

CompTIA

Exam Questions N10-008

CompTIA Network+Exam



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 1)

A network technician needs to ensure outside users are unable to telnet into any of the servers at the datacenter. Which of the following ports should be blocked when checking firewall configuration?

- A. 22
- B. 23
- C. 80
- D. 3389
- E. 8080

Answer: B

Explanation:

Port 23 should be blocked when checking firewall configuration to prevent outside users from telnetting into any of the servers at the datacenter. Port 23 is the default port for Telnet, which is an insecure protocol that allows remote access to servers and network devices. Telnet sends data in clear text, which can be easily intercepted and compromised by attackers. A more secure alternative is SSH, which uses port 22 and encrypts data. References: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/routing-information-protocol-rip/13788-3.html>

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following would need to be configured to ensure a device with a specific MAC address is always assigned the same IP address from DHCP?

- A. Scope options
- B. Reservation
- C. Dynamic assignment
- D. Exclusion
- E. Static assignment

Answer: B

Explanation:

A reservation should be configured to ensure a device with a specific MAC address is always assigned the same IP address from DHCP. A reservation is a feature of DHCP that allows an administrator to assign a fixed IP address to a device based on its MAC address. This way, the device will always receive the same IP address from the DHCP server, even if it is powered off or disconnected from the network for a long time. References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/troubleshoot/configure-dhcp-reservations>

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 1)

A store owner would like to have secure wireless access available for both business equipment and patron use. Which of the following features should be configured to allow different wireless access through the same equipment?

- A. MIMO
- B. TKIP
- C. LTE
- D. SSID

Answer: D

Explanation:

SSID (Service Set Identifier) is a feature that should be configured to allow different wireless access through the same equipment. SSID is the name of a wireless network that identifies it from other networks in the same area. A wireless access point (AP) can support multiple SSIDs with different security settings and network policies. For example, a store owner can create one SSID for business equipment and another SSID for patron use, and assign different passwords, VLANs, and QoS levels for each SSID. References: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless-mobility/wireless-lan-wlan/70931-multiple-ssid.html>

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 1)

A website administrator is concerned the company's static website could be defaced by hackers or used as a pivot point to attack internal systems. Which of the following should a network security administrator recommend to assist with detecting these activities?

- A. Implement file integrity monitoring.
- B. Change the default credentials.
- C. Use SSL encryption.
- D. Update the web-server software.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Implementing file integrity monitoring (FIM) would assist with detecting activities such as website defacement or internal system attacks. FIM is a process that monitors and alerts on changes to files or directories that are critical for security or functionality. FIM can help detect unauthorized modifications, malware infections, data breaches, or configuration errors. FIM can also help with compliance and auditing requirements. References: <https://www.tripwire.com/state-of-security/security-data-protection/cyber-security/what-is-file-integrity-monitoring/>

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 1)

A network administrator is installing a wireless network at a client's office. Which of the following IEEE 802.11 standards would be BEST to use for multiple simultaneous client access?

- A. CDMA
- B. CSMA/CD
- C. CSMA/CA
- D. GSM

Answer: C

Explanation:

CSMA/CA (Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Avoidance) is an IEEE 802.11 standard that would be best to use for multiple simultaneous client access on a wireless network. CSMA/CA is a media access control method that allows multiple devices to share the same wireless channel without causing collisions or interference. It works by having each device sense the channel before transmitting data and waiting for an acknowledgment from the receiver after each transmission. If the channel is busy or no acknowledgment is received, the device will back off and retry later with a random delay. References: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless-mobility/wireless-lan-wlan/82068-csma-ca.html>

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following BEST describes a network appliance that warns of unapproved devices that are accessing the network?

