv2
- C. QoS
- D. STP

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 28

- (Topic 3)

A Wi-Fi network was recently deployed in a new, multilevel building. Several issues are now being reported related to latency and drops in coverage. Which of the following is the FIRST step to troubleshoot the issues?

- A. Perform a site survey.
- B. Review the AP placement
- C. Monitor channel utilization.

D. Test cable attenuation.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 30

- (Topic 3)

A technician is troubleshooting network connectivity from a wall jack. Readings from a multimeter indicate extremely low ohmic values instead of the rated impedance from the switchport. Which of the following is the MOST likely cause of this issue?

- A. Incorrect transceivers
- B. Faulty LED
- C. Short circuit
- D. Upgraded OS version on switch

Answer: C

Explanation:

A short circuit is a condition where two conductors in a circuit are connected unintentionally, creating a low resistance path for the current. This causes the voltage to drop and the current to increase, which can damage the circuit or cause a fire. A multimeter can measure the resistance or impedance of a circuit, and if it shows extremely low values, it indicates a short circuit.

NEW QUESTION 32

- (Topic 3)

A large number of PCs are obtaining an APIPA IP address, and a number of new computers were added to the network. Which of the following is MOST likely causing the PCs to obtain an APIPA address?

- A. Rogue DHCP server
- B. Network collision
- C. Incorrect DNS settings
- D. DHCP scope exhaustion

Answer: D

Explanation:

DHCP scope exhaustion means that there are no more available IP addresses in the DHCP server's pool of addresses to assign to new devices on the network. When this happens, the devices will use APIPA (Automatic Private IP Addressing) to self-configure an IP address in the range of 169.254.0.1 to 169.254.255.254. These addresses are not routable and can only communicate with other devices on the same local network.

A rogue DHCP server (A) is an unauthorized DHCP server that can cause IP address conflicts or security issues by assigning IP addresses to devices on the network. A network collision (B) is a situation where two or more devices try to send data on the same network segment at the same time, causing interference and data loss. Incorrect DNS settings © can prevent devices from resolving domain names to IP addresses, but they do not affect the DHCP process.

NEW QUESTION 36

- (Topic 3)

A security engineer is trying to connect cameras to a 12-port PoE switch, but only eight cameras turn on. Which of the following should the engineer check first?

- A. Ethernet cable type
- B. Voltage
- C. Transceiver compatibility
- D. DHCP addressing

Answer: B

Explanation:

The most likely reason why only eight cameras turn on is that the PoE switch does not have enough power budget to supply all 12 cameras. The engineer should check the voltage and wattage ratings of the PoE switch and the cameras, and make sure they are compatible and sufficient. The Ethernet cable type, transceiver compatibility, and DHCP addressing are less likely to cause this problem, as they would affect the data transmission rather than the power delivery.

References:

? CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Certification Study Guide, page 181

? CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Cert Guide, Deluxe Edition, page 352

? PoE Troubleshooting: The Common PoE Errors and Solutions3

NEW QUESTION 40

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following combinations of single cables and transceivers will allow a server to have 40GB of network throughput? (Select two).

- A. SFP+
- B. SFP
- C. QSFP+
- D. Multimode
- E. Cat 6a
- F. Cat5e

Answer: CD

Explanation:

QSFP+ is a type of transceiver that supports 40 gigabit Ethernet (40GbE) over four lanes of 10 gigabit Ethernet (10GbE) each. QSFP+ stands for quad small form-factor pluggable plus, and it is a compact and hot-swappable module that plugs into a QSFP+ port on a network device. QSFP+ transceivers can support various types of cables and connectors, such as direct attach copper (DAC), active optical cable (AOC), or fiber optic cable. Multimode is a type of fiber optic cable that

supports multiple modes of light propagation within the core. Multimode fiber optic cable can carry higher bandwidth and data rates than single-mode fiber optic cable, but over shorter distances. Multimode fiber optic cable is commonly used for short-reach applications, such as within a data center or a campus network. Multimode fiber optic cable can be paired with QSFP+ transceivers to achieve 40GbE connectivity.

The other options are not correct because they do not support 40GbE. They are:

? SFP+. SFP+ is a type of transceiver that supports 10 gigabit Ethernet (10GbE) over a single lane. SFP+ stands for small form-factor pluggable plus, and it is a compact and hot-swappable module that plugs into an SFP+ port on a network device. SFP+ transceivers can support various types of cables and connectors, such as direct attach copper (DAC), active optical cable (AOC), or fiber optic cable. However, SFP+ transceivers cannot support 40GbE by themselves, unless they are used in a breakout configuration with a QSFP+ transceiver.

? SFP. SFP is a type of transceiver that supports 1 gigabit Ethernet (1GbE) over a single lane. SFP stands for small form-factor pluggable, and it is a compact and hot-swappable module that plugs into an SFP port on a network device. SFP transceivers can support various types of cables and connectors, such as twisted-pair copper, coaxial cable, or fiber optic cable. However, SFP transceivers cannot

support 40GbE by themselves, unless they are used in a breakout configuration with a QSFP+ transceiver.

? Cat 6a. Cat 6a is a type of twisted-pair copper cable that supports 10 gigabit

Ethernet (10GbE) over distances up to 100 meters. Cat 6a stands for category 6 augmented, and it is an enhanced version of Cat 6 cable that offers better performance and reduced crosstalk. Cat 6a cable can be paired with 10Gbase-T transceivers to achieve 10GbE connectivity. However, Cat 6a cable cannot support 40GbE by itself, unless it is used in a breakout configuration with a QSFP+ transceiver.

? Cat 5e. Cat 5e is a type of twisted-pair copper cable that supports 1 gigabit

Ethernet (1GbE) over distances up to 100 meters. Cat 5e stands for category 5 enhanced, and it is an improved version of Cat 5 cable that offers better performance and reduced crosstalk. Cat 5e cable can be paired with 1000base-T transceivers to achieve 1GbE connectivity. However, Cat 5e cable cannot support 40GbE by itself, unless it is used in a breakout configuration with a QSFP+ transceiver.

References1: QSFP+ - an overview | ScienceDirect Topics2: Multimode Fiber - an overview | ScienceDirect Topics3: Network+ (Plus) Certification | CompTIA IT Certifications4: SFP+ - an overview | ScienceDirect Topics5: SFP - an overview | ScienceDirect Topics6: Cat 6a - an overview | ScienceDirect Topics7: [Cat 5e - an overview | ScienceDirect Topics]

NEW QUESTION 42

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following focuses on application delivery?

- A. DaaS
- B. IaaS
- C. SaaS
- D. PaaS

Answer: C

Explanation:

SaaS is the cloud computing model that focuses on application delivery. SaaS stands for Software as a Service, which is a cloud computing model that provides software applications over the internet. SaaS allows customers to access and use software applications without installing or maintaining them on their own devices or servers. SaaS offers advantages such as scalability, accessibility, compatibility, and cost-effectiveness.

Customers can use SaaS applications on demand and pay only for what they use. References: [CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives], What Is Software as a Service (SaaS)? | IBM

NEW QUESTION 44

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following fiber connector types is the most likely to be used on a network interface card?

- A. LC
- B. SC
- C. ST
- D. MPO

Answer: A

Explanation:

LC (local connector) is the most likely fiber connector type to be used on a network interface card, because it is a small form factor connector that can fit more interfaces on a single card. LC connectors use square connectors that have a locking mechanism on the top, similar to an RJ45 copper connector. LC connectors are also compatible with SFP (small form-factor pluggable) modules that are often used to link a gigabit Ethernet port with a fiber network12.

References:

? Optical Fiber Connectors – CompTIA Network+ N10-007 – 2.11

? CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives2

NEW QUESTION 48

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following is the most accurate NTP time source that is capable of being accessed across a network connection?

- A. Stratum 0 device
- B. Stratum 1 device
- C. Stratum 7 device
- D. Stratum 16 device

Answer: B

Explanation:

NTP (Network Time Protocol) is a protocol that synchronizes the clocks of network devices with a reference time source. NTP uses a hierarchical system of time sources, called strata, to distribute the time information. A stratum 0 device is the most accurate time source, such as an atomic clock or a GPS receiver, but it is not directly accessible across a network connection. A stratum 1 device is a network device that is directly connected to a stratum 0 device, such as a dedicated NTP server or a router with a GPS antenna, and it acts as a primary time server for other network devices. A stratum 2 device is a network device that synchronizes its time with a stratum 1 device, and so on. The higher the stratum number, the lower the accuracy and reliability of the time source. A stratum 16 device is a network device that has no valid time source and is considered unsynchronized.

References:

? Part 1 of current page talks about how Bing is your AI-powered copilot for the web and provides various examples of how it can help you with different tasks, such as writing a joke, creating a table, or summarizing research. However, it does not mention anything about NTP or time sources.

? Part 2 of current page shows the search results for “ai powered search bing chat”, which include web, image, and news results. However, none of these results seem to be relevant to the question, as they are mostly about Bing’s features, products, or announcements, not about NTP or time sources.

? Therefore, I cannot find the answer or the explanation from the current page. I have to use my own knowledge and information from other sources to verify the answer and provide a short but comprehensive explanation. I will cite these sources using numerical references.

? : CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives, Version 8.0, Domain 2.0: Infrastructure, Objective 2.5: Given a scenario, implement network time synchronization, Subobjective 2.5.1: NTP, <https://www.comptia.jp/pdf/comptia-network-n10-008-exam-objectives.pdf>

? : Network Time Protocol (NTP), <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/about/press/internet-protocol-journal/back-issues/table-contents-58/154-ntp.html>

? : How NTP Works, <https://www.meinbergglobal.com/english/info/ntp.htm>

NEW QUESTION 52

- (Topic 3)

A network administrator is reviewing the network device logs on a syslog server. The messages are normal but the stamps on the messages are incorrect. Which of the following actions should the administrator take to ensure the log message time stamps are correct?

- A. Change the NTP settings on the network device
- B. Change the time on the syslog server
- C. Update the network device firmware
- D. Adjust the timeout settings on the syslog server
- E. Adjust the SSH settings on the network device.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 56

- (Topic 3)

A customer reports there is no access to resources following the replacement of switches. A technician goes to the site to examine the configuration and discovers redundant links between two switches. Which of the following is the reason the network is not functional?

- A. The ARP cache has become corrupt.
- B. CSMA/CD protocols have failed.
- C. STP is not configured.
- D. The switches are incompatible models

Answer: C

Explanation:

The reason the network is not functional is that STP (Spanning Tree Protocol) is not configured on the switches. STP is a protocol that prevents loops in a network topology by blocking redundant links between switches. If STP is not enabled, the switches will forward broadcast frames endlessly, creating a broadcast storm that consumes network resources and disrupts communication. References: CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Certification Study Guide, page 67; The Official CompTIA Network+ Student Guide (Exam N10-008), page 2-14.

NEW QUESTION 57

- (Topic 3)

Users are reporting performance issues when attempting to access the main fileshare server. Which of the following steps should a network administrator perform next based on the network troubleshooting methodology?

- A. Implement a fix to resolve the connectivity issues.
- B. Determine if anything has changed.
- C. Establish a theory of probable cause.
- D. Document all findings, actions, and lessons learned.

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the network troubleshooting methodology, the first step is to identify the problem and gather information about the current state of the network using the network troubleshooting tools that are available¹. The next step is to determine if anything has changed in the network configuration, environment, or usage that could have caused or contributed to the performance issues¹. This step helps to narrow down the possible causes and eliminate irrelevant factors. For example, the network administrator could check if there were any recent updates, patches, or modifications to the fileshare server or the network devices that connect to it. They could also check if there was an increase in network traffic or demand for the fileshare server resources².

