



CompTIA

Exam Questions N10-009

CompTIA Network+ Exam

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NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 3)

A network technician is attempting to harden a commercial switch that was recently purchased. Which of the following hardening techniques best mitigates the use of publicly available information?

- A. Changing the default password
- B. Blocking inbound SSH connections
- C. Removing the gateway from the network configuration
- D. Restricting physical access to the switch

Answer: A

Explanation:

Changing the default password is a hardening technique that best mitigates the use of publicly available information, such as vendor documentation, online forums, or hacking tools, that may reveal the default credentials of a commercial switch. By changing the default password to a strong and unique one, the network technician can prevent unauthorized access to the switch configuration and management. References:

? Network Hardening - N10-008 CompTIA Network+ : 4.3 - YouTube1

? CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 151

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following would most likely affect design considerations when building out an IDF?

- A. The source panel amperage
- B. The fire suppression system
- C. The humidity levels
- D. The cable transmission speeds

Answer: B

Explanation:

The fire suppression system is a design consideration when building out an IDF because it can affect the safety and reliability of the network equipment and cabling. A fire suppression system is a system that detects and extinguishes fires in a building, using water, gas, or chemicals. Depending on the type of fire suppression system, it can have different impacts on the IDF design, such as:

? Water-based systems, such as sprinklers, can damage the network equipment and cabling if they are activated by a fire or a false alarm. Therefore, the IDF should be designed to protect the equipment and cabling from water exposure, such as using waterproof cabinets, drip pans, and conduits.

? Gas-based systems, such as clean agent systems, can displace the oxygen in the IDF and cause suffocation for anyone inside. Therefore, the IDF should be designed to allow for ventilation and air circulation, as well as warning signs and alarms to alert anyone in the IDF before the gas is released.

? Chemical-based systems, such as dry chemical systems, can leave a residue on the network equipment and cabling that can affect their performance and lifespan. Therefore, the IDF should be designed to minimize the contact between the chemical and the equipment and cabling, as well as provide a means for cleaning and restoring them after a fire.

The other options are not correct because:

? The source panel amperage is not a design consideration when building out an IDF, as it is determined by the electrical circuit and the power needs of the network equipment and cabling. The source panel amperage does not affect the layout, location, or protection of the IDF.

? The humidity levels are not a design consideration when building out an IDF, as they are controlled by the HVAC system and the ventilation of the IDF. The humidity levels do not affect the layout, location, or protection of the IDF.

? The cable transmission speeds are not a design consideration when building out an IDF, as they are determined by the type and quality of the network cabling and the network equipment. The cable transmission speeds do not affect the layout, location, or protection of the IDF.

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following compromises internet-connected devices and makes them vulnerable to becoming part of a botnet? (Select TWO).

- A. Deauthentication attack
- B. Malware infection
- C. IP spoofing
- D. Firmware corruption
- E. Use of default credentials
- F. Dictionary attack

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 3)

A network administrator is configuring logging on an edge switch. The requirements are to log each time a switch port goes up or down. Which of the following logging levels will provide this information?

- A. Warnings
- B. Notifications
- C. Alert
- D. Errors

Answer: B

Explanation:

Notifications are the lowest logging level and will provide the desired information regarding switch port up/down activity. According to the CompTIA Network+ Study Manual, notifications "are used for logging normal activities, such as port up/down events, link changes, and link flaps."

NEW QUESTION 5

- (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 6

- (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 7

- (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 8

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following is the MOST appropriate use case for the deployment of a clientless VPN?

- A. Secure web access to internal corporate resources.
- B. Upgrade security via the use of an NFV technology
- C. Connect two data centers across the internet.
- D. Increase VPN availability by using a SDWAN technology.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Topic 3)

A network administrator needs to create an SVI on a Layer 3-capable device to separate voice and data traffic. Which of the following best explains this use case?

- A. A physical interface used for trunking logical ports
- B. A physical interface used for management access
- C. A logical interface used for the routing of VLANs
- D. A logical interface used when the number of physical ports is insufficient

Answer: C

Explanation:

An SVI, or switched virtual interface, is a logical interface that is created on a Layer 3- capable device, such as a multilayer switch or a router. An SVI is associated with a VLAN and can be used to route traffic between different VLANs on the same device or across multiple devices. An SVI can also provide management access, security features, and quality of service (QoS) for the VLAN. An SVI is different from a physical interface, which is a port that connects to a physical device or network. A physical interface can be used for trunking, which is a method of carrying multiple VLANs over a single link, or for connecting to a single VLAN. An SVI is also different from a subinterface, which is a logical division of a physical interface that can be assigned to different VLANs.

References:

? VLANs and Trunking – N10-008 CompTIA Network+ : 2.11

? Switched Virtual Interfaces – N10-008 CompTIA Network+ : 2.22

NEW QUESTION 10

- (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 10

- (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 15

- (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 17

- (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 18

- (Topic 3)

A company is moving to a new building designed with a guest waiting area that has existing network ports. Which of the following practices would BEST secure the network?

- A. Ensure all guests sign an NDA.
- B. Disable unneeded switchports in the area.
- C. Lower the radio strength to reduce Wi-Fi coverage in the waiting area.
- D. Enable MAC filtering to block unknown hardware addresses.

Answer: B

Explanation:

One of the best practices to secure the network would be to disable unneeded switchports in the guest waiting area. This will prevent unauthorized users from connecting to the network through these ports. It's important to identify which switchports are not in use and disable them, as this will prevent unauthorized access to the network. Other practices such as ensuring all guests sign an NDA, lowering the radio strength to reduce Wi-Fi coverage in the waiting area and enabling MAC filtering to block unknown hardware addresses are not as effective in securing the network as disabling unneeded switchports. Enforcing an NDA with guests may not stop a malicious user from attempting to access the network, reducing the radio strength only limits the Wi-Fi coverage, and MAC filtering can be easily bypassed by hackers.

NEW QUESTION 23

- (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 26

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following IP packet header fields is the mechanism for ending loops at Layer 3?

- A. Checksum
- B. Type
- C. Time-to-live
- D. Protocol

Answer: C

Explanation:

The time-to-live (TTL) field is the mechanism for ending loops at Layer 3, which is the network layer of the OSI model. The TTL field is an 8-bit field that indicates the maximum time or number of hops that an IP packet can travel before it is discarded. Every time an IP packet passes through a router, the router decrements the TTL value by one. If the TTL value reaches zero, the router drops the packet and sends an ICMP message back to the source, informing that the packet has expired. This way, the TTL field prevents an IP packet from looping endlessly in a network with routing errors or cycles¹²³.

The other options are not mechanisms for ending loops at Layer 3. The checksum field is a 16-bit field that is used to verify the integrity of the IP header. The checksum field is calculated by adding all the 16-bit words in the header and taking the one's complement of the result. If the checksum field does not match the calculated value, the IP packet is considered corrupted and discarded¹². The type field, also known as the type of service (TOS) or differentiated services code point (DSCP) field, is an 8-bit field that is used to specify the quality of service (QoS) or priority of the IP packet. The type field can indicate how the packet should be handled in terms of delay, throughput, reliability, or cost¹². The protocol field is an 8-bit field that is used to identify the transport layer protocol that is encapsulated in the IP packet. The protocol field can indicate whether the payload is a TCP segment, a UDP datagram, an ICMP message, or another protocol¹².

NEW QUESTION 28

- (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. tracert
- 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 30

- (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 34

- (Topic 3)

A network administrator is trying to create a subnet, which is the most efficient size possible, for 31 laptops. Which of the following network subnets would be best in this situation?

- A. 10.10.10.0/24
- B. 10.10.10.0/25
- C. 10.10.10.0/26
- D. 10.10.10.0/27

Answer: D

Explanation:

A /27 subnet mask has 32 IP addresses, of which 30 are usable for hosts. This is the smallest subnet that can accommodate 31 laptops, as the other options have either too few or too many IP addresses. A /27 subnet mask is equivalent to 255.255.255.224 in decimal notation, and has a wildcard mask of 0.0.0.31. The network address is 10.10.10.0, and the broadcast address is 10.10.10.31. The usable host range is 10.10.10.1 to 10.10.10.30.