- A. Firewall
- B. AP
- C. Proxy server
- D. IDS

Answer: D

Explanation:

IDS stands for intrusion detection system, which is a network appliance that monitors network traffic and alerts administrators of any suspicious or malicious activity. An IDS can warn of unapproved devices that are accessing the network by detecting anomalies, signatures, or behaviors that indicate unauthorized access attempts or attacks. References: [https://partners.comptia.org/docs/default-source/resources/comptia-network-n10-008-exam-objectives-\(2-0\)](https://partners.comptia.org/docs/default-source/resources/comptia-network-n10-008-exam-objectives-(2-0)), <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/security/what-is-an-intrusion-detection-system-ids.html>

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 1)

A technician is troubleshooting a network switch that seems to stop responding to requests intermittently whenever the logging level is set for debugging. Which of the following metrics should the technician check to begin troubleshooting the issue?

- A. Audit logs
- B. CPU utilization
- C. CRC errors
- D. Jitter

Answer: B

Explanation:

CPU utilization is a metric that measures the percentage of time a CPU spends executing instructions. When the logging level is set for debugging, the router may generate a large amount of logging data, which can increase CPU utilization and cause the router to stop responding to requests intermittently. References: ? Network+ N10-008 Objectives: 2.1 Given a scenario, troubleshoot common physical connectivity issues.

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Topic 1)

A technician is deploying a new switch model and would like to add it to the existing network monitoring software. The technician wants to know what metrics can be gathered from a given switch. Which of the following should the technician utilize for the switch?

- A. MIB
- B. Trap
- C. Syslog
- D. Audit log

Answer: A

Explanation:

To determine what metrics can be gathered from a given switch, a technician should utilize the Management Information Base (MIB). The MIB is a database of network management information that is used to manage and monitor network devices. It contains information about device configuration, status, and performance. References: Network+ Certification Study Guide, Chapter 5: Network Security

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Topic 1)

A technician is connecting multiple switches to create a large network for a new office. The switches are unmanaged Layer 2 switches with multiple connections between each pair. The network is experiencing an extreme amount of latency. Which of the following is MOST likely occurring?

- A. Ethernet collisions
- B. A DDoS attack
- C. A broadcast storm
- D. Routing loops

Answer: C

Explanation:

A broadcast storm is most likely occurring when connecting multiple unmanaged Layer 2 switches with multiple connections between each pair. A broadcast storm is a situation where broadcast packets flood a network segment and consume all the available bandwidth. It can be caused by loops in the network topology, where broadcast packets are endlessly forwarded by switches without any loop prevention mechanism. Unmanaged switches do not support features such as Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) or Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP) that can detect and block loops. References: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/lan-switching/spanning-tree-protocol/10556-16.html>

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following transceiver types can support up to 40Gbps?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

QSFP+ is a transceiver type that can support up to 40Gbps. It stands for Quad Small Form-factor Pluggable Plus and uses four lanes of data to achieve high-speed transmission. It is commonly used for data center and high-performance computing applications. References:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/interfaces-modules/transceiver-modules/data_sheet_c78-660083.html

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is MOST likely to generate significant East-West traffic in a datacenter?

- A. A backup of a large video presentation to cloud storage for archival purposes
- B. A duplication of a hosted virtual server to another physical server for redundancy
- C. A download of navigation data to a portable device for offline access
- D. A query from an IoT device to a cloud-hosted server for a firmware update

Answer: B

Explanation:

East-West traffic refers to data flows between servers or devices within the same datacenter. When a hosted virtual server is duplicated to another physical server for redundancy, it generates significant East-West traffic as the data is replicated between the two servers. References:

? Network+ N10-008 Objectives: 3.3 Given a scenario, implement secure network architecture concepts.

NEW QUESTION 14

- (Topic 1)

An administrator is writing a script to periodically log the IPv6 and MAC addresses of all the devices on a network segment. Which of the following switch features will MOST likely be used to assist with this task?