The other options are not correct because they are not the next steps in the network troubleshooting methodology. Implementing a fix to resolve the connectivity issues (A) is premature without determining the root cause of the problem. Establishing a theory of probable cause © is a later step that requires testing and verification. Documenting all findings, actions, and lessons learned (D) is the final step that should be done after resolving the problem and restoring normal network operations¹.

NEW QUESTION 60

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following protocols can be used to change device configurations via encrypted and authenticated sessions? (Select TWO).

- A. SNMPv3
- B. SSh
- C. Telnet
- D. IPSec
- E. ESP
- F. Syslog

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 61

- (Topic 3)

A customer connects a firewall to an ISP router that translates traffic destined for the internet. The customer can connect to the internet but not to the remote site. Which of the following will verify the status of NAT?

- A. tcpdump
- B. nmap
- C. ipconfig
- D. tracer

Answer: A

Explanation:

tcpdump is a command-line tool that can capture and analyze network traffic on a given interface. tcpdump can verify the status of NAT by showing the source and destination IP addresses of the packets before and after they pass through the ISP router that translates traffic destined for the internet. tcpdump can also show the NAT protocol and port numbers used by the router. nmap, ipconfig, and tracer are not suitable tools for verifying the status of NAT, as they do not show the IP address translation process.

References

? 1: Network Address Translation – N10-008 CompTIA Network+ : 1.4

? 2: CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Certification Study Guide, page 95-96

? 3: CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Exam Subnetting Quiz, question 16

? 4: CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Certification Practice Test, question 7

NEW QUESTION 62

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following attacks utilizes a network packet that contains multiple network tags?

- A. MAC flooding
- B. VLAN hopping
- C. DNS spoofing
- D. ARP poisoning

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 66

- (Topic 3)

Users are reporting poor wireless performance in some areas of an industrial plant. The wireless controller is measuring a low EIRP value compared to the recommendations noted on the most recent site survey. Which of the following should be verified or replaced for the EIRP value to meet the site survey's specifications? (Select TWO).

- A. AP transmit power
- B. Channel utilization
- C. Signal loss
- D. Update ARP tables
- E. Antenna gain
- F. AP association time

Answer: AE

Explanation:

? AP transmit power: You should check if your APs have sufficient power output and adjust them if needed. You should also make sure they are not exceeding regulatory limits for your region.

? Antenna gain: You should check if your antennas have adequate gain for your coverage area and replace them if needed. You should also make sure they are aligned properly and not obstructed by any objects.

In the scenario described, the wireless controller is measuring a low EIRP value compared to the recommendations noted in the most recent site survey. EIRP is the combination of the power transmitted by the access point and the antenna gain. Therefore, to increase the EIRP value to meet the site survey's specifications, the administrator should verify or replace the AP transmit power (option A) and the antenna gain (option E). This can be achieved by adjusting the transmit power settings on the AP or by replacing the AP's antenna with one that has a higher gain.

NEW QUESTION 71

- (Topic 3)

Network traffic is being compromised by DNS poisoning every time a company's router is connected to the internet. The network team detects a non-authorized DNS server being assigned to the network clients and remediates the incident by setting a trusted DNS server, but the issue occurs again after internet exposure. Which of the following best practices should be implemented on the router?

- A. Change the device's default password.
- B. Disable router advertisement guard.
- C. Activate control plane policing.
- D. Disable unneeded network services.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 74

- (Topic 3)

A company has multiple offices around the world. The computer rooms in some office locations are too warm. Dedicated sensors are in each room, but the process of checking each sensor takes a long time. Which of the following options can the company put in place to automate temperature readings with internal resources?

- A. Implement NetFlow.
- B. Hire a programmer to write a script to perform the checks.

- C. Utilize ping to measure the response.
- D. Use SNMP with an existing collector server

Answer: D

Explanation:

SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) is a protocol that allows network devices to communicate with a management server. By using SNMP, the company can set up an SNMP agent on each sensor, which will report its temperature readings to an existing collector server. This will enable the company to monitor the temperatures of all their sensors in real-time without the need for manual checks. Additionally, SNMP's scalability means that even if the company adds more rooms or sensors, the existing system can be easily expanded to accommodate them.

NEW QUESTION 78

- (Topic 3)

A customer is hosting an internal database server. None of the users are able to connect to the server, even though it appears to be working properly. Which of the following is the best way to verify traffic to and from the server?

- A. Protocol analyzer
- B. nmap
- C. ipconfig
- D. Speed test

Answer: A

Explanation:

A protocol analyzer is the best way to verify traffic to and from the server. A protocol analyzer, also known as a packet sniffer or network analyzer, is a tool that captures and analyzes the network packets that are sent and received by a device. A protocol analyzer can show the source and destination IP addresses, ports, protocols, and payload of each packet, as well as any errors or anomalies in the network communication. A protocol analyzer can help troubleshoot network connectivity issues by identifying the root cause of the problem, such as misconfigured firewall rules, incorrect routing, or faulty network devices¹².

To use a protocol analyzer to verify traffic to and from the server, the customer can follow these steps:

? Install a protocol analyzer tool on a device that is connected to the same network

as the server, such as Wireshark³ or Microsoft Network Monitor⁴.

? Select the network interface that is used to communicate with the server, and start capturing the network traffic.

? Filter the captured traffic by using the IP address or hostname of the server, or by using a specific port or protocol that is used by the database service.

? Analyze the filtered traffic and look for any signs of successful or failed connection attempts, such as TCP SYN, ACK, or RST packets, or ICMP messages.

? If there are no connection attempts to or from the server, then there may be a problem with the network configuration or device settings that prevent the traffic from reaching the server.

? If there are connection attempts but they are rejected or dropped by the server, then there may be a problem with the server configuration or service settings that prevent the traffic from being accepted by the server.

The other options are not the best ways to verify traffic to and from the server. nmap is a tool that can scan a network and discover hosts and services, but it cannot capture and analyze the network packets in detail. ipconfig is a command that can display and configure the IP settings of a device, but it cannot monitor or test the network communication with another device. Speed test is a tool that can measure the bandwidth and latency of a network connection, but it cannot diagnose or troubleshoot specific network problems.

NEW QUESTION 82

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following redundant devices creates broadcast storms when connected together on a high-availability network?

- A. Switches
- B. Routers
- C. Access points
- D. Servers

Answer: A

Explanation:

Switches are devices that forward data based on MAC addresses. They create separate collision domains for each port, which reduces the chance of collisions on the network. However, if multiple switches are connected together without proper configuration, they can create broadcast storms, which are situations where broadcast frames are endlessly forwarded between switches, consuming network bandwidth and resources. Broadcast storms can be prevented by using protocols such as Spanning Tree Protocol (STP), which eliminates loops in the network topology. References: CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Certification Study Guide, page 67; The Official CompTIA Network+ Student Guide (Exam N10-008), page 2-14.

NEW QUESTION 87

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following routing technologies is used to prevent network failure at the gateway by protecting data traffic from a failed router?

- A. BGP
- B. OSPF
- C. EIGRP
- D. FHRP

Answer: D

Explanation:

FHRP stands for First Hop Redundancy Protocol, and it is a group of protocols that allow routers to work together to provide backup or failover for the default gateway in a network. FHRP can prevent network failure at the gateway by protecting data traffic from a failed router and ensuring that there is always an active router to forward packets. Some examples of FHRP protocols are HSRP, VRRP, and GLBP¹².

References: 1: CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Cert Guide - Chapter 13: Routing Protocols³²: First Hop Redundancy Protocols (FHRP) Explained⁴

NEW QUESTION 90

- (Topic 3)

A technician installed an 8-port switch in a user's office. The user needs to add a second computer in the office, so the technician connects both PCs to the switch and connects the switch to the wall jack. However, the new PC cannot connect to network resources. The technician then observes the following:

- The new computer does not get an IP address on the client's VLAN.
- Both computers have a link light on their NICs.
- The new PC appears to be operating normally except for the network issue.
- The existing computer operates normally.

Which of the following should the technician do NEXT to address the situation?

- A. Contact the network team to resolve the port security issue.
- B. Contact the server team to have a record created in DNS for the new PC.
- C. Contact the security team to review the logs on the company's SIEM.
- D. Contact the application team to check NetFlow data from the connected switch.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 92

- (Topic 3)

Due to space constraints in an IDF, a network administrator can only do a single switch to accommodate three data networks. The administrator needs a configuration that will allow each device to access its expected network without additional connections. The configuration must also allow each device to access the rest of the network. Which of the following should the administrator do to meet these requirements? (Select TWO).

- A. Untag the three VLANs across the uplink
- B. Tag an individual VLAN across the uplink
- C. Untag an individual VLAN per device port
- D. Tag an individual VLAN per device port
- E. Tag the three VLANs across the uplink.
- F. Tag the three VLANs per device port.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

To achieve this, you should do two things:

? Tag the three VLANs across the uplink port that connects to another switch or router. This will allow data packets from different VLANs to cross over into other networks.

? Untag an individual VLAN per device port that connects to an end device. This will assign each device to its expected network without additional connections.

NEW QUESTION 97

- (Topic 3)

A VOIP phone is plugged in to a port but cannot receive calls. Which Of the following needs to be done on the port to address the issue?

- A. Trunk all VLANs on the port.
- B. Configure the native VLAN.
- C. Tag the traffic to voice VLAN.
- D. Disable VLANs.

Answer: C

Explanation:

To enable a VOIP phone to receive calls on a port, the traffic needs to be tagged to the voice VLAN that is configured on the switch. This allows the phone to communicate with the voice network and the PBX server. Tagging the traffic also separates the voice traffic from the data traffic that may be coming from a computer connected to the phone. The port should be configured to tag the traffic for the voice VLAN and untag the traffic for the data VLAN1. Trunking all VLANs on the port is unnecessary and may cause security issues. Configuring the native VLAN is not relevant for this issue. Disabling VLANs would prevent the phone from working at all.

References:

Optical Fiber Connectors – CompTIA Network+ N10-007 – 2.13

? VoIP and computer on separate VLANs through one cable1

NEW QUESTION 99

- (Topic 3)

A network engineer designed and implemented a new office space with the following characteristics:

Building construction type:	Brick
Layout:	10,764sq ft (1,000sq m) commercial office space
Users:	50
Servers:	2
Laptops:	50

One month after the office space was implemented, users began reporting dropped signals when entering another room and overall poor connections to the 5GHz network. 'which of the following should the engineer do to best resolve the issue?

- A. use non-overlapping channels
- B. Reconfigure the network to support 2.4GHz_
- C. Upgrade to WPA3.

D. Change to directional antennas-

Answer: D

Explanation:

The best solution to resolve the issue of dropped signals and poor connections to the 5GHz network is to change to directional antennas. Directional antennas are antennas that focus the wireless signal in a specific direction, increasing the range and strength of the signal. Directional antennas are suitable for environments where there are obstacles or interference that can weaken or block the wireless signal. In the image, the office space has several walls and doors that can reduce the signal quality of the 5GHz network, which has a shorter wavelength and higher frequency than the 2.4GHz network. By using directional antennas, the network engineer can aim the wireless signal towards the desired areas and avoid the signal loss caused by the walls and doors. References: CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Certification Study Guide, page 76; The Official CompTIA Network+ Student Guide (Exam N10-008), page 2-19.