References

1: Subnet Cheat Sheet – 24 Subnet Mask, 30, 26, 27, 29, and other IP Address CIDR Network References

2: IP Subnet Calculator

NEW QUESTION 39

- (Topic 3)

A user calls the help desk to report being unable to reach a file server. The technician logs in to the user's computer and verifies that pings fail to respond back when trying to reach the file server. Which of the following would BEST help the technician verify whether the file server is reachable?

- A. netstat
- B. ipconfig
- C. nslookup
- D. traceroute

Answer: D

Explanation:

Traceroute is a network diagnostic tool that allows you to trace the path that network packets take from one device to another. By running traceroute to the file server, the technician can see the sequence of devices and networks that the packets pass through on their way to the file server. This can help the technician to determine if there is a problem with the network connection between the user's computer and the file server, or if the issue is with the file server itself.

NEW QUESTION 43

- (Topic 3)

A customer is adding fiber connectivity between adjacent buildings. A technician terminates the multimode cable to the fiber patch panel. After the technician connects the fiber patch cable, the indicator light does not come on. Which of the following should a technician try first to troubleshoot this issue?

- A. Reverse the fibers.
- B. Reterminate the fibers.
- C. Verify the fiber size.
- D. Examine the cable runs for visual faults.

Answer: A

Explanation:

One of the most common causes of fiber connectivity issues is the reversal of the fibers. This means that the transmit (TX) and receive (RX) ports on one end of the fiber link are not matched with the corresponding ports on the other end. For example, if the TX port on one device is connected to the TX port on another device, and the same for the RX ports, then the devices will not be able to communicate with each other. This can result in no indicator light, no link, or no data transmission¹².

To troubleshoot this issue, the technician should first try to reverse the fibers. This can be done by swapping the connectors at one end of the fiber patch cable, or by using a crossover adapter or cable that reverses the polarity of the fibers. The technician should then check if the indicator light comes on and if the devices can communicate properly¹². The other options are not the first steps to troubleshoot this issue. Reterminating the fibers is a time-consuming and costly process that should be done only if there is evidence of physical damage or poor quality of the termination. Verifying the fiber size is not relevant in this scenario, as multimode fiber is compatible with multimode fiber, and any mismatch in core diameter or bandwidth would result in high attenuation, not complete loss of signal. Examining the cable runs for visual faults is a useful technique, but it requires a special tool called a visual fault locator (VFL) that emits a visible red light through the fiber and shows any breaks or bends along the cable. However, a VFL cannot detect polarity issues or connector problems, so it is not sufficient to troubleshoot this issue

NEW QUESTION 46

- (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 50

- (Topic 3)

A network technician 13 troubleshooting a specific port on a switch. Which of the following commands should the technician use to see the port configuration?

- A. show route
- B. show Interface
- C. show arp
- D. show port

Answer: B

Explanation:

To see the configuration of a specific port on a switch, the network technician should use the "show interface" command. This command provides detailed information about the interface, including the current configuration, status, and statistics for the interface.

NEW QUESTION 52

- (Topic 3)

A technician discovered that some information on the local database server was changed during a file transfer to a remote server. Which of the following should concern the technician the MOST?

- A. Confidentiality
- B. Integrity
- C. DDoS
- D. On-path attack

Answer: B

Explanation:

The technician should be most concerned about data integrity and security. If information on the local database server was changed during a file transfer to a remote server, it could indicate that unauthorized access or modifications were made to the data. It could also indicate a failure in the file transfer process, which could result in data loss or corruption. The technician should investigate the cause of the changes and take steps to prevent it from happening again in the future. Additionally, they should verify the integrity of the data and restore it from a backup if necessary to ensure that the correct and complete data is available. The technician should also take appropriate actions such as notifying the system administrator and management of the incident, and following the incident management process to minimize the damage caused by the incident.

NEW QUESTION 57

- (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 60

- (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 61

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following documents is MOST likely to be associated with identifying and documenting critical applications?

- A. Software development life-cycle policy
- B. User acceptance testing plan
- C. Change management policy
- D. Business continuity plan

Answer: D

Explanation:

A business continuity plan (BCP) is a document that outlines the procedures and strategies to ensure the continuity of critical business functions in the event of a disaster or disruption. A BCP is most likely to be associated with identifying and documenting critical applications that are essential for the organization's operations and recovery. A BCP also defines the roles and responsibilities of the staff, the backup and restore processes, the communication channels, and the testing and maintenance schedules.

References: Network+ Study Guide Objective 5.2: Explain disaster recovery and business continuity concepts.

NEW QUESTION 65

- (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 69

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following is most likely to be implemented to actively mitigate intrusions on a host device?

- A. HIDS
- B. MDS
- C. HIPS
- D. NIPS

Answer: A

Explanation:

HIDS (host-based intrusion detection system) is a type of security software that monitors and analyzes the activity on a host device, such as a computer or a server. HIDS can detect and alert on intrusions, such as malware infections, unauthorized access, configuration changes, or policy violations. HIDS can also actively mitigate intrusions by blocking or quarantining malicious processes, files, or network connections1.

HIPS (host-based intrusion prevention system) is similar to HIDS, but it can also prevent intrusions from happening in the first place by enforcing security policies and rules on the host device2. MDS (multilayer switch) is a network device that combines the functions of a switch and a router, and it does not directly protect a host device from intrusions3. NIPS (network-based intrusion prevention system) is a network device that monitors and blocks malicious traffic on the network level, and it does not operate on the host device level4.

NEW QUESTION 70

- (Topic 3)

An engineer recently decided to upgrade the firmware on a router. During the upgrade, the help desk received calls about a network outage, and a critical ticket was opened. The network manager would like to create a policy to prevent this from happening in the future. Which of the following documents should the manager create?

- A. Change management

- B. incident response
- C. Standard operating procedure
- D. System life cycle

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 71

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following devices is used to configure and centrally manage access points installed at different locations?

- A. Wireless controller
- B. Load balancer
- C. Proxy server
- D. VPN concentrator

Answer: A

Explanation:

Access points (APs) can be configured and centrally managed using a wireless LAN controller (WLC). A WLC is a device that connects to multiple APs and provides centralized management and control of those APs. The WLC can be used to configure settings such as wireless network parameters, security settings, and quality of service (QoS) policies. Additionally, the WLC can be used to monitor the status of connected APs, track client connections, and gather statistics on network usage. Some vendors such as Cisco, Aruba, Ruckus, etc. provide wireless LAN controllers as part of their wireless networking solutions.

NEW QUESTION 72

- (Topic 3)

Users in a branch can access an in-house database server, but it is taking too long to fetch records. The analyst does not know whether the issue is being caused by network latency. Which of the following will the analyst MOST likely use to retrieve the metrics that are needed to resolve this issue?

- A. SNMP
- B. Link state
- C. Syslog
- D. QoS
- E. Traffic shaping

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 76

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following is a valid and cost-effective solution to connect a fiber cable into a network switch without available SFP ports?

- A. Use a media converter and a UTP cable
- B. Install an additional transceiver module and use GBICs
- C. Change the type of connector from SC to F-type
- D. Use a loopback adapter to make the connection

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 80

- (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 84

- (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 87

- (Topic 3)

A network administrator would like to purchase a device that provides access ports to endpoints and has the ability to route between networks. Which of the following would be BEST for the administrator to purchase?

- A. An IPS
- B. A Layer 3 switch
- C. A router
- D. A wireless LAN controller

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 92

- (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 95

- (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 98

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following BEST describes a north-south traffic flow?