- A. Spanning Tree Protocol
- B. Neighbor Discovery Protocol
- C. Link Aggregation Control Protocol
- D. Address Resolution Protocol

Answer: B

Explanation:

The switch feature that is most likely to be used to assist with logging IPv6 and MAC addresses of devices on a network segment is Neighbor Discovery Protocol (NDP). NDP is used by IPv6 to discover and maintain information about other nodes on the network, including their IPv6 and MAC addresses. By periodically querying NDP, the administrator can log this information for auditing purposes. References:

? CompTIA Network+ Certification Study Guide, Exam N10-007, Fourth Edition, Chapter 2: The OSI Model and Networking Protocols, Objective 2.1: Compare and contrast TCP and UDP ports, protocols, and their purposes.

NEW QUESTION 18

- (Topic 1)

A systems administrator needs to improve WiFi performance in a densely populated office tower and use the latest standard. There is a mix of devices that use 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz. Which of the following should the systems administrator select to meet this requirement?

- A. 802.11ac
- B. 802.11ax
- C. 802.11g
- D. 802.11n

Answer: B

Explanation:

802.11ax is the latest WiFi standard that improves WiFi performance in densely populated environments and supports both 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands. 802.11ac is the previous standard that only supports 5 GHz band. 802.11g and 802.11n are older standards that support 2.4 GHz band only or both bands respectively. References: [https://partners.comptia.org/docs/default-source/resources/comptia-network-n10-008-exam-objectives-\(2-0\)](https://partners.comptia.org/docs/default-source/resources/comptia-network-n10-008-exam-objectives-(2-0)),

<https://www.techtarget.com/searchnetworking/tip/Whats-the-difference-between-80211ax-vs-80211ac>

NEW QUESTION 22

- (Topic 1)

A network technician is manually configuring the network settings for a new device and is told the network block is 192.168.0.0/20. Which of the following subnets

should the technician use?

- A. 255.255.128.0
- B. 255.255.192.0
- C. 255.255.240.0
- D. 255.255.248.0

Answer: C

Explanation:

A subnet mask is a binary number that indicates which bits of an IP address belong to the network portion and which bits belong to the host portion. A slash notation (/n) indicates how many bits are used for the network portion. A /20 notation means that 20 bits are used for the network portion and 12 bits are used for the host portion. To convert /20 to a dotted decimal notation, we need to write 20 ones followed by 12 zeros in binary and then divide them into four octets separated by dots. This gives us 11111111.11111111.11110000.00000000 or 255.255.240.0 in decimal. References: [https://partners.comptia.org/docs/default-source/resources/comptia-network-n10-008-exam-objectives-\(2-0\)](https://partners.comptia.org/docs/default-source/resources/comptia-network-n10-008-exam-objectives-(2-0)), <https://www.techopedia.com/definition/950/subnet-mask>

NEW QUESTION 25

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following systems would MOST likely be found in a screened subnet?

- A. RADIUS
- B. FTP
- C. SQL
- D. LDAP

Answer: B

Explanation:

FTP (File Transfer Protocol) is a system that would most likely be found in a screened subnet. A screened subnet, or triple-homed firewall, is a network architecture where a single firewall is used with three network interfaces. It provides additional protection from outside cyber attacks by adding a perimeter network to isolate or separate the internal network from the public-facing internet1. A screened subnet typically hosts systems that need to be accessed by both internal and external users, such as web servers, email servers, or FTP servers. References: <https://www.techtarget.com/searchsecurity/definition/screened-subnet#:~:text=A%20screened%20subnet%2C%20or%20triple-homed%20firewall%2C%20refers%20to,a%20perimeter%20network%20to%20isolate%20or%20separate%20the> 1

NEW QUESTION 26

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following factors should be considered when evaluating a firewall to protect a datacenter's east-west traffic?

- A. Replication traffic between an on-premises server and a remote backup facility
- B. Traffic between VMs running on different hosts
- C. Concurrent connections generated by Internet DDoS attacks
- D. VPN traffic from remote offices to the datacenter's VMs

Answer: B

Explanation:

When evaluating a firewall to protect a datacenter's east-west traffic, it is important to consider traffic between VMs running on different hosts. This type of traffic is referred to as east-west traffic and is often protected by internal firewalls. By implementing firewalls, an organization can protect their internal network against threats such as lateral movement, which can be caused by attackers who have breached a perimeter firewall. References: Network+ Certification Study Guide, Chapter 5: Network Security

NEW QUESTION 31

- (Topic 1)

An IT organization needs to optimize speeds for global content distribution and wants to reduce latency in high-density user locations. Which of the following technologies BEST meets the organization's requirements?