NEW QUESTION 100

- (Topic 3)

A network technician needs to ensure the company's external mail server can pass reverse lookup checks. Which of the following records would the technician MOST likely configure? (Choose Correct option and give explanation directly from CompTIA Network+ Study guide or documents)

- A. PTR
- B. AAAA
- C. SPF
- D. CNAME

Answer: A

Explanation:

A PTR (Pointer) record is used to map an IP address to a domain name, which is necessary for reverse lookup checks. Reverse lookup checks are performed by external mail servers to verify the identity of the sender of the email. By configuring a PTR record, the network technician can ensure that the company's external mail server can pass these checks. According to the CompTIA Network+ Study Guide, "A PTR record is used to map an IP address to a domain name, and it is often used for email authentication."

NEW QUESTION 102

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following devices would be used to extend the range of a wireless network?

- A. A repeater
- B. A media converter
- C. A router
- D. A switch

Answer: A

Explanation:

A repeater is a device used to extend the range of a wireless network by receiving, amplifying, and retransmitting wireless signals. It is typically used to extend the range of a wireless network in a large area, such as an office building or a campus. Repeaters can also be used to connect multiple wireless networks together, allowing users to move seamlessly between networks. As stated in the CompTIA Network+ Study Manual, "a wireless repeater is used to extend the range of a wireless network by repeating the signal from one access point to another."

NEW QUESTION 106

- (Topic 3)

A network administrator needs to monitor traffic on a specific port on a switch. Which of the following should the administrator configure to accomplish the task?

- A. Port security
- B. Port tagging
- C. Port mirroring
- D. Media access control

Answer: C

Explanation:

Port mirroring is a technique that allows a network administrator to monitor the traffic on a specific port on a switch by sending a copy of the packets seen on that port to another port where a monitoring device is connected. Port mirroring can be used to analyze and debug data, diagnose errors, or perform security audits on the network without affecting the normal operation of the switch.

NEW QUESTION 107

- (Topic 3)

A technician is investigating why a PC cannot reach a file server with the IP address 192.168.8.129. Given the following TCP/IP network configuration:

Link-local IPv6 address	fe80::28e4:a7cc:a55e:4bea
IPv4 address	192.168.8.105
Subnet mask	255.255.255.128
Default gateway	192.168.8.1

Which of the following configurations on the PC is incorrect?

- A. Subnet mask
- B. IPv4 address
- C. Default gateway
- D. IPv6 address

Answer: C

Explanation:

The default gateway is the IP address of the router that connects the PC to other networks. The default gateway should be on the same subnet as the PC's IPv4 address. However, in this case, the default gateway is 192.168.9.1, which is on a different subnet than the PC's IPv4 address of 192.168.8.15. Therefore, the default gateway configuration on the PC is incorrect and prevents the PC from reaching the file server on another subnet.

NEW QUESTION 110

- (Topic 3)

A network administrator is concerned about a rainbow table being used to help access network resources. Which of the following must be addressed to reduce the likelihood of a rainbow table being effective?

- A. Password policy
- B. Remote access policy
- C. Acceptable use policy
- D. Data loss prevention policy

Answer: A

Explanation:

A password policy must be addressed to reduce the likelihood of a rainbow table being effective. A rainbow table is a precomputed table of hashed passwords and their corresponding plaintext values. A rainbow table can be used to crack hashed passwords by performing a reverse lookup of the hash value in the table. A password policy is a set of rules and guidelines that define how passwords should be created, used, and managed in an organization. A password policy can help prevent rainbow table attacks by enforcing strong password requirements, such as length, complexity, expiration, and history. A strong password is one that is hard to guess or crack by using common methods such as brute force or dictionary attacks. References: [CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives], What Is Rainbow Table Attack? | Kaspersky, Password Policy Best Practices | Thycotic

NEW QUESTION 114

- (Topic 3)

A technician is working on a ticket for a user in the human resources department who received a new PC that does not connect to the internet. All users in human resources can access the internet. The technician can ping the PC from the human resources router but not from the IT network. Which of the following is the most likely cause of the issue?

- A. Duplicate IP address
- B. Misconfigured RIP
- C. Improper VLAN assignment
- D. Incorrect default gateway

Answer: D

Explanation:

An incorrect default gateway can cause a PC to not connect to the internet, because the default gateway is the device that routes traffic from the local network to other networks. If the PC has a wrong default gateway configured, it may not be able to reach the internet router or the IT network router. The technician can ping the PC from the human resources router because they are on the same local network, but not from the IT network router because they are on different networks. A duplicate IP address can cause a PC to not communicate with other devices on the same network, because the IP address is the unique identifier of a device on a network. If two devices have the same IP address, they may cause IP conflicts and packet loss. However, a duplicate IP address would not prevent the technician from pinging the PC from the human resources router, because they are on the same network.

A misconfigured RIP can cause a router to not learn or advertise routes to other networks, because RIP is a routing protocol that dynamically exchanges routing information between routers. If a router has a wrong RIP configuration, it may not be able to reach or share routes with other routers. However, a misconfigured RIP would not affect the PC's connectivity to the internet, because the PC does not use RIP.

An improper VLAN assignment can cause a PC to not communicate with other devices on the same or different networks, because a VLAN is a logical segmentation of a network that isolates traffic based on criteria such as function, security, or performance. If a PC is assigned to a wrong VLAN, it may not be able to access the resources or services that it needs. However, an improper VLAN assignment would not prevent the technician from pinging the PC from the human resources router, because they are on the same physical network.

References

What is a Default Gateway?

What's an IP Conflict and How Do You Resolve It? What is RIP (Routing Information Protocol)?

What is a VLAN? How to Set Up a VLAN Network

CompTIA Network+ Certification All-in-One Exam Guide, Eighth Edition (Exam N10-008)

NEW QUESTION 119

- (Topic 3)

A network resource was accessed by an outsider as a result of a successful phishing campaign. Which of the following strategies should be employed to mitigate the effects of phishing?

- A. Multifactor authentication
- B. Single sign-on
- C. RADIUS
- D. VPN

Answer: A

Explanation:

Multifactor authentication is a security measure that requires users to provide multiple pieces of evidence before they can access a network resource. This could include requiring users to enter a username, password, and a code sent to the user's mobile phone before they are allowed access. This ensures that the user is who they say they are, reducing the risk of malicious actors gaining access to network resources as a result of a successful phishing campaign.

NEW QUESTION 123

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following protocols uses Dijkstra's algorithm to calculate the LOWEST cost between routers?

- A. RIP
- B. OSPF
- C. BGP
- D. EIGRP

Answer: B

Explanation:

OSPF stands for Open Shortest Path First and is a link-state routing protocol that uses Dijkstra's algorithm to calculate the lowest cost between routers. OSPF assigns a cost value to each link based on factors such as bandwidth, delay, or reliability, and builds a map of the network topology. OSPF then uses Dijkstra's algorithm to find the shortest path from each router to every other router in the network. RIP stands for Routing Information Protocol and is a distance-vector routing protocol that uses hop count as the metric to find the best path. BGP stands for Border Gateway Protocol and is a path-vector routing protocol that uses attributes such as AS path, local preference, or origin to select the best route. EIGRP stands for Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol and is a hybrid routing protocol that uses a composite metric based on bandwidth, delay, load, and reliability.

References: 1 Dijkstra's algorithm - Wikipedia (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dijkstra%27s_algorithm)

NEW QUESTION 128

- (Topic 3)

A company's web server is hosted at a local ISP. This is an example of:

- A. allocation.
- B. an on-premises data center.
- C. a branch office.
- D. a cloud provider.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 130

- (Topic 3)

Users are reporting intermittent Wi-Fi connectivity in specific parts of a building. Which of the following should the network administrator check FIRST when troubleshooting this issue? (Select TWO).

- A. Site survey
- B. EIRP
- C. AP placement
- D. Captive portal
- E. SSID assignment
- F. AP association time

Answer: AC

Explanation:

This is a coverage issue. WAP placement and power need to be checked. Site survey should be done NEXT because it takes a while.

NEW QUESTION 132

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following should a network administrator configure when adding OT devices to an organization's architecture?

- A. Honeynet
- B. Data-at-rest encryption
- C. Time-based authentication
- D. Network segmentation

Answer: D

Explanation:

Network segmentation is the process of dividing a network into smaller subnets or segments, each with its own security policies and access controls. This can help isolate OT devices from IT devices, guest networks, and other potential threats, as well as improve network performance and efficiency. Network segmentation is a recommended security practice for OT environments, as it can limit the attack surface, contain the damage of a breach, and comply with regulatory standards.

<https://sectrio.com/complete-guide-to-ot-network-segmentation/>

NEW QUESTION 136

- (Topic 3)

After installing a new wireless access point, an engineer tests the device and sees that it is not performing at the rated speeds. Which of the following should the engineer do to troubleshoot the issue? (Select two).

- A. Ensure a bottleneck is not coming from other devices on the network.
- B. Install the latest firmware for the device.
- C. Create a new VLAN for the access point.
- D. Make sure the SSID is not longer than 16 characters.
- E. Configure the AP in autonomous mode.
- F. Install a wireless LAN controller.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

One possible cause of poor wireless performance is a bottleneck in the network, which means that other devices or applications are consuming too much

bandwidth or resources and limiting the speed of the wireless access point. To troubleshoot this issue, the engineer should ensure that there is no congestion or interference from other devices on the network, such as wired clients, servers, routers, switches, or other wireless access points. The engineer can use tools such as network analyzers, bandwidth monitors, or ping tests to check the network traffic and latency¹². Another possible cause of poor wireless performance is outdated firmware on the device, which may contain bugs or vulnerabilities that affect the functionality or security of the wireless access point. To troubleshoot this issue, the engineer should install the latest firmware for the device from the manufacturer's website or support portal. The engineer should follow the instructions carefully and backup the configuration before updating the firmware. The engineer can also check the release notes or changelog of the firmware to see if there are any improvements or fixes related to the wireless performance³. The other options are not relevant to troubleshooting poor wireless performance. Creating a new VLAN for the access point may help with network segmentation or security, but it will not improve the speed of the wireless connection. Making sure the SSID is not longer than 16 characters may help with compatibility or readability, but it will not affect the wireless performance. Configuring the AP in autonomous mode may give more control or flexibility to the engineer, but it will not enhance the wireless speed. Installing a wireless LAN controller may help with managing multiple access points or deploying advanced features, but it will not increase the wireless performance.

NEW QUESTION 139

- (Topic 3)

A user reports that a new VoIP phone works properly, but the computer that is connected to the phone cannot access any network resources. Which of the following MOST likely needs to be configured correctly to provide network connectivity to the computer?

- A. Port duplex settings
- B. Port aggregation
- C. ARP settings
- D. VLAN tags
- E. MDIX settings

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 144

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following documents dictates the uptimes that were agreed upon by the involved parties?

- A. MOU
- B. BYOD
- C. SLA
- D. NDA

Answer: C

Explanation:

An SLA (Service Level Agreement) is a document that defines the expected level of service and performance guaranteed by a service provider to a customer. It usually specifies metrics such as uptime, availability, reliability, response time, and compensation or penalties for not meeting the agreed standards. An SLA is a way of ensuring that both parties are clear about their roles and responsibilities, and that the customer receives the quality of service they paid for.

NEW QUESTION 148

- (Topic 3)

During a risk assessment which of the following should be considered when planning to mitigate high CPU utilization of a firewall?

- A. Recovery time objective
- B. Uninterruptible power supply
- C. NIC teaming
- D. Load balancing

Answer: D

Explanation:

The recovery time objective (RTO) is the maximum tolerable length of time that a computer, system, network or application can be down after a failure or disaster occurs. This does nothing to help with CPU utilization. Load balancing does this.

NEW QUESTION 152

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following network cables involves bouncing light off of protective cladding?