- A. A public internet user accessing a published web server
- B. A database server communicating with another clustered database server
- C. A Layer 3 switch advertising routes to a router
- D. A management application connecting to managed devices

Answer: A

Explanation:

A north-south traffic flow is a term used to describe the communication between a user or device outside the network and a server or service inside the network. For example, a public internet user accessing a published web server is a north-south traffic flow. This type of traffic flow typically crosses the network perimeter and requires security measures such as firewalls and VPNs. References: CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Certification Study Guide, page 16; The Official CompTIA Network+ Student Guide (Exam N10-008), page 1- 9.

North-south traffic flow refers to the flow of traffic between the internal network of an organization and the external world. This type of traffic typically flows from the internet to the organization's internal network, and back again.

Examples of north-south traffic flow include:

- ? A public internet user accessing a published web server
- ? A remote employee connecting to a VPN
- ? An email client sending email to an external server
- ? A customer connecting to an e-commerce website

References:

? CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Exam Objectives, Version 5.0, August 2022, page 12

? CompTIA Network+ Certification Study Guide, Seventh Edition, Todd Lammle, Sybex, 2022, page 17

NEW QUESTION 99

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following, in addition to a password, can be asked of a user for MFA?

- A. PIN
- B. Favorite color
- C. Hard token
- D. Mother's maiden name

Answer: A

Explanation:

MFA stands for Multi-Factor Authentication, which is a method of verifying the identity of a user by requiring two or more pieces of evidence that belong to different categories: something the user knows, something the user has, or something the user is. A password is something the user knows, and it is usually combined with another factor such as a PIN (Personal Identification Number) or a hard token (a physical device that generates a one-time code) that the user has. A favorite color or a mother's maiden name are not suitable for MFA, as they are also something the user knows and can be easily guessed or compromised.

References

? 1: Multi-Factor Authentication – N10-008 CompTIA Network+ : 3.1

? 2: CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 13

? 3: CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Certification Study Guide, page 250

? 4: CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Exam Subnetting Quiz, question 14

NEW QUESTION 103

- (Topic 3)

An ISP is providing Internet to a retail store and has terminated its point of connection using a standard Cat 6 pin-out. Which of the following terminations should the technician use when running a cable from the ISP's port to the front desk?

- A. F-type connector
- B. TIA/EIA-568-B
- C. LC
- D. SC

Answer: B

Explanation:

The termination that the technician should use when running a cable from the ISP's port to the front desk is B. TIA/EIA-568-B. This is a standard pin-out for Cat 6 cables that is used for Ethernet and other network physical layers. It specifies how to arrange the eight wires in an RJ45 connector, which is a common type of connector for network cables.

NEW QUESTION 107

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following would be used to adjust resources dynamically for a virtual web server under variable loads?

- A. Elastic computing
- B. Scalable networking
- C. Hybrid deployment
- D. Multitenant hosting

Answer: B

Explanation:

A technique used to adjust resources dynamically for a virtual web server under variable loads is called auto-scaling. Auto-scaling automatically increases or decreases the number of instances of a virtual web server in response to changes in demand, ensuring that the right amount of resources are available to handle incoming traffic. This can help to improve the availability and performance of a web application, as well as reduce costs by avoiding the need to provision and maintain excess capacity.

NEW QUESTION 112

- (Topic 3)

A network administrator is adding a new switch to the network. Which of the following network hardening techniques would be BEST to use once the switch is in production?

- A. Disable unneeded ports
- B. Disable SSH service
- C. Disable MAC filtering
- D. Disable port security

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 113

- (Topic 3)

A network technician needs to ensure that all files on a company's network can be moved in a safe and protected manner without interception from someone who is not the intended recipient. Which of the following would allow the network technician to meet these requirements?

- A. FTP
- B. TFTP

- C. SMTP
- D. SFTP

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 118

- (Topic 3)

A network architect is developing documentation for an upcoming IPv4/IPv6 dual-stack implementation. The architect wants to shorten the following IPv6 address: ef82:0000:0000:0000:0000:1ab1:1234:1bc2. Which of the following is the MOST appropriate shortened version?

- A. ef82:0:1ab1:1234:1bc2
- B. ef82:0::1ab1:1234:1bc2
- C. ef82:0:0:0:0:1ab1:1234:1bc2
- D. ef82::1ab1:1234:1bc2

Answer: D

Explanation:

The most appropriate shortened version of the IPv6 address ef82:0000:0000:0000:0000:1ab1:1234:1bc2 is ef82::1ab1:1234:1bc2. IPv6 addresses are 128-bit hexadecimal values that are divided into eight groups of 16 bits each, separated by colons. IPv6 addresses can be shortened by using two rules: omitting leading zeros within each group, and replacing one or more consecutive groups of zeros with a double colon (::). Only one double colon can be used in an address. Applying these rules to the given address results in ef82::1ab1:1234:1bc2. References: CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Certification Study Guide, page 114; The Official CompTIA Network+ Student Guide (Exam N10-008), page 5-7.

NEW QUESTION 119

- (Topic 3)

The Chief Executive Officer of a company wants to ensure business operations are not disrupted in the event of a disaster. The solution must have fully redundant equipment, real-time synchronization, and zero data loss. Which of the following should be prepared?

- A. Cloud site
- B. Warm site
- C. Hot site
- D. Cold site

Answer: C

Explanation:

A hot site is a backup site that is fully equipped and ready to take over the operations of the primary site in the event of a disaster. A hot site has real-time synchronization with the primary site and can provide zero data loss. A hot site is the most expensive and reliable option for disaster recovery. References: Network+ Study Guide Objective 5.3: Explain common scanning, monitoring and patching processes and summarize their expected outputs.

NEW QUESTION 121

- (Topic 3)

A user calls the IT department to report being unable to log in after locking the computer. The user resets the password, but later in the day the user is again unable to log in after locking the computer. Which of the following attacks against the user is MOST likely taking place?

- A. Brute-force
- B. On-path
- C. Deauthentication
- D. Phishing

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 125

- (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 GLBP. 12.

References: 1: CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Cert Guide - Chapter 13: Routing Protocols 32: First Hop Redundancy Protocols (FHRP) Explained 4

NEW QUESTION 130

- (Topic 3)

An IT administrator is creating an alias to the primary customer's domain. Which of the following DNS record types does this represent?

- A. CNAME
- B. MX
- C. A
- D. PTR

Answer: A

Explanation:

A CNAME record is a type of DNS record that maps an alias name to a canonical name, or the primary domain name. A CNAME record is used to create subdomains or alternative names for the same website, without having to specify the IP address for each alias. For example, a CNAME record can map www.example.com to example.com, or mail.example.com to example.com. References: CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Cert Guide, Chapter 2, Section 2.4

NEW QUESTION 134

- (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 136

- (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 140

- (Topic 3)

A network administrator installed an additional IDF during a building expansion project. Which of the following documents need to be updated to reflect the change? (Select TWO).

- A. Data loss prevention policy
- B. BYOD policy
- C. Acceptable use policy
- D. Non-disclosure agreement
- E. Disaster recovery plan
- F. Physical network diagram

Answer: AF

NEW QUESTION 141

- (Topic 3)

An IT intern moved the location of a WAP from one conference room to another. The WAP was unable to boot following the move. Which of the following should be used to fix the issue?

- A. Antenna
- B. WLAN controller
- C. Media converter
- D. PoE injector

Answer: D

Explanation:

A PoE injector is a device that provides power over Ethernet (PoE) to a WAP or other network device that does not have a built-in power supply. A PoE injector connects to a power outlet and an Ethernet cable, and sends both power and data to the WAP. If the WAP was moved to a location where there is no power outlet or PoE switch, it would need

a PoE injector to boot up. References:

? Part 3 of the current page talks about PoE and PoE injectors as a way to power WAPs.

? [This article] explains how PoE injectors work and how to use them.

NEW QUESTION 142

- (Topic 3)

A network administrator is configuring a new switch and wants to connect two ports to the core switch to ensure redundancy. Which of the following configurations would meet this requirement?