- A. Load balancing
- B. Geofencing
- C. Public cloud
- D. Content delivery network
- E. Infrastructure as a service

Answer: D

Explanation:

A content delivery network (CDN) is a distributed network of servers that delivers web content to users based on their geographic location. By replicating content across multiple servers in various locations, a CDN can optimize speed and reduce latency in high-density user locations.

NEW QUESTION 34

- (Topic 1)

A network administrator walks into a datacenter and notices an unknown person is following closely. The administrator stops and directs the person to the security desk. Which of the following attacks did the network administrator prevent?

- A. Evil twin
- B. Tailgating
- C. Piggybacking
- D. Shoulder surfing

Answer: B

Explanation:

Tailgating is a physical security attack where an unauthorized person follows an authorized person into a restricted area without proper identification or authorization. The network administrator prevented this attack by stopping and directing the person to the security desk. References: CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives Version 2.0 (Exam Number: N10-006), Domain 3.0 Network Security, Objective 3.1 Compare and contrast risk-related concepts.

NEW QUESTION 37

- (Topic 1)

A network administrator needs to query the NSs for a remote application. Which of the following commands would BEST help the administrator accomplish this task?

- A. dig
- B. arp
- C. show interface
- D. hostname

Answer: A

Explanation:

The dig command is used to query the NSs for a remote application. It is a command-line tool that is commonly used to troubleshoot DNS issues. When used with specific options, dig can be used to obtain information about domain names, IP addresses, and DNS records. References: Network+ Certification Study Guide, Chapter 3: Network Infrastructure

NEW QUESTION 40

- (Topic 1)

A network device is configured to send critical events to a syslog server; however, the following alerts are not being received:
Severity 5 LINK-UPDOWN: Interface 1/1, changed state to down
Severity 5 LINK-UPDOWN: Interface 1/3, changed state to down
Which of the following describes the reason why the events are not being received?

- A. The network device is not configured to log that level to the syslog server
- B. The network device was down and could not send the event
- C. The syslog server is not compatible with the network device
- D. The syslog server did not have the correct MIB loaded to receive the message

Answer: A

Explanation:

The reason why the alerts are not being received is that the network device is not configured to log that level to the syslog server. The severity level for the events may need to be adjusted in order for them to be sent to the syslog server. References: Network+ Certification Study Guide, Chapter 8: Network Troubleshooting

NEW QUESTION 45

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is used to track and document various types of known vulnerabilities?

- A. CVE
- B. Penetration testing
- C. Zero-day
- D. SIEM
- E. Least privilege

Answer: A

Explanation:

CVE stands for Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures, which is a list of publicly disclosed cybersecurity vulnerabilities that is free to search, use, and incorporate into products and services. CVE provides a standardized identifier and description for each vulnerability, as well as references to related sources of information. CVE helps to track and document various types of known vulnerabilities and facilitates communication and coordination among security professionals. References: [https://partners.comptia.org/docs/default-source/resources/comptia-network-n10-008-exam-objectives-\(2-0\)](https://partners.comptia.org/docs/default-source/resources/comptia-network-n10-008-exam-objectives-(2-0)), <https://cve.mitre.org/cve/>

NEW QUESTION 47

- (Topic 1)

A network engineer performs the following tasks to increase server bandwidth: Connects two network cables from the server to a switch stack
Configure LACP on the switchports
Verifies the correct configurations on the switch interfaces
Which of the following needs to be configured on the server?