- A. Twinaxial
- B. Coaxial
- C. Single-mode
- D. Multimode

Answer: D

Explanation:

Multimode fiber optic cables use multiple paths of light that bounce off the cladding, which is a layer of glass or plastic that surrounds the core of the cable.
<https://www.explainthatstuff.com/fiberoptics.html>

NEW QUESTION 157

- (Topic 3)

A Chief Executive Officer and a network administrator came to an agreement With a vendor to purchase new equipment for the data center A document was drafted so all parties would be Informed about the scope of the project before It started. Which of the following terms BEST describes the document used?

- A. Contract

- B. Project charter
- C. Memorandum of understanding
- D. Non-disclosure agreement

Answer: B

Explanation:

The document used to inform all parties about the scope of the project before it starts is likely a project charter.

A project charter is a document that outlines the key aspects of a project, including the project's objectives, scope, stakeholders, and resources. It serves as a formal agreement between the project team and the stakeholders, and helps to define the project's goals and constraints.

A project charter typically includes information about the project's scope, including the specific deliverables that are expected and any constraints or limitations that may impact the project. It may also include details about the project team and stakeholders, the project schedule and budget, and the roles and responsibilities of each party.

By creating a project charter, the Chief Executive Officer and the network administrator can ensure that all parties involved in the project have a clear understanding of the project's goals and objectives, and can help to prevent misunderstandings or miscommunications during the project.

What is in a project charter?

A project charter is a formal short document that states a project exists and provides project managers with written authority to begin work. A project charter document describes a project to create a shared understanding of its goals, objectives and resource requirements before the project is scoped out in detail.

What are the 5 elements of the project charter?

What Are the Contents of a Project Charter? A project charter should always include an overview, an outline of scope, an approximate schedule, a budget estimate, anticipated risks, and key stakeholders

NEW QUESTION 160

- (Topic 3)

Network connectivity in an extensive forest reserve was achieved using fiber optics. A network fault was detected, and now the repair team needs to check the integrity of the fiber cable. Which of the following actions can reduce repair time?

- A. Using a tone generator and wire map to determine the fault location
- B. Using a multimeter to locate the fault point
- C. Using an OTDR In one end of the optic cable to get the fiber length information
- D. Using a spectrum analyzer and comparing the current wavelength with a working baseline

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 162

- (Topic 3)

A network technician is attempting to increase throughput by configuring link port aggregation between a Gigabit Ethernet distribution switch and a Fast Ethernet access switch. Which of the following is the BEST choice concerning speed and duplex for all interfaces that are participating in the link aggregation?

- A. Half duplex and 1GB speed
- B. Full duplex and 1GB speed
- C. Half duplex and 100MB speed
- D. Full duplex and 100MB speed

Answer: B

Explanation:

The best choice for configuring link port aggregation between a Gigabit Ethernet distribution switch and a Fast Ethernet access switch is to use full duplex and 1GB speed for all interfaces that are participating in the link aggregation. This will allow for maximum throughput, as the full duplex connection will enable simultaneous sending and receiving of data, and the 1GB speed will ensure that the data is transferred quickly. According to the CompTIA Network+ Study Guide, "Full-duplex Ethernet allows the network adapter to transmit and receive data simultaneously, which can result in double the bandwidth of half-duplex Ethernet." Additionally, the official text states, "Ethernet and Fast Ethernet use different speeds for data transmission, with Ethernet being 1,000 megabits (1 gigabit) per second and Fast Ethernet being 100 megabits per second."

NEW QUESTION 165

- (Topic 3)

A user took a laptop on a trip and made changes to the network parameters while at the airport. The user can access all internet websites but not corporate intranet websites. Which of the following is the most likely cause of the issue?

- A. Duplicate IP address
- B. Duplicate SSID
- C. Incorrect DNS
- D. Incorrect subnet mask

Answer: C

Explanation:

DNS (Domain Name System) is a service that translates domain names into IP addresses. Corporate intranet websites are usually hosted on private IP addresses that are not accessible from the public internet. Therefore, the user's laptop needs to use the correct DNS server that can resolve the intranet domain names to the private IP addresses. If the user changed the network parameters at the airport and did not revert them back, the laptop might be using a public DNS server that does not have the records for the intranet websites. This would cause the user to access all internet websites but not corporate intranet websites.

References:

? An Overview of DNS - N10-008 CompTIA Network+ : 1.61

? DNS Configuration – CompTIA A+ 220-11012

? CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 53

NEW QUESTION 168

- (Topic 3)

A network technician is having issues connecting an IoT sensor to the internet The WLAN settings were enabled via a custom command line, and a proper IP

address assignment was received on the wireless interlace. However, when trying to connect to the internet, only HTTP redirections are being received when data is requested. Which of the following will point to the root cause of the Issue?

- A. Verifying if an encryption protocol mismatch exists.
- B. Verifying if a captive portal is active for the WLAN.
- C. Verifying the minimum RSSI for operation in the device's documentation
- D. Verifying EIRP power settings on the access point.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A captive portal is a web page that is displayed to a user before they can access the internet or other network resources. This is often used in public or guest networks to present users with a login or terms and conditions page before they can access the internet. If a captive portal is active on the WLAN, it would explain why the IoT sensor is only receiving HTTP redirections when trying to connect to the internet.

NEW QUESTION 172

- (Topic 3)

A network technician is troubleshooting a connectivity issue. All users within the network report that they are unable to navigate to websites on the internet; however, they can still access local network resources. The technician issues a command and receives the following results:

```
Pinging comptia.com [172.67.217.56] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 172.67.217.56: TTL expired in transit.
Reply from 172.67.217.56: TTL expired in transit.
Reply from 172.67.217.56: TTL expired in transit.
Reply from 172.67.217.56: TTL expired in transit.
```

Which of the following best explains the result of this command?

- A. Incorrect VLAN settings
- B. Upstream routing loop
- C. Network collisions
- D. DNS misconfiguration

Answer: D

Explanation:

The users are unable to navigate to websites on the internet but can access local network resources, indicating a possible DNS issue. The ping command result showing "TTL expired in transit" suggests that packets are not reaching their destination due to a DNS misconfiguration that is not resolving website names into IP addresses correctly³. A possible solution is to check and correct the DNS server settings on the network devices⁴.

References: 3: What does "TTL expired in transit" mean?⁵4: CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Cert Guide - Chapter 14: Network Monitoring²

NEW QUESTION 176

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following topologies requires the MOST connections when designing a network?

- A. Mesh
- B. Star
- C. Bus
- D. Ring

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 177

- (Topic 3)

A network client is trying to connect to the wrong TCP port. Which of the following responses would the client MOST likely receive?

- A. RST
- B. FIN
- C. ICMP Time Exceeded
- D. Redirect

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 182

- (Topic 3)

A network administrator wants to test the throughput of a new metro Ethernet circuit to verify that its performance matches the requirements specified in the SLA. Which of the following would BEST help measure the throughput?

- A. iPerf
- B. Ping
- C. NetFlow
- D. Netstat

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 186

- (Topic 3)

A technician was cleaning a storage closet and found a box of transceivers labeled 8Gbps. Which of the following protocols uses those transceivers?

- A. Coaxial over Ethernet
- B. Internet Small Computer Systems Interface
- C. Fibre Channel
- D. Gigabit interface converter

Answer: C

Explanation:

The transceivers labeled 8Gbps are likely to be used with the Fibre Channel protocol. Fibre Channel is a high-speed networking technology that is primarily used to connect storage devices to servers in storage area networks (SANs). It is capable of transmitting data at speeds of up to 8 Gbps (gigabits per second), and uses specialized transceivers to transmit and receive data over fiber optic cables.

Coaxial over Ethernet (CoE) is a networking technology that uses coaxial cables to transmit data, and is not related to the transceivers in question. Internet Small Computer Systems Interface (iSCSI) is a protocol that allows devices to communicate over a network using the SCSI protocol, and does not typically use specialized transceivers. Gigabit interface converter (GBIC) is a type of transceiver used to transmit and receive data over fiber optic cables, but it is not capable of transmitting data at 8 Gbps.

NEW QUESTION 189

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following commands can be used to display the IP address, subnet address, gateway address, and DNS address on a Windows computer?

- A. netstat -a
- B. ifconfig
- C. ip addr
- D. ipconfig /all

Answer: D

Explanation:

The ipconfig command is a utility that allows you to view and modify the network configuration of a Windows computer. By running the command "ipconfig /all", you can view detailed information about the network configuration of your computer, including the IP address, subnet mask, default gateway, and DNS server addresses.

Option A (netstat -a) is a command that displays active network connections and their status, but it does not display IP address or other network configuration information. Option B (ifconfig) is a command used on Linux and Unix systems to view and modify network configuration, but it is not available on Windows. Option C (ip addr) is a command used on Linux and Unix systems to view and modify network configuration, but it is not available on Windows.

NEW QUESTION 191

- (Topic 3)

A user from a remote office is reporting slow file transfers. Which of the following tools will an engineer MOST likely use to get detailed measurement data?

- A. Packet capture
- B. IPerf
- C. SIEM log review
- D. Internet speed test

Answer: B

Explanation:

An engineer will most likely use IPerf to get detailed measurement data about the user's slow file transfers. IPerf is a tool used for measuring network performance and bandwidth, and it can be used to measure the speed and throughput of file transfers from the remote office. It can also provide detailed information about the latency and jitter of the connection, which can be used to troubleshoot the slow file transfers. Reference: CompTIA Network+ Study Manual (Chapter 10, Page 214).

NEW QUESTION 192

- (Topic 3)

A network technician needs to use an RFC1918 IP space for a new office that only has a single public IP address. Which of the following subnets should the technician use for the LAN?

- A. 10.10.10.0/24
- B. 127.16.10.0/24
- C. 174.16.10.0/24
- D. 198.18.10.0/24

Answer: A

Explanation:

The RFC1918 IP space is a set of private IP addresses that are not routable on the public Internet and can be used for internal networks. The RFC1918 IP space consists of three ranges: 10.0.0.0/8, 172.16.0.0/12, and 192.168.0.0/16. Out of the four options, only A. 10.10.10.0/24 belongs to one of these ranges, specifically the 10.0.0.0/8 range. Therefore, the technician should use this subnet for the LAN.

References1: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Private_network

NEW QUESTION 195

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following layers of the OSI model has new protocols activated when a user moves from a wireless to a wired connection?

- A. Data link
- B. Network

- C. Transport
- D. Session

Answer: A

Explanation:

"The Data Link layer also determines how data is placed on the wire by using an access method. The wired access method, carrier-sense multiple access with collision detection (CSMA/CD), was once used by all wired Ethernet networks, but is automatically disabled on switched full-duplex links, which have been the norm for decades. Carrier-sense multiple access with collision avoidance (CSMA/CA) is used by wireless networks, in a similar fashion."

NEW QUESTION 199

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following would be the BEST choice to connect branch sites to a main office securely?

- A. VPN headend
- B. Proxy server
- C. Bridge
- D. Load balancer

Answer: A

Explanation:

Host-to-Site, or Client-to-Site, VPN allows for remote servers, clients, and other hosts to establish tunnels through a VPN gateway (or VPN headend) via a private network. The tunnel between the headend and the client host encapsulates and encrypts data.

NEW QUESTION 201

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following types of data center architectures will MOST likely be used in a large SDN and can be extended beyond the data center?

- A. iSCSI
- B. FCoE
- C. Three-tiered network
- D. Spine and leaf
- E. Top-of-rack switching

Answer: D

Explanation:

The type of data center architecture that will most likely be used in a large SDN and can be extended beyond the data center is spine and leaf. Spine and leaf is a network topology that consists of two layers of switches: spine switches and leaf switches. Spine switches are interconnected to each other and form the core of the network, while leaf switches are connected to each spine switch and form the access layer of the network. Spine and leaf topology provides high scalability, performance, and flexibility for data center networks, especially for SDN (Software Defined Networking) environments that require dynamic traffic flows and virtualization. References: CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Certification Study Guide, page 16; The Official CompTIA Network+ Student Guide (Exam N10-008), page 1-9.