- A. Full duplex
- B. 802.1Q tagging
- C. Native VLAN
- D. Link aggregation

Answer: D

Explanation:

Link aggregation is a technique that allows multiple physical ports to be combined into a single logical channel, which provides increased bandwidth, load balancing, and redundancy. Link aggregation can be configured using protocols such as Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) or static methods.

References

? Link aggregation is one of the common Ethernet switching features covered in Objective 2.3 of the CompTIA Network+ N10-008 certification exam1.

? Link aggregation can be used to connect two ports to the core switch to ensure redundancy23.

? Link aggregation can be configured using LACP or static methods23.

1: CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 5 2: Interface Configurations – N10-008 CompTIA Network+ : 2.3 3: CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Cert Guide, Chapter 11, page 323

NEW QUESTION 145

- (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 147

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following is a security flaw in an application or network?

- A. A threat
- B. A vulnerability
- C. An exploit
- D. A risk

Answer: B

Explanation:

A vulnerability is a security flaw in an application or network that can be exploited by an attacker, allowing them to gain access to sensitive data or take control of the system. Vulnerabilities can range from weak authentication methods to unpatched software, allowing attackers to gain access to the system or data they would not otherwise be able to access. Exploits are programs or techniques used to take advantage of vulnerabilities, while threats are potential dangers, and risks are the likelihood of a threat becoming a reality.

NEW QUESTION 152

- (Topic 3)

A technician received a report that some users in a large, 30-floor building are having intermittent connectivity issues. Users on each floor have stable connectivity, but do not have connectivity to other floors. Which of the following devices is MOST likely causing the issue?

- A. User devices
- B. Edge devices

- C. Access switch
- D. Core switch

Answer: D

Explanation:

A core switch is the most likely device causing the issue where users on each floor have stable connectivity, but do not have connectivity to other floors. A core switch is a high-performance switch that connects multiple access switches in a network. An access switch is a switch that connects end devices, such as computers and printers, to the network. A core switch acts as the backbone of the network, providing interconnection and routing between different subnets or VLANs. If the core switch is malfunctioning or misconfigured, it can prevent communication between different segments of the network, resulting in intermittent connectivity issues. References: [CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives], Core Switch vs Access Switch: What Are the Differences?

NEW QUESTION 153

- (Topic 3)

While setting up a new workstation, a technician discovers that the network connection is only 100 full duplex (FD), although it is connected to a gigabit switch. While reviewing the interface information in the switch CLI, the technician notes the port is operating at IOOFD but Shows many RX and TX errors. The technician moves the computer to another switchport and experiences the same issues. Which of the following is MOST likely the cause of the low data rate and port errors?

- A. Bad switch ports
- B. Duplex issues
- C. Cable length
- D. Incorrect pinout

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 154

- (Topic 3)

A network technician has determined the cause of a network disruption. Which of the following is the NEXT step for the technician to perform?

- A. Validate the findings in a top-to-bottom approach
- B. Duplicate the issue, if possible
- C. Establish a plan of action to resolve the issue
- D. Document the findings and actions

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 159

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following architectures is used for FTP?

- A. Client-server
- B. Service-oriented
- C. Connection-oriented
- D. Data-centric

Answer: A

Explanation:

FTP (File Transfer Protocol) is a client-server based protocol, meaning that the two computers involved communicate with each other in a request-response pattern. The client sends a request to the server and the server responds with the requested data. This type of architecture is known as client-server, and it is used for many different types of applications, including FTP. Other architectures, such as service-oriented, connection- oriented, and data-centric, are not used for FTP.

NEW QUESTION 161

- (Topic 3)

A network administrator is working to configure a new device to provide Layer 2 connectivity to various endpoints including several WAPs. Which of the following devices will the administrator MOST likely configure?

- A. WLAN controller
- B. Cable modem
- C. Load balancer
- D. Switch
- E. Hub

Answer: D

Explanation:

A switch is a device that provides Layer 2 connectivity to various endpoints by forwarding frames based on MAC addresses. A switch can also connect to several WAPs (wireless access points) to provide wireless connectivity to wireless devices.

NEW QUESTION 164

- (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 169

- (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 173

- (Topic 3)

A technician completed troubleshooting and was able to fix an issue. Which of the following is the BEST method the technician can use to pass along the exact steps other technicians should follow in case the issue arises again?

- A. Use change management to build a database
- B. Send an email stating that the issue is resolved.
- C. Document the lessons learned
- D. Close the ticket and inform the users.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Documenting the lessons learned is the best method for passing along the exact steps other technicians should follow in case the issue arises again. Lessons learned are the knowledge and experience gained from completing a project or solving a problem. Documenting the lessons learned helps to capture the best practices, challenges, solutions, and recommendations for future reference and improvement. Documenting the lessons learned can also help to update the knowledge base, standard operating procedures, or policies related to the issue. References: [CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives], Lessons Learned: Definition & Examples for Project Managers

NEW QUESTION 176

- (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 177

- (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 181

- (Topic 3)

A network technician receives a support ticket concerning multiple users who are unable access the company's shared drive. The switch interface that the shared drive is connected to is displaying the following:

```
GigabitEthernet0/9 is down, line protocol is down (notconnect)
  Hardware is Gigabit Ethernet, address is C800.84bf.9847 (via c800.84bf.9847)
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 10000 Kbit/sec, DLY 1000 usec,
  reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
  Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
```

Which of the following is MOST likely the issue?

- A. The switchport is shut down
- B. The cable is not plugged in.
- C. The loopback is not set
- D. The bandwidth configuration is incorrect.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The switchport is shut down, which means it is administratively disabled and cannot forward traffic. The image shows that the switchport status is "down" and the protocol status is "down", indicating that there is no physical or logical connection. The cable is plugged in, as shown by the "connected" message under the interface name. The loopback is not set, as shown by the "loopback not set" message under the encapsulation type. The bandwidth configuration is correct, as shown by the "BW 10000 Kbit/sec" message under the MTU size. References: [CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives], Domain 3.0 Infrastructure, Objective 3.1: Given a scenario, use appropriate networking tools, Subobjective: Command line tools (ping, netstat, traceroute, etc.)

NEW QUESTION 183

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following ports is a secure protocol?

- A. 20
- B. 23
- C. 443
- D. 445

Answer: C

Explanation:

This is the port number for HTTPS, which stands for Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure. HTTPS is a secure version of HTTP, which is the protocol used to communicate between web browsers and web servers. HTTPS encrypts the data sent and received using SSL/TLS, which are cryptographic protocols that provide authentication, confidentiality, and integrity. HTTPS is commonly used for online transactions, such as banking and shopping, where security and privacy are important.

NEW QUESTION 188

- (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 189

SIMULATION - (Topic 3)

A network technician was recently onboarded to a company. A manager has tasked the technician with documenting the network and has provided the technician With partial information from previous documentation.
Instructions:

Click on each switch to perform a network discovery by entering commands into the terminal. Fill in the missing information using drop-down menus provided.

Core Switch 1

Access Switch 1

PC1

0200.0000.0003

Select MAC Address

Select IP Address

Select VLAN

Select Interface

PC2

10.10.30.51

Select MAC Address

Select IP Address

Select VLAN

Select Interface

Access Switch 2

PC3

0200.0000.0004

Select MAC Address

Select IP Address

Select VLAN

Select Interface

PC4

10.10.30.53

Select MAC Address

Select IP Address

Select VLAN

Select Interface

Core Switch 1 Prompt

C:\> nmap

% Invalid input detected.

C:\> netdiscover

% Invalid input detected.