- A. Load balancing
- B. Multipathing
- C. NIC teaming
- D. Clustering

Answer: C

Explanation:

NIC teaming is a technique that combines two or more network interface cards (NICs) on a server into a single logical interface that can increase bandwidth, provide redundancy, and balance traffic. NIC teaming can be configured with different modes and algorithms depending on the desired outcome. Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) is a protocol that enables NIC teaming by dynamically bundling multiple links between two devices into one logical link. References: [https://partners.comptia.org/docs/default-source/resources/comptia-network-n10-008-exam-objectives-\(2-0\)](https://partners.comptia.org/docs/default-source/resources/comptia-network-n10-008-exam-objectives-(2-0)), <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/networking/technologies/nic-teaming/nic-teaming>

NEW QUESTION 49

- (Topic 1)

A company hired a technician to find all the devices connected within a network. Which of the following software tools would BEST assist the technician in completing this task?

- A. IP scanner
- B. Terminal emulator
- C. NetFlow analyzer
- D. Port scanner

Answer: A

Explanation:

To find all devices connected within a network, a technician can use an IP scanner. An IP scanner sends a ping request to all IP addresses within a specified range and then identifies the active devices that respond to the request.

NEW QUESTION 53

- (Topic 1)

A technician needs to configure a Linux computer for network monitoring. The technician has the following information:

Linux computer details:

Interface	IP address	MAC address
eth0	10.1.2.24	A1:B2:C3:F4:E5:D6

Switch mirror port details:

Interface	IP address	MAC address
eth1	10.1.2.3	A1:B2:C3:D4:E5:F6

After connecting the Linux computer to the mirror port on the switch, which of the following commands should the technician run on the Linux computer?

- A. `ifconfig eth0 promisc`
- B. `ifconfig eth1 up`
- C. `ifconfig eth0 10.1.2.3`
- D. `ifconfig eth1 hw ether A1:B2:C3:D4:E5:F6`

Answer: A

Explanation:

The `ifconfig eth0 promisc` command should be run on the Linux computer to enable promiscuous mode, which allows the computer to capture all network traffic passing through the switch mirror port. References: CompTIA Network+ Certification Study Guide, Chapter 7: Network Devices.

NEW QUESTION 56

- (Topic 1)

A network technician is installing new software on a Windows-based server in a different geographical location. Which of the following would be BEST for the technician to use to perform this task?

- A. RDP
- B. SSH
- C. FTP
- D. DNS

Answer: A

Explanation:

RDP (Remote Desktop Protocol) is the best option for a network technician to use when installing new software on a Windows-based server in a different geographical location. This protocol allows the technician to connect to the server remotely and control it as if they were physically present.

References:

? Network+ N10-007 Certification Exam Objectives, Objective 2.2: Given a scenario, implement the appropriate network-based security and troubleshoot common connectivity issues.

NEW QUESTION 61

- (Topic 1)

Several WIFI users are reporting the inability to connect to the network. WLAN users on the guest network are able to access all network resources without any performance issues. The following table summarizes the findings after a site survey of the area in question:

Location	AP 1	AP 2	AP 3	AP 4
SSID	Corp1	Corp1	Corp1/Guest	Corp1/Guest
Channel	2	1	5	11
RSSI	-81dBm	-82dBm	-44dBm	-41dBm
Antenna type	Omni	Omni	Directional	Directional

Which of the following should a wireless technician do NEXT to troubleshoot this issue?

- A. Reconfigure the channels to reduce overlap
- B. Replace the omni antennas with directional antennas
- C. Update the SSIDs on all the APs
- D. Decrease power in AP 3 and AP 4

Answer: B

Explanation:

Based on the site survey table, we can see that AP 2, AP 3, and AP 4 are all broadcasting on the same channel, which can cause interference and affect performance. Therefore, the next step a wireless technician should take to troubleshoot this issue is to reconfigure the channels to reduce overlap. This will help to improve network performance and eliminate any interference.

References:

? Network+ N10-007 Certification Exam Objectives, Objective 2.8: Given a scenario, troubleshoot common wireless problems and perform site surveys.