NEW QUESTION 205

- (Topic 3)

An online gaming company needs a cloud solution that will allow for more virtual resources to be deployed when tournaments are held. The number of users who access the service increases during tournaments. The company also needs the resources to return to baseline levels once the resources are not needed in order to reduce cost. Which of the following cloud concepts would provide the best solution?

- A. Scalability
- B. Hybrid
- C. Multitenancy
- D. Elasticity

Answer: D

Explanation:

Elasticity is the ability of a cloud service to automatically adjust the amount of resources allocated to meet the changing demand of the users. Elasticity enables a cloud service to scale up or down resources quickly and efficiently, without requiring manual intervention or planning. Elasticity is ideal for scenarios where the demand is unpredictable, dynamic, or seasonal, such as online gaming tournaments. By using elasticity, the online gaming company can ensure optimal performance and user experience during peak times, while also saving costs and avoiding overprovisioning during off-peak times.

The other options are not correct because they do not address the specific needs of the online gaming company. They are:

- Scalability is the ability of a cloud service to handle an increase or decrease in the demand of the users by adding or removing resources. Scalability is similar to elasticity, but it is more manual, planned, and predictive, while elasticity is automatic, prompt, and reactive. Scalability is suitable for scenarios where the demand is steady, predictable, or gradual, such as a growing business or a long-term project.

- Hybrid is a type of cloud model that combines two or more clouds, such as on-premises private, hosted private, or public, that can be centrally managed to enable interoperability for various use cases. Hybrid cloud can offer benefits such as flexibility, security, and cost-efficiency, but it does not directly address the need for dynamic resource allocation for the online gaming company.

- Multitenancy is a feature of cloud services that allows multiple users or customers to share the same physical or virtual resources, such as servers, databases, or applications, while maintaining isolation and privacy. Multitenancy can offer benefits such as efficiency, scalability, and cost-effectiveness, but it does not directly address the need for dynamic resource allocation for the online gaming company.

References

1: Understand cloud concepts | Microsoft Press Store 2: What Is Hybrid Cloud? - Cisco

3: Difference between Elasticity and Scalability in Cloud Computing 4: Scalability and Elasticity in Cloud Computing - GeeksforGeeks

NEW QUESTION 207

- (Topic 3)

During an annual review of policy documents, a company decided to adjust its recovery time frames. The company agreed that critical applications can be down for no more than six hours, and the acceptable amount of data loss is no more than two hours. Which of the following should be documented as the RPO?

- A. Two hours
- B. Four hours
- C. Six hours
- D. Eight hours

Answer: A

Explanation:

“ RPO designates the variable amount of data that will be lost or will have to be re-entered during network downtime. RTO designates the amount of “real time” that can pass before the disruption begins to seriously and unacceptably impede the flow of normal business operations.”

NEW QUESTION 211

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following disaster recovery metrics describes the average length of time a piece of equipment can be expected to operate normally?

- A. RPO
- B. RTO
- C. MTTR
- D. MTBF

Answer: D

Explanation:

MTBF is the disaster recovery metric that describes the average length of time a piece of equipment can be expected to operate normally. MTBF stands for mean time between failures, which is a measure of the reliability and availability of a device or system. MTBF is calculated by dividing the total operating time by the number of failures that occurred during that time. MTBF indicates how often a device or system fails and how long it can run without interruption. A higher MTBF means a lower failure rate and a longer operational life span. References: [CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives], What Is Mean Time Between Failures (MTBF)? | Definition & Examples | Forcepoint

NEW QUESTION 214

- (Topic 3)

A company has wireless APS that were deployed with 802.11g. A network engineer has noticed more frequent reports of wireless performance issues during the lunch hour in comparison to the rest of the day. The engineer thinks bandwidth consumption will increase while users are on their breaks, but network utilization logs do not show increased bandwidth numbers. Which Of the following would MOST likely resolve this issue?

- A. Adding more wireless APS
- B. Increasing power settings to expand coverage
- C. Configuring the APS to be compatible with 802.11a
- D. Changing the wireless channel used

Answer: C

Explanation:

* 802.11g is an older wireless standard that operates in the 2.4 GHz frequency band and has a maximum data rate of 54 Mbps. 802.11a is a newer wireless standard that operates in the 5 GHz frequency band and has a maximum data rate of 54 Mbps. By configuring the APS to be compatible with 802.11a, the network engineer can reduce interference and congestion in the 2.4 GHz band and improve wireless performance. References: Network+ Study Guide Objective 2.5: Implement network troubleshooting methodologies

NEW QUESTION 219

- (Topic 3)

A network administrator is troubleshooting a connectivity performance issue. As part of the troubleshooting process, the administrator performs a traceout from the client to the server, and also from the server to the client. While comparing the outputs, the administrator notes they show different hops between the hosts. Which of the following BEST explains these findings?

- A. Asymmetric routing
- B. A routing loop
- C. A switch loop
- D. An incorrect gateway

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 223

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following would be used to enforce and schedule critical updates with supervisory approval and include backup plans in case of failure?

- A. Business continuity plan
- B. Onboarding and offboarding policies
- C. Acceptable use policy
- D. System life cycle
- E. Change management

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 224

- (Topic 3)

A customer calls the help desk to report that users are unable to access any network resources. The issue started earlier in the day when an employee rearranged the wiring closet. A technician goes to the site but does not observe any obvious damage. The statistics output on the switch indicates high CPU usage, and all the lights on the switch are blinking rapidly in unison. Which of the following is the most likely explanation for these symptoms?

- A. The switch was rebooted and set to run in safe mode.
- B. The line between the switch and the upstream router was removed.
- C. A cable was looped and created a broadcast storm.
- D. A Cat 6 cable from the modem to the router was replaced with Cat 5e.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A cable was looped and created a broadcast storm is the most likely explanation for the symptoms of high CPU usage and blinking lights on the switch. A cable loop is a situation where a switch port is connected to another switch port on the same switch or another switch, creating a circular path for network traffic. A cable loop can cause a broadcast storm, which is a network phenomenon where a large number of broadcast or multicast packets are flooded on the network, consuming bandwidth and CPU resources. A broadcast storm can cause network congestion, performance degradation, or failure. A cable loop can occur when an employee rearranges the wiring closet without proper documentation or verification. A cable loop can be prevented or detected by using Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) or loop detection features on the switch. References: [CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives], What Is a Broadcast Storm? | Definition & Examples | Forcepoint

NEW QUESTION 229

- (Topic 3)

Users within a corporate network need to connect to the Internet, but corporate network policy does not allow direct connections. Which of the following is MOST likely to be used?

- A. Proxy server
- B. VPN client
- C. Bridge
- D. VLAN

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 234

- (Topic 3)

To comply with an industry regulation, all communication destined to a secure server should be logged and archived on a storage device. Which of the following can be configured to fulfill this requirement?

- A. QoS traffic classification
- B. Port mirroring
- C. Flow control
- D. Link Aggregation Control Protocol

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 235

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following connectors and terminations are required to make a Cat 6 cable that connects from a PC to a non-capable MDIX switch? (Select TWO).

- A. T1A-568-A - T1A-568-B
- B. T1A-568-B - T1A-568-B
- C. RJ11
- D. RJ45
- E. F-type

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 240

- (Topic 3)

An engineer is using a tool to run an ICMP sweep of a network to find devices that are online. When reviewing the results, the engineer notices a number of workstations that are currently verified as being online are not listed in the report.

The tool was configured to scan using the following information: Network address: 172.28.16.0

CIDR: /22

The engineer collected the following information from the client workstation: IP address: 172.28.17.206

Subnet mask: 255.255.252.0

Which of the following MOST likely explains why the tool is failing to detect some workstations?

- A. The scanned network range is incorrect.
- B. The subnet mask on the client is misconfigured.
- C. The workstation has a firewall enabled.
- D. The tool is unable to scan remote networks.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A firewall is a device or software that filters and controls the incoming and outgoing network traffic based on predefined rules. A firewall can block ICMP packets, which are used for ping and other diagnostic tools. If the workstation has a firewall enabled, it may not respond to the ICMP sweep and appear as offline. The engineer should check the firewall settings on the workstation and allow ICMP traffic if needed.

References: Network+ Study Guide Objective 4.1: Given a scenario, use the appropriate tool.

NEW QUESTION 243

- (Topic 3)

A network administrator is in the process of installing 35 PoE security cameras. After the administrator installed and tested the new cables, the administrator installed the cameras. However, a small number of the cameras do not work. Which of the following is the most likely reason?

- A. Incorrect wiring standard
- B. Power budget exceeded
- C. Signal attenuation
- D. Wrong voltage

Answer: B

Explanation:

The power budget is the total amount of power that a PoE switch or injector can provide to the connected PoE devices. If the power budget is exceeded, some of the PoE devices may not receive enough power to function properly. To troubleshoot this issue, the network administrator should check the power consumption of each PoE device and the power capacity of the PoE switch or injector.

References:

? PoE Troubleshooting: The Common PoE Errors and Solutions1

? Security Camera Won't Work - Top 10 Solutions to Fix2

? CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Exam Objectives <https://www.comptia.org/certifications/network#examdetails>

NEW QUESTION 247

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following allows for an devices within a network to share a highly reliable time source?

- A. NTP
- B. SNMP
- C. SIP
- D. DNS

Answer: A

Explanation:

Network Time Protocol (NTP) is a protocol used to maintain a highly accurate and reliable clock time on all devices within a network. NTP works by synchronizing the time of all the devices within a network to a single, highly accurate time source. This allows for the time of all the devices to be kept in sync with each other, ensuring a consistent and reliable time source for all devices within the network.

NEW QUESTION 251

- (Topic 3)

An organization has a security staff shortage and must prioritize efforts in areas where the staff will have the most impact. In particular, the focus is to avoid expending resources on identifying non-relevant events. A security analyst is reviewing web server logs and sees the following:

```
202.180.155.1 - [14/Jan/2021:04:12:28 -0200] "GET /img/us.gif" 404 295
202.180.155.1 - [14/Jan/2021:04:12:28 -0200] "GET /img/org.gif" 404 295
202.180.155.1 - [14/Jan/2021:04:12:29 -0200] "GET /img/org2.gif" 404 295
202.180.155.1 - [14/Jan/2021:04:12:29 -0200] "GET /img/org3.gif" 404 295
202.180.155.1 - [14/Jan/2021:04:12:30 -0200] "GET /img/org4.gif" 404 295
202.180.155.1 - [14/Jan/2021:04:12:31 -0200] "GET /img/directors.gif" 404 295
202.180.155.1 - [14/Jan/2021:04:12:31 -0200] "GET /img/directors2.gif" 404 295
202.180.155.1 - [14/Jan/2021:04:12:32 -0200] "GET /img/directors3.gif" 404 295
202.180.155.1 - [14/Jan/2021:04:12:33 -0200] "GET /img/directors4.gif" 404 295
```

Which of the following should the analyst recommend?

- A. Configuring the web server log to filter out 404 errors on image files
- B. Updating firewall rules to block 202.180.155.1
- C. Resyncing the network time server and monitoring logs for future anomalous behavior
- D. Checking with the penetration testing team to see if the team ran any scans on January 14, 2021

Answer: A

Explanation:

This answer will help the organization to avoid expending resources on identifying non-relevant events, as the 404 errors on image files are not indicative of any security threat or issue, but rather a misconfiguration or a broken link on the web server. The 404 errors on image files are also very frequent and repetitive, as shown by the web server log, which can clutter the log and make it harder to spot any relevant events. By filtering out these errors, the analyst can focus on more important events and reduce the noise in the log. The other answers are not as good as A, because they either do not address the problem of identifying non-relevant events, or they are based on incorrect assumptions or information. For example:

? B. Updating firewall rules to block 202.180.155.1 is not a good answer, because the IP address 202.180.155.1 is not doing anything malicious or suspicious, but rather requesting image files that do not exist on the web server. Blocking this IP address will not improve the security of the web server, but rather create unnecessary firewall rules and possibly deny legitimate access to the web server.