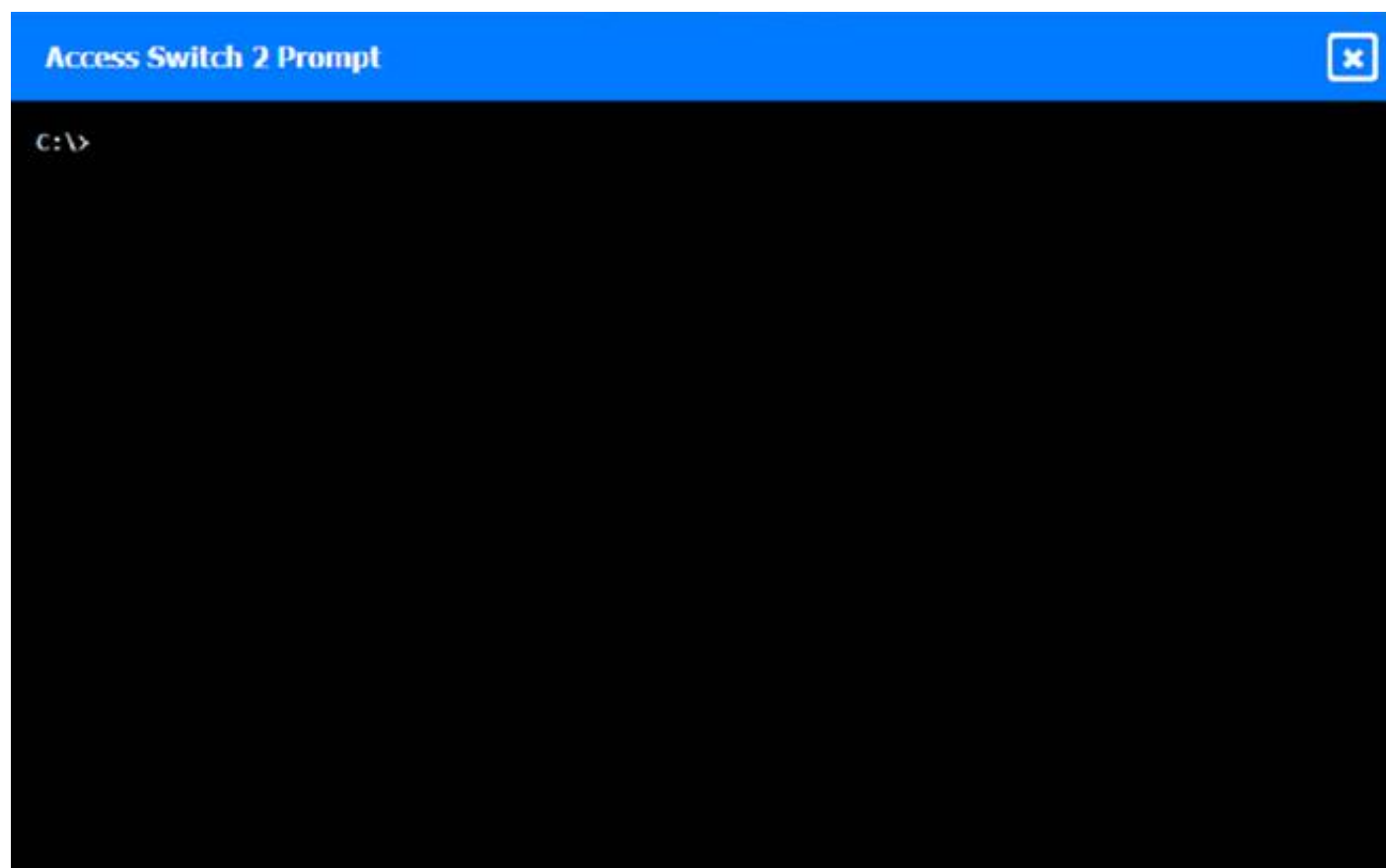
C:\> |

Access Switch 1 Prompt

C:\> nmap

% Invalid input detected.

C:\>



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

(Note: Ips will be change on each simulation task, so we have given example answer for the understanding)

To perform a network discovery by entering commands into the terminal, you can use the following steps:

? Click on each switch to open its terminal window.

? Enter the command show ip interface brief to display the IP addresses and statuses of the switch interfaces.

? Enter the command show vlan brief to display the VLAN configurations and assignments of the switch interfaces.

? Enter the command show cdp neighbors to display the information about the neighboring devices that are connected to the switch.

? Fill in the missing information in the diagram using the drop-down menus provided. Here is an example of how to fill in the missing information for Core Switch 1:

? The IP address of Core Switch 1 is 192.168.1.1.

? The VLAN configuration of Core Switch 1 is VLAN 1: 192.168.1.0/24, VLAN 2: 192.168.2.0/24, VLAN 3: 192.168.3.0/24.

? The neighboring devices of Core Switch 1 are Access Switch 1 and Access Switch 2.

? The interfaces that connect Core Switch 1 to Access Switch 1 are GigabitEthernet0/1 and GigabitEthernet0/2.

? The interfaces that connect Core Switch 1 to Access Switch 2 are GigabitEthernet0/3 and GigabitEthernet0/4.

You can use the same steps to fill in the missing information for Access Switch 1 and Access Switch 2.

NEW QUESTION 192

- (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 194

- (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 197

- (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 198

- (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 199

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following issues are present with RIPv2? (Select TWO).

- A. Route poisoning
- B. Time to converge
- C. Scalability
- D. Unicast
- E. Adjacent neighbors
- F. Maximum transmission unit

Answer: BC

Explanation:

The disadvantages of RIP (Routing Information Protocol) include the following.

---Outdated, insecure, and slow. This is your parents' protocol. It was a thing before the Web was born.

---The more well-known problem of the 15 hop limitation in which data must travel

---Convergence time is terrible for information propagation in a network

---Metrics. It determines the number of hops from source to destination, and gives no regard to other factors when determining the best path for data to travel

---Overhead. A good example would be routing tables. These are broadcast at half-minute intervals to other routers regardless of whether the data has changed or not. It's essentially like those old cartoons where the town guard in the walled city cries out, '10 o' the clock and all is well!'.
RIPv2 introduced more security and reduced broadcast traffic, which is relevant for some available answers here.

NEW QUESTION 203

- (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 206

- (Topic 3)

To reduce costs and increase mobility, a Chief Technology Officer (CTO) wants to adopt cloud services for the organization and its affiliates. To reduce the impact for users, the CTO wants key services to run from the on-site data center and enterprise services to run in the cloud. Which of the following deployment models is the best choice for the organization?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

A hybrid cloud deployment model is a combination of on-premise and cloud solutions, where some resources are hosted in-house and some are hosted by a cloud provider. A hybrid cloud model can offer the benefits of both public and private clouds, such as scalability, cost-efficiency, security, and control¹². A hybrid cloud model can also reduce the impact for users, as they can access the key services from the on-site data center and the enterprise services from the cloud

NEW QUESTION 207

- (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 interface. 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 210

- (Topic 3)

A firewall administrator observes log entries of traffic being allowed to a web server on port 80 and port 443. The policy for this server is to only allow traffic on port 443. The firewall administrator needs to investigate how this change occurred to prevent a recurrence. Which of the following should the firewall administrator do next?

- A. Consult the firewall audit logs.
- B. Change the policy to allow port 80.
- C. Remove the server object from the firewall policy.
- D. Check the network baseline.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Firewall audit logs are records of the changes made to the firewall configuration, policies, and rules. They can help the firewall administrator to track who, when, and what changes were made to the firewall, and identify any unauthorized or erroneous modifications that could cause security issues or network outages. By consulting the firewall audit logs, the firewall administrator can investigate how the change that allowed traffic on port 80 to the web server occurred, and prevent it from happening again

NEW QUESTION 215

- (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 220

- (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 221

- (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 226

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to invest in new hardware for the core network infrastructure. The management team requires that the infrastructure be capable of being repaired in less than 60 minutes if any major part fails. Which of the following metrics is MOST likely associated with this requirement?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

MTTR is directly related to how quickly a system can be repaired if any major part fails. The management team requires that the infrastructure be capable of being repaired in less than 60 minutes, which means they have a low MTTR requirement.