NEW QUESTION 66

- (Topic 1)

According to troubleshooting methodology, which of the following should the technician do NEXT after determining the most likely probable cause of an issue?

- A. Establish a plan of action to resolve the issue and identify potential effects
- B. Verify full system functionality and, if applicable, implement preventive measures
- C. Implement the solution or escalate as necessary
- D. Test the theory to determine the cause

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to troubleshooting methodology, after determining the most likely probable cause of an issue, the next step is to establish a plan of action to resolve the issue and identify potential effects. This step involves defining the steps needed to implement a solution, considering the possible consequences of each step, and obtaining approval from relevant stakeholders if necessary. References: [https://partners.comptia.org/docs/default-source/resources/comptia-network-n10-008-exam-objectives-\(2-0\)](https://partners.comptia.org/docs/default-source/resources/comptia-network-n10-008-exam-objectives-(2-0)), <https://www.comptia.org/blog/the-comptia-guide-to-it-troubleshooting>

NEW QUESTION 71

- (Topic 1)

A network administrator redesigned the positioning of the APs to create adjacent areas of wireless coverage. After project validation, some users still report poor connectivity when their devices maintain an association to a distanced AP. Which of the following should the network administrator check FIRST?

- A. Validate the roaming settings on the APs and WLAN clients
- B. Verify that the AP antenna type is correct for the new layout
- C. Check to see if MU-MIMO was properly activated on the APs
- D. Deactivate the 2.4GHz band on the APS

Answer: A

Explanation:

The network administrator should check the roaming settings on the APs and WLAN clients first. Roaming is the process of switching from one AP to another without losing connectivity. If the roaming settings are not configured properly, some users may experience poor connectivity when their devices stay connected to a distant AP instead of switching to a closer one. References: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless-mobility/wireless-lan-wlan/82068-roam-faq.html>

NEW QUESTION 75

SIMULATION - (Topic 1)

SIMULATION

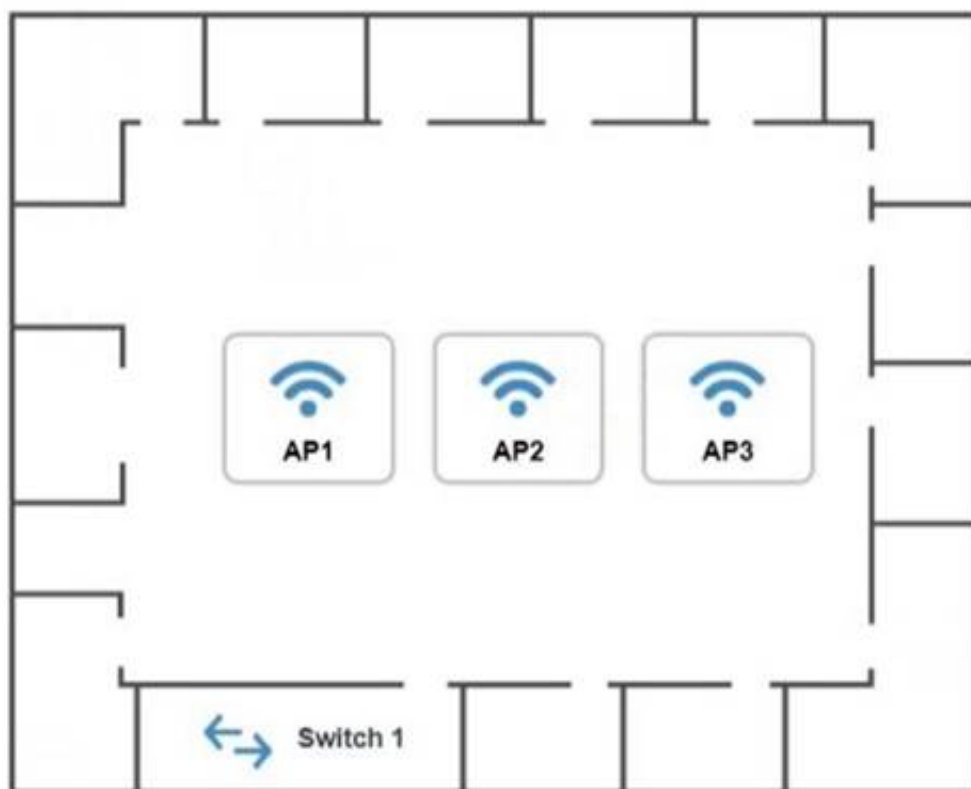
You have been tasked with setting up a wireless network in an office. The network will consist of 3 Access Points and a single switch. The network must meet the following parameters:

The SSIDs need to be configured as CorpNet with a key of S3cr3t! The wireless signals should not interfere with each other

The subnet the Access Points and switch are on should only support 30 devices maximum The Access Points should be configured to only support TKIP clients at a maximum speed INSTRUCTIONS

Click on the wireless devices and review their information and adjust the settings of the access points to meet the given requirements.

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



192.168.1.2
 Speed: Auto
 Duplex: Auto

AP1 Configuration

https://ap1.setup.do

Basic Configuration

Access Point Name

AP1

IP Address

/

Gateway

192.168.1.1

SSID

SSID Broadcast

☒ Yes
 ☐ No

Wireless

Mode

B

G

Channel

Wired

Speed

☐ Auto
 ☒ 100
 ☐ 1000

Duplex

☐ Auto
 ☐ Half
 ☒ Full

Security Configuration

Security Settings

☒ None
 ☐ WEP
 ☐ WPA
 ☐ WPA2
 ☐ WPA2 - Enterprise

Key or Passphrase

Reset to Default

Save

Close

AP2 Configuration

https://ap2.setup.do

Basic Configuration

Access Point Name

AP2

IP Address

/

Gateway

192.168.1.1

SSID

SSID Broadcast

Yes

No

Wireless

Mode

B

G

Channel

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

Wired

Speed

Auto

100

1000

Duplex

Auto

Half

Full

Security Configuration

Security Settings

None

WEP

WPA

WPA2

WPA2 - Enterprise

Key or Passphrase

Reset to Default

Save

Close

AP3 Configuration

https://ap3.setup.do

Basic Configuration

Access Point Name

AP3

IP Address

/

Gateway

192.168.1.1

SSID

SSID Broadcast

☒ Yes ☐ No

Wireless

Mode

B

G

Channel

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

Wired

Speed

☐ Auto ☒ 100 ☐ 1000

Duplex

☐ Auto ☐ Half ☒ Full

Security Configuration

Security Settings

☒ None ☐ WEP ☐ WPA ☐ WPA2 ☐ WPA2 - Enterprise

Key or Passphrase

Reset to Default

Save

Close

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

On the first exhibit, the layout should be as follows

AP1 Configuration

https://ap1.setup.do

Basic Configuration

Access Point Name

AP1

IP Address

192.168.1.32

Gateway

192.168.1.1

SSID

CorpNet

SSID Broadcast

Yes

No

Wireless

Mode

B

Channel

3

Wired

Speed

Auto

100

1000

Duplex

Auto

Half

Full

Security Configuration

Security Settings

None

WEP

WPA

WPA2

WPA2 - Enterprise

Key or Passphrase

S3cr3t!

Graphical user interface, text, application, chat or text message Description automatically generated
Description automatically generated

AP1 Configuration

https://ap1.setup.do

IP Address

192.168.1.32

27

Gateway

192.168.1.1

SSID

CorpNet

SSID Broadcast

Yes

No

Wireless

Mode

B

Channel

3

Wired

Speed

Auto

100

1000

Duplex

Auto

Half

Full

Security Configuration

Security Settings

None

WEP

WPA

WPA2

WPA2 - Enterprise

Graphical user interface
Description automatically generated

Security Configuration

Security Settings

None

WEP

WPA

WPA2

WPA2 - Enterprise

Key or Passphrase

S3cr3t!