? C. Resyncing the network time server and monitoring logs for future anomalous behavior is not a good answer, because there is no evidence that the network time server is out of sync or causing any problems. The web server log shows that the entries are all within a few minutes of each other, which is normal and expected. Resyncing the network time server will not help the analyst to identify non-relevant events, but rather waste time and resources on an unrelated task.

? D. Checking with the penetration testing team to see if the team ran any scans on January 14, 2021 is not a good answer, because the web server log does not show any signs of a penetration test or a scan. The log shows only 404 errors on image files, which are not typical of a penetration test or a scan, which would usually target different types of files, ports, or vulnerabilities. Checking with the penetration testing team will not help the analyst to identify non-relevant events, but rather distract the analyst from the actual events and possibly create false alarms.

<https://www.professormesser.com/network-plus/n10-008/n10-008-video/general-network-troubleshooting-n10-008/>

NEW QUESTION 256

- (Topic 3)

A network administrator is installing a new server in the data center. The administrator is concerned the amount of traffic generated will exceed 1GB. and higher-throughput NiCs are not available for installation. Which of the following is the BEST solution for this issue?

- A. Install an additional NIC and configure LACP.
- B. Remove some of the applications from the server.
- C. Configure the NIC to use full duplex
- D. Configure port mirroring to send traffic to another server.
- E. Install a SSD to decrease data processing time.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 257

- (Topic 3)

A technician is investigating packet loss to a device that has varying data bursts throughout the day. Which of the following will the technician MOST likely configure to resolve the issue?

- A. Flow control
- B. Jumbo frames
- C. Duplex
- D. Port mirroring

Answer: A

Explanation:

Ethernet flow control is a mechanism for temporarily stopping the transmission of data on Ethernet family computer networks. The goal of this mechanism is to avoid packet loss in the presence of network congestion.

Flow control is a mechanism that allows a device to regulate the amount of data it receives from another device, ensuring that the receiving device is not overwhelmed with data. If the device experiencing packet loss is receiving large bursts of data at times when it is not able to process it quickly enough, configuring flow control could help prevent packets from being lost.

"In theory, flow control can help with situations like a host that can't keep up with the flow of traffic. It enables the host to send an Ethernet PAUSE frame, which asks the switch to hold up for some amount of time so the host can catch its breath. If the switch can, it'll buffer transmissions until the pause expires, and then start sending again. If the host catches up early, it can send another PAUSE frame with a delay of zero to ask the switch to resume. In practice, flow control can cause latency trouble for modern real-time applications such as VoIP, and the same needs are usually met by QoS"

NEW QUESTION 259

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following cloud deployment models involves servers that are hosted at a company's property and are only used by that company?

- A. Public
- B. Private
- C. Hybrid
- D. Community

Answer: B

Explanation:

A private cloud deployment model involves servers that are hosted at a company's property and are only used by that company. A private cloud provides exclusive access and control over the cloud resources to the company, as well as higher security and privacy. However, a private cloud also requires more investment and maintenance from the company, compared to other cloud deployment models¹

NEW QUESTION 262

- (Topic 3)

A device is connected to a managed Layer 3 network switch. The MAC address of the device is known, but the static IP address assigned to the device is not. Which of the following features of a Layer 3 network switch should be used to determine the IPv4 address of the device?

- A. MAC table
- B. Neighbor Discovery Protocol
- C. ARP table
- D. IPConfig
- E. ACL table

Answer: C

Explanation:

The ARP table is a database that is used by a device to map MAC addresses to their corresponding IP addresses. When a device sends a packet to another device on the same network, it uses the MAC address of the destination device to deliver the packet. The ARP table allows the device to determine the IP address of the destination device based on its MAC address.

NEW QUESTION 267

- (Topic 3)

After installing a series of Cat 8 keystone, a data center architect notices higher than normal interference during tests. Which of the following steps should the architect take to troubleshoot the issue?

- A. Check to see if the end connections were wrapped in copper tape before terminating.
- B. Use passthrough modular crimping plugs instead of traditional crimping plugs.
- C. Connect the RX/TX wires to different pins.
- D. Run a speed test on a device that can only achieve 100Mbps speeds.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Cat 8 keystones are shielded to prevent interference from external sources, but they also require proper grounding to avoid interference from within the cable. Wrapping the end connections with copper tape before terminating them is one way to ensure a good ground connection and reduce interference. Using passthrough modular crimping plugs, connecting the RX/TX wires to different pins, or running a speed test on a slow device are not relevant or effective steps to troubleshoot the issue.

References:

- ? CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Certification Study Guide, page 191
- ? CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Cert Guide, Deluxe Edition, page 362
- ? CAT8 RJ45 Keystone Problem : r/HomeNetworking2
- ? How to Terminate Cat8 Shielded Keystone Jacks3

NEW QUESTION 270

- (Topic 3)

A technician is concerned about unauthorized personnel moving assets that are installed in a data center server rack. The technician installs a networked sensor that sends an alert when the server rack door is opened. Which of the following did the technician install?

- A. Cipher lock
- B. Asset tags
- C. Access control vestibule
- D. Tamper detection

Answer: D

Explanation:

Tamper detection is a physical security feature that can alert the technician when someone opens the server rack door without authorization. Tamper detection sensors can be installed inside the equipment or on the rack itself, and they can send an alert via email, SMS, or other methods. Tamper detection can help prevent unauthorized access, theft, or damage to the network assets.

References:

- ? Physical Security – N10-008 CompTIA Network+ : 4.51

NEW QUESTION 273

- (Topic 3)

A network engineer is concerned about VLAN hopping happening on the network. Which of the following should the engineer do to address this concern?

- A. Configure private VLANs.
- B. Change the default VLAN.
- C. Implement ACLs on the VLAN.
- D. Enable dynamic ARP inspection.

Answer: B

Explanation:

VLAN hopping is a type of attack that allows an attacker to access or manipulate traffic on a different VLAN than the one they are connected to. One way to prevent VLAN hopping is to change the default VLAN on a switch. The default VLAN is the VLAN that is assigned to all ports on a switch by default, usually VLAN 1. If an attacker connects to an unused port on a switch that has not been configured with a specific VLAN, they can access or spoof traffic on the default VLAN. By changing the default VLAN to an unused or isolated VLAN, the network administrator can prevent unauthorized access or interference with legitimate traffic on other VLANs. References: <https://www.comptia.org/training/books/network-n10-008-study-guide> (page 308)

NEW QUESTION 275

- (Topic 3)

Following the implementation of a BYOO policy, some users in a high-density environment report slowness over the wireless connection. Some wireless controller reports indicate high latency and airtime contention. Which of the following is the most probable root cause?

- A. The AP is configured with 2.4GHz frequency, which the new personal devices do not support.
- B. The AP is configured with 2.4GHz frequency without band-steering capabilities.
- C. The AP is configured with 5Ghz frequency with band-steering capabilities.
- D. The AP is configured with 5Ghz frequency
- E. which the new personal devices do not support

Answer: B

Explanation:

Band-steering is a feature that allows an AP to steer dual-band capable clients to the less congested 5GHz frequency, leaving the 2.4GHz frequency for legacy clients. Without band-steering, the AP may have more clients competing for the same channel on the 2.4GHz frequency, resulting in high latency and airtime contention.

References:

- ? According to the CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives, one of the topics covered in the exam is "Given a scenario, use appropriate wireless technologies and configurations". One of the subtopics is "Band steering" 1.
- ? According to the PoliFi: Airtime Policy Enforcement for WiFi paper, "Band steering allows the access point to disable the 2.4 GHz band from probing the client device, so it responds only to the 5 GHz band, reducing the congestion on the 2.4 GHz band while taking advantage of the faster 5GHz band to improve user's network experience." 2.
- ? According to the Aruba Air Slice Tech Brief, "Air Slice minimizes airtime contention and efficiently groups Wi-Fi 6 and non-Wi-Fi 6 client devices to guarantee bit rate, and provide bounded latency and jitter simultaneously." 3.

NEW QUESTION 276

- (Topic 3)

A technician is configuring a static IP address on a new device in a newly created subnet. The work order specifies the following requirements:

- The IP address should use the highest address available in the subnet.
- The default gateway needs to be set to 172.28.85.94.
- The subnet mask needs to be 255.255.255.224.

Which of the following addresses should the engineer apply to the device?

- A. 172.28.85.93
- B. 172.28.85.95
- C. 172.28.85.254
- D. 172.28.85.255

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://www.tunnelsup.com/subnet-calculator/>
IP Address: 172.28.85.95/27 Netmask: 255.255.255.224
Network Address: 172.28.85.64
Usable Host Range: 172.28.85.65 - 172.28.85.94
Broadcast Address: 172.28.85.95

NEW QUESTION 277

- (Topic 3)

A user stores large graphic files. The time required to transfer the files to the server is excessive due to network congestion. The user's budget does not allow for the current switches to be replaced. Which of the following can be used to provide FASTER transfer times?

- A. Half duplex
- B. Jumbo frames
- C. LACP
- D. 802.1Q

Answer: B

Explanation:

Jumbo frames are Ethernet frames that can carry more than 1500 bytes of payload data. Jumbo frames can reduce the overhead and improve the throughput of large file transfers, as fewer frames are needed to send the same amount of data. Jumbo frames can be used to provide faster transfer times, as long as the network devices support them

NEW QUESTION 279

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following can be used to identify users after an action has occurred?

- A. Access control vestibule
- B. Cameras
- C. Asset tag
- D. Motion detectors

Answer: B

Explanation:

Cameras can be used to identify users after an action has occurred by recording their faces, clothing, or other distinctive features. Cameras are often used as a deterrent and a forensic tool for security purposes. Access control vestibules, asset tags, and motion detectors are not effective in identifying users, but rather in controlling access, tracking assets, and detecting movement.

References:

CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Certification Exam Objectives, Domain 5.0: Network Security, Subobjective 5.1: Summarize the importance of physical security controls, page 231 CompTIA Network+ Certification All-in-One Exam Guide, Eighth Edition (Exam N10-008), Chapter 18: Network Security, Section: Physical Security, page 7372

NEW QUESTION 283

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following network types is composed of computers that can all communicate with one another with equal permissions and allows users to directly share what is on or attached to their computers?

- A. Local area network
- B. Peer-to-peer network
- C. Client-server network
- D. Personal area network

Answer: B

Explanation:

A peer-to-peer network is a type of network in which each computer (or node) can communicate directly with any other node, without requiring a central server or authority. Each node can act as both a client and a server, and can share its own resources, such as files, printers, or internet connection, with other nodes. A peer-to-peer network allows users to directly access and exchange what is on or attached to their computers, with equal permissions and responsibilities

NEW QUESTION 287

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following is most likely to have the HIGHEST latency while being the most accessible?

- A. Satellite

- B. DSL
- C. Cable
- D. 4G

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 289

- (Topic 3)

While using a secure conference call connection over a corporate VPN, a user moves from a cellular connection to a hotel wireless network. Although the wireless connection and the VPN show a connected status, no network connectivity is present. Which of the following is the most likely cause of this issue?