MTTR stands for Mean Time To Repair and is a metric used to measure the average amount of time it takes to repair a failed component or system. In this case, the requirement is for the infrastructure to be capable of being repaired in less than 60 minutes if any major part fails, which means the MTTR should be less than 60 minutes.

NEW QUESTION 229

- (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 234

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following cloud components can filter inbound and outbound traffic between cloud resources?

- A. NAT gateways
- B. Service endpoints
- C. Network security groups
- D. Virtual private cloud

Answer: C

Explanation:

Network security groups are cloud components that can filter inbound and outbound traffic between cloud resources based on rules and priorities. Network security groups can be applied to virtual machines, subnets, or network interfaces to control the network access and security. Network security groups can allow or deny traffic based on the source, destination, port, and protocol of the packets. Network security groups are different from NAT gateways, service endpoints, and virtual private clouds, which are other cloud components that have different functions and purposes.

References

- ? 1: Network Security Groups – N10-008 CompTIA Network+ : 3.2
- ? 2: CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Certification Study Guide, page 329-330
- ? 3: CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Exam Subnetting Quiz, question 17
- ? 4: CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Certification Practice Test, question 10

NEW QUESTION 239

- (Topic 3)

All packets arriving at an interface need to be fully analyzed. Which of the following features should be used to enable monitoring of the packets?

- A. LACP
- B. Flow control
- C. Port mirroring
- D. NetFlow exporter

Answer: D

Explanation:

Port mirroring is a feature that can be used to enable monitoring of all packets arriving at an interface. This feature is used to direct a copy of all traffic passing through the switch to a monitoring device, such as a network analyzer. This allows the switch to be monitored with the network analyzer in order to identify any malicious or suspicious activity. Additionally, port mirroring can be used to troubleshoot network issues, such as latency or poor performance.

NEW QUESTION 241

- (Topic 3)

A company has a geographically remote office. In order to connect to the internet, the company has decided to use a satellite WAN link. Which of the following is the GREATEST concern for this type of connection?

- A. Duplex
- B. Collisions
- C. Jitter
- D. Encapsulation

Answer: C

Explanation:

Jitter is the variation in latency or delay of packets in a network. Satellite WAN links have high latency and are prone to jitter, which can affect the quality of voice and video applications. Jitter is the greatest concern for this type of connection.

NEW QUESTION 245

- (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 248

- (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 253

- (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 - TIA-568-B
- B. TIA-568-B - TIA-568-B
- C. RJ11
- D. RJ45
- E. F-type

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 254

- (Topic 3)

A security team updated a web server to require https:// in the URL. Although the IP address did not change, users report being unable to reach the site. Which of the following should the security team do to allow users to reach the server again?

- A. Configure the switch port with the correct VLAN.
- B. Configure inbound firewall rules to allow traffic to port 443.
- C. Configure the router to include the subnet of the server.
- D. Configure the server with a default route.

Answer: B

Explanation:

One possible reason why users are unable to reach the site after the security team updated the web server to require https:// in the URL is that the firewall rules are blocking the traffic to port 443. Port 443 is the default port for HTTPS, which is the protocol that encrypts and secures the web communication. If the firewall rules do not allow inbound traffic to port 443, then users will not be able to access the web server using HTTPS.

To troubleshoot this issue, the security team should configure inbound firewall rules to allow traffic to port 443. This can be done by using the firewall-cmd command on RHEL 8.2, which is a tool that manages firewalld, the default firewall service on RHEL. The command to add a rule to allow traffic to port 443 is: `firewall-cmd --permanent --add-port=443/tcp`

The --permanent option makes the rule persistent across reboots, and the --add-port option specifies the port number and protocol (TCP) to allow. After adding the rule, the security

team should reload the firewalld service to apply the changes: `firewall-cmd --reload`

The security team can verify that the rule is active by using this command:

`firewall-cmd --list-ports`

The output should show 443/tcp among the ports that are allowed.

The other options are not relevant to troubleshooting this issue. Configuring the switch port with the correct VLAN may help with network segmentation or isolation, but it will not affect the HTTPS protocol or port. Configuring the router to include the subnet of the server may help with network routing or connectivity, but it will not enable HTTPS communication. Configuring the server with a default route may help with network access or reachability, but it will not allow HTTPS traffic.

NEW QUESTION 256

- (Topic 3)

A security team would like to use a system in an isolated network to record the actions of potential attackers. Which of the following solutions is the security team implementing?

- A. Perimeter network
- B. Honeypot
- C. Zero trust infrastructure
- D. Network segmentation

Answer: B

Explanation:

The solution that the security team is implementing to record the actions of potential attackers in an isolated network is a honeypot. A honeypot is a decoy system that simulates a real network or service, but has no actual value or function. A honeypot is designed to attract and trap attackers who try to infiltrate or compromise the network, and then monitor and analyze their behavior and techniques. A honeypot can help the security team learn about the attackers' motives, methods, and tools, and improve their defense

strategies accordingly. References: CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Certification Study Guide, page 358; The Official CompTIA Network+ Student Guide (Exam N10-008), page 14-1.

NEW QUESTION 259

- (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 261

- (Topic 3)

A Network engineer is investigating issues on a Layer 2 Switch. The department typically snares a Switchport during meetings for presentations, but after the first user Shares, no Other users can connect. Which Of the following is MOST likely related to this issue?

- A. Spanning Tree Protocol is enabled on the switch.
- B. VLAN trunking is enabled on the switch.
- C. Port security is configured on the switch.
- D. Dynamic ARP inspection is configured on the switch.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 264

- (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 266

- (Topic 3)

A network administrator requires redundant routers on the network, but only one default gateway is configurable on a workstation. Which of the following will allow for redundant routers with a single IP address?

- A. EIGRP
- B. VRRP
- C. MPLS
- D. STP

Answer: B

Explanation:

Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) is a protocol that allows for redundant routers on the network with a single IP address. VRRP works by creating a virtual router that consists of one master router and one or more backup routers. The virtual router has its own IP address and MAC address that are shared among the routers in the group. The master router responds to traffic sent to the virtual router's IP address, while the backup routers monitor the master router's status. If the master router fails, one of the backup routers takes over as the new master router and continues to respond to traffic. This way, VRRP provides high availability and fault tolerance for the network. References: <https://www.comptia.org/training/books/network-n10-008-study-guide> (page 230)

NEW QUESTION 267

- (Topic 3)

A network administrator is looking at switch features and is unsure whether to purchase a model with PoE. Which of the following devices that commonly utilize PoE should the administrator consider? (Select TWO)

- A. VoIP phones
- B. Cameras
- C. Printers
- D. Cable modems
- E. Laptops
- F. UPSs

Answer: AB

Explanation:

Power over Ethernet (PoE) is a technology that allows network-connected devices to receive power over the same Ethernet cables that are used for data transfer. PoE is commonly used to power devices such as VoIP phones and cameras, making it an ideal choice for network administrators looking for a cost-effective solution. PoE is not typically used for other devices such as printers, cable modems, laptops, and UPSs.

NEW QUESTION 272

- (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 models.

NEW QUESTION 274

- (Topic 3)

A network engineer is installing hardware in a newly renovated data center. Major concerns that were addressed during the renovation included air circulation, building power redundancy, and the need for continuous monitoring. The network engineer is creating alerts based on the following operation specifications:

AC input voltage	100 to 240VAC
AC maximum input current	<2.7A at 100V
Redundant power supply	Yes
Operating temperature	32–104°F (0–40°C)
Storage temperature	-4–149°F (-20–65°C)
Operating humidity	10–85%
Storage humidity	5–95%

Which of the following should the network engineer configure?