- A. MAC filtering is configured on the wireless connection.
- B. The VPN and the WLAN connection have an encryption protocol mismatch.
- C. The WLAN is using a captive portal that requires further authentication.
- D. Wireless client isolation is enforced on the WLAN settings.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A captive portal is a web page that is displayed to newly connected users of a Wi-Fi network before they are granted broader access to network resources. Captive portals are commonly used to present a landing or log-in page which may require authentication, payment, acceptance of an end-user license agreement, acceptable use policy, survey completion, or other valid credentials that both the host and user agree to adhere by¹²³

A possible cause of the issue is that the user has not completed the captive portal authentication process, which prevents the VPN from establishing a secure connection over the Wi-Fi network. The user may need to open a web browser and follow the instructions on the captive portal page to gain full access to the internet.

NEW QUESTION 290

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following security controls indicates unauthorized hardware modifications?

- A. Biometric authentication
- B. Media device sanitization
- C. Change management policy
- D. Tamper-evident seals

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 292

- (Topic 3)

An ISP is unable to provide services to a user in a remote area through cable and DSL. Which of the following is the NEXT best solution to provide services without adding external infrastructure?

- A. Fiber
- B. Leased line
- C. Satellite
- D. Metro optical

Answer: C

Explanation:

If an ISP is unable to provide services to a user in a remote area through cable and DSL, the next best solution to provide services without adding external infrastructure would likely be satellite. Satellite is a wireless communication technology that uses a network of satellites orbiting the Earth to transmit and receive data. It is well-suited for providing connectivity to remote or rural areas where other types of infrastructure may not be available or may be cost-prohibitive to install.

NEW QUESTION 295

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following protocols should be used when Layer 3 availability is of the highest concern?

- A. LACP
- B. LDAP
- C. FHRP
- D. DHCP

Answer: C

Explanation:

FHRP stands for First Hop Redundancy Protocol, which is a group of protocols that allow routers or switches to provide backup or failover for the default gateway in a network. FHRP ensures that the network traffic can reach its destination even if the primary gateway fails or becomes unavailable. Some examples of FHRP protocols are HSRP, VRRP, and GLBP.

References

- ? 1: CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Exam Subnetting Quiz, question 18
- ? 2: CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Certification Practice Test, question 9
- ? 3: CompTIA Network+ Study Guide: Exam N10-008, 5th Edition, page 263
- ? 4: CompTIA Network+ (N10-008) Practice Exam w/PBQ & Solution, question 5
- ? 5: What's on the CompTIA Network+ 008 certification? | CompTIA, section 3.1

NEW QUESTION 296

- (Topic 3)

An attacker sends more connection requests than a server can handle, causing the server to crash- Which of the following types of attacks is this an example of?

- A. ARP poisoning
- B. Denial-of-service
- C. MAC flooding
- D. On-path

Answer: B

Explanation:

A denial-of-service (DoS) attack is an example of an attack where an attacker sends more connection requests than a server can handle, causing the server to crash. A DoS attack is a type of cyberattack that aims to disrupt the normal functioning of a network service or resource by overwhelming it with excessive or malformed traffic. A DoS attack can prevent legitimate users from accessing the service or resource, resulting in degraded performance, unavailability, or data loss. A DoS attack can target various network layers, protocols, or components, such as servers, routers, firewalls, or applications. References: [CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives], What Is a Denial-of-Service (DoS) Attack? | Cisco

NEW QUESTION 299

- (Topic 3)

A network administrator is configuring a firewall to allow for a new cloud-based email server. The company standard is to use SMTP to route email traffic. Which of the following ports, by default, should be reserved for this purpose?

- A. 23
- B. 25
- C. 53
- D. 110

Answer: B

Explanation:

Port 25, by default, should be reserved for SMTP traffic to allow for a new cloud-based email server. SMTP stands for Simple Mail Transfer Protocol, which is a network protocol that enables email communication between mail servers and clients. SMTP uses port 25 as its default port for sending and receiving email messages over TCP/IP networks. A cloud-based email server is an email server that is hosted on a cloud service provider's infrastructure, rather than on-premise or in-house. A cloud-based email server can offer advantages such as scalability, reliability, security, and cost-effectiveness. To allow for a new cloud-based email server, a firewall should be configured to open port 25 for SMTP traffic. References: [CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives], What Is SMTP? | Mailtrap Blog, Cloud Email Server: What Is It & How Does It Work? | Zoho Mail

NEW QUESTION 303

- (Topic 3)

A technician uses a badge to enter a security checkpoint on a corporate campus. An unknown individual quickly walks in behind the technician without speaking. Which of the following types of attacks did the technician experience?

- A. Tailgating
- B. Evil twin
- C. On-path
- D. Piggybacking

Answer: A

Explanation:

Tailgating is a type of physical security attack where an unauthorized person follows an authorized person into a restricted area without their consent or knowledge. Tailgating can allow an attacker to bypass security measures and gain access to sensitive information or resources. In this scenario, the technician experienced tailgating when the unknown individual walked in behind the technician without speaking. Piggybacking is similar to tailgating, but it involves the consent or cooperation of the authorized person. Evil twin is a type of wireless network attack where an attacker sets up a rogue access point that mimics a legitimate one. On-path is a type of network attack where an attacker intercepts and modifies traffic between two parties.

References: CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives Version 7.0 (N10-007), Objective 3.2: Given a scenario, use appropriate network hardening techniques.

NEW QUESTION 304

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following describes when an active exploit is used to gain access to a network?

- A. Penetration testing
- B. Vulnerability testing
- C. Risk assessment
- D. Posture assessment
- E. Baseline testing

Answer: A

Explanation:

Penetration testing is a type of security testing that is used to assess the security of a system or network by actively exploiting known vulnerabilities. It is used to simulate an attack on the system and identify any weaknesses that may be exploited by malicious actors. As stated in the CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, "penetration testing is a type of security assessment that attempts to gain unauthorized access to networks and systems by exploiting security vulnerabilities."

NEW QUESTION 309

SIMULATION - (Topic 3)

You have been tasked with implementing an ACL on the router that will:

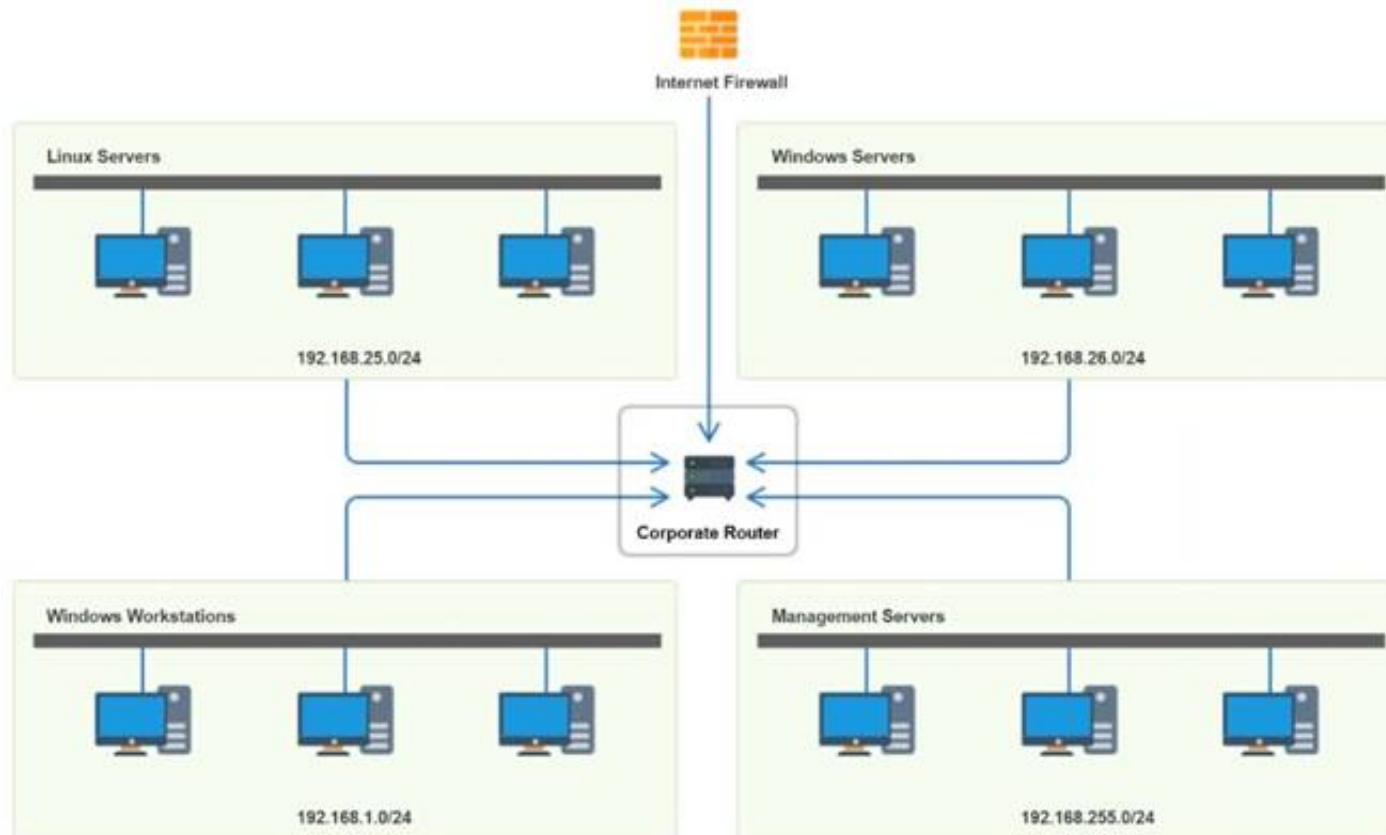
- * 1. Permit the most commonly used secure remote access technologies from the management network to all other local network segments
- * 2. Ensure the user subnet cannot use the most commonly used remote access technologies in the Linux and Windows Server segments.

* 3. Prohibit any traffic that has not been specifically allowed.

INSTRUCTIONS

Use the drop-downs to complete the ACL

If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.



Router Access Control List ✕					
Rule	Source	Destination	Protocol	Service	Action
1	192.168.1.0 192.168.25.0 192.168.255.0 192.168.26.0 Any	192.168.1.0 192.168.25.0 192.168.255.0 192.168.26.0 Any	TCP	SSH Telnet HTTP RDP VNC SMB Any	Allow Deny
2	192.168.1.0 192.168.25.0 192.168.255.0 192.168.26.0 Any	192.168.1.0 192.168.25.0 192.168.255.0 192.168.26.0 Any	TCP	SSH Telnet HTTP RDP VNC SMB Any	Allow Deny
3	192.168.1.0 192.168.25.0 192.168.255.0 192.168.26.0 Any	192.168.1.0 192.168.25.0 192.168.255.0 192.168.26.0 Any	TCP	SSH Telnet HTTP RDP VNC SMB Any	Allow Deny
4	192.168.255.0	192.168.26.0	TCP	SMB	Allow
5	192.168.255.0	Any	Any	Any	Deny
6	192.168.1.0 192.168.25.0 192.168.255.0 192.168.26.0 Any	192.168.1.0 192.168.25.0 192.168.255.0 192.168.26.0 Any	TCP	SSH Telnet HTTP RDP VNC SMB Any	Allow Deny
7	192.168.1.0 192.168.25.0 192.168.255.0 192.168.26.0 Any	192.168.1.0 192.168.25.0 192.168.255.0 192.168.26.0 Any	TCP	SSH Telnet HTTP RDP VNC SMB Any	Allow Deny
8	192.168.1.0	Any	Any	Any	Allow
9	192.168.1.0 192.168.25.0 192.168.255.0 192.168.26.0 Any	192.168.1.0 192.168.25.0 192.168.255.0 192.168.26.0 Any	Any	SSH Telnet HTTP RDP VNC SMB Any	Allow Deny

- A. Mastered
 B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Router Access Control List					
Rule	Source	Destination	Protocol	Service	Action
1	192.168.255.0	192.168.26.0	TCP	SSH	Allow
2	192.168.255.0	192.168.25.0	TCP	SSH	Allow
3	192.168.255.0	192.168.1.0	TCP	SSH	Allow
4	192.168.255.0	192.168.26.0	TCP	SMB	Allow
5	192.168.255.0	Any	Any	Any	Deny
6	192.168.1.0	Any	TCP	RDP	Deny
7	192.168.1.0	Any	TCP	VNC	Deny
8	192.168.1.0	Any	Any	Any	Allow
9	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

NEW QUESTION 313

- (Topic 3)

A desktop support department has observed slow wireless speeds for a new line of laptops using the organization's standard image. No other devices have experienced the same issue. Which of the following should the network administrator recommend troubleshooting FIRST to resolve this issue?

- A. Increasing wireless signal power
- B. Installing a new WAP
- C. Changing the protocol associated to the SSID
- D. Updating the device wireless drivers

Answer: D

Explanation:

Wireless drivers can affect the performance and compatibility of your wireless connection. If only a new line of laptops using the organization's standard image has experienced slow wireless speeds, it could be that their wireless drivers are outdated or incompatible with the network. Updating the device wireless drivers could resolve this issue.

Wireless drivers play an important role in the performance of a wireless connection, as they control how the device interacts with the wireless network. If the laptops in question are using an outdated version of the wireless driver, it could be causing the slow speeds. The network administrator should recommend updating the device wireless drivers first to see if this resolves the issue.

NEW QUESTION 316

- (Topic 3)

A network security administrator needs to monitor the contents of data sent between a secure network and the rest of the company. Which of the following monitoring methods will accomplish this task?

- A. Port mirroring
- B. Flow data
- C. Syslog entries
- D. SNMP traps

Answer: A

Explanation:

Port mirroring is a method of monitoring network traffic by copying the data packets from one port to another port on the same switch or router. This allows the network security administrator to analyze the contents of the data sent between different networks without affecting the performance or security of the original traffic. Port mirroring can be configured to capture all traffic or only specific types of traffic, such as VLANs, protocols, or IP addresses.

References:

? Port Mirroring - CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Domain 3.1 - YouTube

? CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 142

NEW QUESTION 320

- (Topic 3)

An IT technician needs to increase bandwidth to a server. The server has multiple gigabit ports. Which of the following can be used to accomplish this without replacing hardware?

- A. STP
- B. 802.1Q
- C. Duplex
- D. LACP

Answer: D

Explanation:

LACP stands for Link Aggregation Control Protocol and is a protocol that allows multiple physical ports to be combined into a single logical port. This can increase bandwidth, redundancy, and load balancing for a server. LACP is part of the IEEE 802.3ad standard for link aggregation. STP stands for Spanning Tree Protocol and is a protocol that prevents loops in a network by blocking redundant links. 802.1Q is a standard for VLAN (Virtual Local Area Network) tagging, which allows multiple logical networks to share the same physical infrastructure. Duplex is a mode of communication that determines how data is transmitted and received on a link. Full duplex allows simultaneous transmission and reception, while half duplex allows only one direction at a time.

References: CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives Version 7.0 (N10-007), Objective 1.5: Compare and contrast network cabling types, standards and speeds.

NEW QUESTION 321

- (Topic 3)

A network technician receives a report about a performance issue on a client PC that is connected to port 1/3 on a network switch. The technician observes the following configuration output from the switch:

1/1	Client PC	Connected	Full	1000
1/2	Client PC	Connected	Full	1000
1/3	Client PC	Connected	Full	10

Which of the following is a cause of the issue on port 1/3?

- A. Speed
- B. Duplex
- C. Errors
- D. VLAN

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 323

- (Topic 3)

A large metropolitan city is looking to standardize the ability for police department laptops to connect to the city government's VPN. The city would like a wireless solution that provides the largest coverage across the city with a minimal number of transmission towers. Latency and overall bandwidth needs are not high priorities. Which of the following would BEST meet the city's needs?

- A. 5G
- B. LTE
- C. Wi-Fi 4
- D. Wi-Fi 5
- E. Wi-Fi 6

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 324

- (Topic 3)

A PC user who is on a local network reports very slow speeds when accessing files on the network server. The user's PC is connecting, but file downloads are very slow when compared to other users' download speeds. The PC's NIC should be capable of Gigabit Ethernet. Which of the following will MOST likely fix the issue?

- A. Releasing and renewing the PC's IP address
- B. Replacing the patch cable
- C. Reseating the NIC inside the PC
- D. Flushing the DNS cache

Answer: B

Explanation:

A slow download speed can be caused by a faulty patch cable, which is the cable used to connect the user's PC to the network server. If the patch cable is damaged, the connection will be slower than expected, resulting in slow download speeds. Replacing the patch cable is the most likely solution to this issue, as it will provide a new, reliable connection that should allow for faster download speeds.

NEW QUESTION 328

- (Topic 3)

A business purchased redundant internet connectivity from two separate ISPs. Which of the following is the business MOST likely implementing?

- A. NIC teaming
- B. Hot site
- C. Multipathing
- D. Load balancing

Answer: C

Explanation:

Multipathing is a technique that allows a device to use more than one path to communicate with another device. This provides redundancy, load balancing, and fault tolerance for network connections. A business that purchased redundant internet connectivity from two separate ISPs is most likely implementing multipathing to ensure continuous access to the internet in case one ISP fails or becomes congested. References: CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Certification Study Guide, page 437; The Official CompTIA Network+ Student Guide (Exam N10-008), page 16-8.

NEW QUESTION 333

- (Topic 3)

A network administrator is troubleshooting a connection to a remote site. The administrator runs a command and sees the following output:

```
Tracing route to 10.10.0.22 over a maximum of 30 hops:
 0  14ms  20ms  15ms  192.168.1.253
 1  10ms  15ms  12ms  172.16.0.21
 2  5ms   10ms  10ms  10.10.5.3
 3  10ms  15ms  12ms  10.12.2.1
 4  5ms   10ms  10ms  10.10.5.3
 5  10ms  15ms  12ms  10.12.2.1
 6  5ms   10ms  10ms  10.10.5.3
 7  10ms  15ms  12ms  10.12.2.1
```

Which of the following is the cause of the connection issue?

- A. Routing loop
- B. Asymmetrical routing
- C. Broadcast storm
- D. Switching loop

Answer: A

Explanation:

The cause of the connection issue is a routing loop. A routing loop is a situation where a packet is forwarded in circles between routers, never reaching its destination. A routing loop can be caused by misconfigured or inconsistent routing tables, or by routing protocols that do not update their information properly. A routing loop can be detected by using the traceroute command, which shows the path taken by a packet from the source to the destination. The traceroute output in the image shows that the packet is bouncing back and forth between two routers, 10.12.2.1 and 10.12.2.2, indicating a routing loop. References: CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Certification Study Guide, page 181; The Official CompTIA Network+ Student Guide (Exam N10-008), page 7-9.

NEW QUESTION 337

- (Topic 3)

A customer has an attached USB printer that needs to be shared with other users. The desktop team set up printer sharing. Now, the network technician needs to obtain the necessary information about the PC and share it with other users so they can connect to the printer. Which of the following commands should the technician use to get the required information? (Select TWO).

- A. arp
- B. route
- C. netstat
- D. tcpdump
- E. hostname
- F. ipconfig

Answer: EF

Explanation:

The hostname and ipconfig commands should be used to get the required information about the PC and share it with other users so they can connect to the printer. The hostname command displays the name of the computer on a network. The ipconfig command displays the IP configuration of the computer, including its IP address, subnet mask, default gateway, and DNS servers. These information are necessary for other users to locate and connect to the shared printer on the network. For example, other users can use the UNC path \\hostname\printername or \\ipaddress\printername to access the shared printer. References: [CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives], How to Share a Printer in Windows 10

NEW QUESTION 339

- (Topic 3)

An engineer is troubleshooting poor performance on the network that occurs during work hours. Which of the following should the engineer do to improve performance?

- A. Replace the patch cables.
- B. Create link aggregation.
- C. Create separation rules on the firewall.
- D. Create subinterfaces on the existing port.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Link aggregation is a technique that allows multiple network interfaces to act as a single logical interface, increasing the bandwidth and redundancy of the network connection. Link aggregation can improve the performance of the network by balancing the traffic load across multiple links and providing failover in case one link fails. Link aggregation is also known as port trunking, port channeling, or NIC teaming. References: CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Cert Guide, Chapter 3, Section 3.3

NEW QUESTION 340

- (Topic 3)

When accessing corporate network resources, users are required to authenticate to each application they try to access. Which of the following concepts does this BEST represent?

- A. SSO
- B. Zero Trust
- C. VPN
- D. Role-based access control

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 341

- (Topic 3)

An AP uses a 98ft (30m) Cat 6 cable to connect to an access switch. The cable is wired through a duct close to a three-phase motor installation. Anytime the three-phase is turned on, all users connected to the switch experience high latency on the network. Which Of the following is MOST likely the cause Of the issue?

- A. Interference
- B. Attenuation
- C. Open circuit
- D. Short circuit

Answer: A

Explanation:

Interference is a phenomenon that occurs when unwanted signals or noise affect the transmission or reception of data signals on a network. Interference can cause network issues such as high latency, low throughput, packet loss, or errors. Interference can be caused by various sources, such as electromagnetic fields, radio waves, power lines, or electrical devices. In this scenario, the three-phase motor installation is a source of interference that affects the Cat 6 cable that connects the AP to the access switch. The cable is wired through a duct close to the motor installation, which exposes it to the electromagnetic fields generated by the motor. Anytime the motor is turned on, the interference causes high latency for all users connected to the switch.

NEW QUESTION 343

- (Topic 3)

A user reports that a crucial fileshare is unreachable following a network upgrade that was completed the night before. A network technician confirms the problem exists. Which of the following troubleshooting Steps should the network technician perform NEXT?

- A. Establish a theory of probable cause.
- B. Implement a solution to fix the problem.
- C. Create a plan of action to resolve the problem.
- D. Document the problem and the solution.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Establishing a theory of probable cause is the third step in the general troubleshooting process, after identifying the problem and gathering information. Establishing a theory of probable cause involves using the information gathered to formulate one or more possible explanations for the problem and testing them to verify or eliminate them. In this scenario, the network technician has confirmed the problem exists and should proceed to establish a theory of probable cause based on the information available, such as the network upgrade that was completed the night before. Implementing a solution to fix the problem is the fifth step in the general troubleshooting process, after establishing a plan of action. Implementing a solution involves applying the chosen method or technique to resolve the problem and verifying its effectiveness. In this scenario, the network technician has not established a plan of action yet and should not implement a solution without knowing the cause of the problem. Creating a plan of action to resolve the problem is the fourth step in the general troubleshooting process, after establishing a theory of probable cause. Creating a plan of action involves selecting the best method or technique to address the problem based on the available resources, constraints, and risks. In this scenario, the network technician has not established a theory of probable cause yet and should not create a plan of action without knowing the cause of the problem. Documenting the problem and the solution is the seventh and final step in the general troubleshooting process, after implementing preventive measures. Documenting the problem and the solution involves recording the details of the problem, its symptoms, its cause, its solution, and its preventive measures for future reference and improvement. In this scenario, the network technician has not implemented preventive measures yet and should not document the problem and the solution without resolving and preventing it.

NEW QUESTION 344

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