- A. Environmental monitoring alerts for humidity greater than 95%
- B. SIEM to parse syslog events for a failed power supply
- C. SNMP traps to report when the chassis temperature exceeds 95°F (3500)
- D. UPS monitoring to report when input voltage drops below 220VAC

Answer: C

Explanation:

The alert that the network engineer should configure based on the operation specifications is SNMP traps to report when the chassis temperature exceeds 95°F (35°C). SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) is a protocol that allows network devices to communicate their status and performance information to a central management system, called an SNMP manager. SNMP traps are messages that are sent by network devices to notify the SNMP manager of an event or condition that requires attention, such as an error, a failure, or a threshold violation. In this case, the network engineer should configure SNMP traps on the network devices to send an alert when their chassis temperature exceeds 95°F (35°C), which is the maximum operating temperature specified in the table. This alert would help the network engineer monitor and troubleshoot any overheating issues that could affect the network performance or availability. References: CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Certification Study Guide, page 228; The Official CompTIA Network+ Student Guide (Exam N10-008), page 8-11.

NEW QUESTION 275

- (Topic 3)

During a recent security audit, a contracted penetration tester discovered the organization uses a number of insecure protocols. Which of the following ports should be disallowed so only encrypted protocols are allowed? (Select TWO).

- A. 22
- B. 23
- C. 69
- D. 443
- E. 587
- F. 8080

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 280

- (Topic 3)

A network administrator wants to know which systems on the network are at risk of a known vulnerability. Which of the following should the administrator reference?

- A. SLA
- B. Patch management policy
- C. NDA
- D. Site survey report
- E. CVE

Answer: E

Explanation:

A Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) is a publicly available database of known security vulnerabilities and exposures that affect various software and hardware products. A CVE entry provides a standardized identifier, a brief description, and references to related sources of information for each vulnerability or exposure. A network administrator can reference the CVE database to check if any of the systems on the network are affected by a known vulnerability, and if so, what are the potential impacts and mitigations.

A Service Level Agreement (SLA) is a contract between a service provider and a customer that defines the expected level and quality of service, such as availability, performance, and security. An SLA does not provide information on specific vulnerabilities or exposures affecting the systems or services.

A Patch Management Policy is a set of rules and procedures that govern how patches are applied to systems and software to fix bugs, improve functionality, or address security issues. A patch management policy can help prevent or reduce the risk of vulnerabilities or exposures, but it does not provide information on specific vulnerabilities or exposures affecting the systems or software.

A Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA) is a legal contract between two or more parties that prohibits the disclosure of confidential or proprietary information to unauthorized parties. An NDA does not provide information on specific vulnerabilities or exposures affecting the systems or information.

A Site Survey Report is a document that summarizes the results of a physical inspection and assessment of a network site, such as the layout, infrastructure, equipment, and environmental conditions. A site survey report can help identify and resolve potential network issues, such as interference, signal strength, or coverage, but it does not provide information on specific vulnerabilities or exposures affecting the network devices or software.

References

What is CVE?

What is a Service Level Agreement (SLA)? Guide to Enterprise Patch Management Planning

NDA, MSA, SOW and SLA. Confidentiality agreements when you outsource QA Site Survey Report

NEW QUESTION 282

- (Topic 3)

A network administrator is setting up a new phone system and needs to define the location where VoIP phones can download configuration files. Which of the following DHCP services can be used to accomplish this task?

- A. Scope options
- B. Exclusion ranges
- C. Lease time
- D. Relay

Answer: A

Explanation:

To define the location where VoIP phones can download configuration files, the network administrator can use scope options within the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) service. Scope options are a set of values that can be configured within a DHCP scope, which defines a range of IP addresses that can be leased to clients on a network. One of the scope options that can be configured is the option for the location of the configuration file server, which specifies the URL or IP address of the server where the configuration files can be downloaded.

<https://pbxbook.com/voip/dhcpcfg.html>

NEW QUESTION 284

- (Topic 3)

A network administrator received a report stating a critical vulnerability was detected on an application that is exposed to the internet. Which of the following is the appropriate NEXT step?

- A. Check for the existence of a known exploit in order to assess the risk
- B. Immediately shut down the vulnerable application server.
- C. Install a network access control agent on the server.
- D. Deploy a new server to host the application.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The appropriate next step in this situation would be to check for the existence of a known exploit in order to assess the risk. This is important because it will help the network administrator determine the severity of the vulnerability and the potential impact it could have on the organization. Once the network administrator has assessed the risk, they can then take appropriate action to address the vulnerability. This might include patching the application, deploying a new server to host the application, or implementing other security measures to mitigate the risk. It is generally not advisable to immediately shut down the vulnerable application server, as this could disrupt business operations and cause significant downtime. Similarly, installing a network access control agent on the server may not be the most effective solution, as it would not address the underlying vulnerability.

NEW QUESTION 285

- (Topic 3)

A network deployment engineer is deploying a new single-channel 10G optical connection. Which of the following optics should the engineer MOST likely use to satisfy this requirement?

- A. QSFP
- B. QSFP+
- C. SFP
- D. SFP+

Answer: D

Explanation:

SFP+ is a type of optical transceiver that supports 10G single-channel transmission over fiber optic cables. SFP+ stands for small form-factor pluggable plus, and it is compatible with SFP slots on switches and routers.

NEW QUESTION 287

- (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 290

- (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 292

- (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 293

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following is a benefit of the spine-and-leaf network topology?

- A. Increased network security
- B. Stable network latency
- C. Simplified network management
- D. Eliminated need for inter-VLAN routing

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 294

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following can be used to aggregate logs from different devices and would make analysis less difficult?

- A. Syslog
- B. SIEM
- C. Event logs
- D. NetFlow

Answer: B

Explanation:

SIEM stands for Security Information and Event Management, and it is a system that collects, normalizes, and analyzes log data from different sources in a centralized platform. SIEM can help identify security incidents, monitor network performance, and generate reports and alerts. SIEM can make log analysis less difficult by providing a unified view of the log data, correlating events across different devices, and applying rules and filters to detect anomalies and patterns¹².

References: 1: CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Cert Guide - Chapter 14: Network Monitoring³²: Log Aggregation: What It Is & How It Works | Datadog⁴

NEW QUESTION 299

- (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 303

- (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 304

- (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 308

- (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 309

- (Topic 3)

A network administrator received complaints of intermittent network connectivity issues. The administrator investigates and finds that the network design contains potential loop scenarios. Which of the following should the administrator do?

- A. Enable spanning tree.
- B. Configure port security.
- C. Change switch port speed limits.
- D. Enforce 802.1Q tagging.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Spanning tree is a protocol that prevents network loops by dynamically disabling or enabling switch ports based on the network topology. Network loops can cause

intermittent connectivity issues, such as broadcast storms, MAC address table instability, and multiple frame transmission. By enabling spanning tree, the network administrator can ensure that there is only one active path between any two network devices at any given time. References:

? CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Certification Exam Objectives, page 91

? CompTIA Network+ Cert Guide: Switching and Virtual LANs, page 172

NEW QUESTION 311

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following would be used to forward requests and replies between a DHCP server and client?

- A. Relay
- B. Lease
- C. Scope
- D. Range

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 314

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following situations would require an engineer to configure subinterfaces?

- A. In a router-on-a-stick deployment with multiple VLANs
- B. In order to enable inter-VLAN routing on a multilayer switch
- C. When configuring VLAN trunk links between switches
- D. After connecting a router that does not support 802.1Q VLAN tags

Answer: A

Explanation:

A router-on-a-stick is a configuration that allows a single router interface to route traffic between multiple VLANs on a network¹. A router-on-a-stick requires sub-interfaces to be configured on the router interface, one for each VLAN. Each sub-interface is assigned a VLAN ID and an IP address that belongs to the corresponding VLAN subnet. The router interface is connected to a switch port that is configured as a trunk port, which allows traffic from multiple VLANs to pass through. The router then performs inter-VLAN routing by forwarding packets between the sub-interfaces based on their destination IP addresses. Inter-VLAN routing is a process that allows devices on different VLANs to communicate with each other. Inter-VLAN routing can be performed by a router-on-a-stick configuration, as explained above, or by a multilayer switch that has routing capabilities. A multilayer switch does not require sub-interfaces to be configured for inter-VLAN routing; instead, it uses switch virtual interfaces (SVIs) that are associated with each VLAN. An SVI is a logical interface that represents a VLAN on a switch and has an IP address that belongs to the VLAN subnet. The switch then performs inter-VLAN routing by forwarding packets between the SVIs based on their destination IP addresses.

VLAN trunking is a method that allows traffic from multiple VLANs to be carried over a single link between switches or routers. VLAN trunking requires the use of a tagging protocol, such as 802.1Q, that adds a header to each frame that identifies its VLAN ID. VLAN trunking does not require sub-interfaces to be configured on the switches or routers; instead, it uses trunk ports that are configured to allow or deny traffic from specific VLANs. The switches or routers then forward packets between the trunk ports based on their VLAN IDs.

* 802.1Q is a standard that defines how VLAN tagging and trunking are performed on Ethernet networks.

* 802.1Q adds a 4-byte header to each frame that contains a 12-bit field for the VLAN ID and a 3-bit field for the priority level. 802.1Q does not require sub-interfaces to be configured on the switches or routers; instead, it uses trunk ports that are configured to support 802.1Q tagging and untagging. The switches or routers then forward packets between the trunk ports based on their VLAN IDs and priority levels.

NEW QUESTION 318

- (Topic 3)

A technician is equipped with a tablet, a smartphone, and a laptop to troubleshoot a switch with the help of support over the phone. However, the technician is having issues interconnecting all these tools in troubleshooting the switch. Which Of the following should the technician use to gain connectivity?

- A. PAN
- B. WAN
- C. LAN
- D. MAN

Answer: A

Explanation:

A PAN stands for Personal Area Network and it is a type of network that connects devices within a small range, such as a few meters. A PAN can use wireless technologies such as Bluetooth or Wi-Fi to interconnect devices such as tablets, smartphones, and laptops. A technician can use a PAN to gain connectivity among these tools and troubleshoot the switch.

References: Network+ Study Guide Objective 1.2: Explain devices, applications, protocols and services at their appropriate OSI layers.

NEW QUESTION 321

- (Topic 3)

A network technician is responding to an issue with a local company. To which of the following documents should the network technician refer to determine the scope of the issue?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

SLA stands for Service Level Agreement, and it is a contract that defines the expectations and responsibilities between a service provider and a customer. SLA can specify the quality, availability, and performance metrics of the service, as well as the penalties for non-compliance and the procedures for resolving issues.

SLA can help the network technician determine the scope of the issue by providing the baseline and target values for the service, the escalation process and contacts, and the service credits or remedies for the customer⁴⁵.

CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Cert Guide - Chapter 15: Network Troubleshooting Methodology³⁵: What is a Service Level Agreement (SLA)? | ITIL | AXELOS

NEW QUESTION 323

- (Topic 3)

A company has been added to an unapproved list because of spam. The network administrator confirmed that a workstation was infected by malware. Which of the following processes did the administrator use to identify the root cause?

- A. Traffic analysis
- B. Availability monitoring
- C. Baseline metrics
- D. Network discovery

Answer: A

Explanation:

One possible process that the administrator used to identify the root cause of the spam issue is traffic analysis. Traffic analysis is a technique that monitors and analyzes the network traffic that flows between devices or applications. Traffic analysis can help troubleshoot network problems by identifying the source, destination, volume, frequency, and content of the network packets¹².

To use traffic analysis to identify the root cause of the spam issue, the administrator could follow these steps:

? Install a traffic analysis tool on the server or a device that is connected to the same network as the server, such as Wireshark³, tcpdump⁴, or Microsoft Network Monitor⁵.

? Start capturing the network traffic and filter it by using the IP address or hostname of the server, or by using a specific port or protocol that is used by the email service, such as SMTP (port 25), POP3 (port 110), or IMAP (port 143).

? Analyze the filtered traffic and look for any signs of abnormal or malicious activity, such as high volume of outgoing emails, unknown recipients, suspicious attachments, or spam keywords.

? Trace back the source of the spam emails to the infected workstation by using its IP address or MAC address.

? Isolate and clean up the infected workstation by using an antivirus or malware removal tool.

The other options are not processes that the administrator used to identify the root cause of the spam issue. Availability monitoring is a technique that measures and reports the uptime and downtime of a network device or service. Availability monitoring can help troubleshoot network problems by detecting any failures or outages that affect the network performance. Baseline metrics are a set of standard measurements that establish the normal behavior or performance of a network device or service. Baseline metrics can help troubleshoot network problems by comparing the current state of the network with the expected state and identifying any deviations or anomalies. Network discovery is a technique that scans and maps the network devices and services that are connected to a network. Network discovery can help troubleshoot network problems by providing a comprehensive and updated view of the network topology and configuration.

NEW QUESTION 324

- (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 328

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following is MOST appropriate for enforcing bandwidth limits when the performance of an application is not affected by the use of buffering but is heavily impacted by packet drops?

- A. Traffic shaping
- B. Traffic policing
- C. Traffic marking
- D. Traffic classification

Answer: B

Explanation:

Traffic policing is a mechanism that monitors the traffic in any network and enforces a bandwidth limit by discarding packets that exceed a certain rate¹. This can reduce congestion and ensure fair allocation of bandwidth among different applications or users. However, discarding packets can also affect the performance and quality of some applications, especially those that are sensitive to packet loss, such as voice or video. Traffic shaping is a congestion control mechanism that delays packets that exceed a certain rate instead of discarding them¹. This can smooth out traffic bursts and avoid packet loss, but it also introduces latency and jitter. Traffic shaping can be beneficial for applications that can tolerate some delay but not packet loss, such as file transfers or streaming.

Traffic marking is a mechanism that assigns different priority levels to packets based on their type, source, destination, or other criteria². This can help to differentiate between different classes of service and apply different policies or treatments to them. However, traffic marking does not enforce bandwidth limits by itself; it only provides information for other mechanisms to act upon.

Traffic classification is a process that identifies and categorizes packets based on their characteristics, such as protocol, port number, payload, or behavior. This can help to distinguish between different types of traffic and apply appropriate policies or actions to them. However, traffic classification does not enforce bandwidth limits by itself; it only provides input for other mechanisms to use.

NEW QUESTION 330

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following is most likely responsible for the security and handling of personal data in Europe?

- A. GDPR
- B. SCADA
- C. SAML
- D. PCI DSS

Answer: A

Explanation:

GDPR stands for General Data Protection Regulation, which is a European Union regulation on information privacy and security. It applies to any organization that collects or processes personal data of individuals in the EU, and it sets out rules and requirements for data protection, consent, breach notification, and enforcement¹

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

NEW QUESTION 332

- (Topic 3)

A network technician is troubleshooting a network issue for employees who have reported issues with speed when accessing a server in another subnet. The server is in another building that is 410ft (125m) away from the employees' building. The 10GBASE-T connection between the two buildings uses Cat 5e. Which of the following BEST explains the speed issue?

- A. The connection type is not rated for that distance
- B. A broadcast storm is occurring on the subnet.
- C. The cable run has interference on it
- D. The connection should be made using a Cat 6 cable

Answer: D

Explanation:

The 10GBASE-T connection between the two buildings uses Cat 5e, which is not rated for a distance of 410ft (125m). According to the CompTIA Network+ Study Manual, for 10GBASE-T connections, "Cat 5e is rated for up to 55m, Cat 6a is rated for 100m, and Cat 7 is rated for 150m." Therefore, the speed issue is likely due to the fact that the connection type is not rated for the distance between the two buildings. To resolve the issue, the technician should consider using a Cat 6a or Cat 7 cable to increase the distance the connection is rated for.

NEW QUESTION 333

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Relate Links

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