Graphical user interface, text, application, chat or text message
Description automatically generated

Passing Certification Exams Made Easy

visit - <https://www.surepassexam.com>

AP1 Configuration

←

→

↺

https://ap1.setup.do

IP Address

192.168.1.3

/

27

Gateway

192.168.1.1

SSID

CorpNet

SSID Broadcast

☒ Yes

☐ No

Wireless

Mode

G

▼

Channel

3

▼

Wired

Speed

☒ Auto

☐ 100

☐ 1000

Duplex

☒ Auto

☐ Half

☐ Full

Security Configuration

Security Settings

☐ None

☐ WEP

☒ WPA

☐ WPA2

☐ WPA2 - Enterprise

Key or Passphrase

S3cr3t!

Reset to Default

Save

Close

Graphical user interface
Description automatically generated
Exhibit 2 as follows
Access Point Name AP2

AP2 Configuration

←

→

↺

https://ap2.setup.do

Basic Configuration

Access Point Name

AP2

IP Address

192.168.1.64

/

27

Gateway

192.168.1.1

SSID

CorpNet

SSID Broadcast

☒ Yes

☐ No

Wireless

Mode

B

▼

Channel

6

▼

Wired

Speed

☐ Auto

☒ 100

☐ 1000

Duplex

☐ Auto

☐ Half

☒ Full

Security Configuration

Reset to Default

Save

Close

Graphical user interface
Description automatically generated

Passing Certification Exams Made Easy

visit - <https://www.surepassexam.com>

Security Configuration

Security Settings

☐ None ☐ WEP ☐ WPA ☐ WPA2 ☒ WPA2 - Enterprise

Key or Passphrase

S3cr3t!

Graphical user interface, text, application, chat or text message
Description automatically generated

AP2 Configuration

← → ↺

https://ap2.setup.do

IP Address

192.168.1.4 / 27

Gateway

192.168.1.1

SSID

CorpNet

SSID Broadcast

☒ Yes ☐ No

Wireless

Mode

G

Channel

6

Wired

Speed

☒ Auto ☐ 100 ☐ 1000

Duplex

☒ Auto ☐ Half ☐ Full

Security Configuration

Security Settings

☐ None ☐ WEP ☒ WPA ☐ WPA2 ☐ WPA2 - Enterprise

Key or Passphrase

S3cr3t!

Reset to Default

Save

Close

Graphical user interface
Description automatically generated
Exhibit 3 as follows
Access Point Name AP3

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AP3 Configuration

←

→

↺

https://ap3.setup.do

Basic Configuration

Access Point Name

AP3

IP Address

192.168.1.96

/

27

Gateway

192.168.1.1

SSID

CorpNet

SSID Broadcast

Yes

No

Wireless

Mode

B

Channel

9

Wired

Speed

Auto

100

1000

Duplex

Auto

Half

Full

Security Configuration

Reset to Default

Save

Close

Graphical user interface
Description automatically generated

Security Configuration

Security Settings

None

WEP

WPA

WPA2

WPA2 - Enterprise

Key or Passphrase

S3cr3t!

Graphical user interface, text, application, chat or text message
Description automatically generated

AP3 Configuration

←

→

↺

https://ap3.setup.do

IP Address

192.168.1.5

/

27

Gateway

192.168.1.1

SSID

CorpNet

SSID Broadcast

Yes

No

Wireless

Mode

G

Channel

9

Wired

Speed

Auto

100

1000

Duplex

Auto

Half

Full

Security Configuration

Security Settings

None

WEP

WPA

WPA2

WPA2 - Enterprise

Key or Passphrase

S3cr3t!

Reset to Default

Save

Close

Graphical user interface
Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 77

- (Topic 1)

An IT director is setting up new disaster and HA policies for a company. Limited downtime is critical to operations. To meet corporate requirements, the director set up two different datacenters across the country that will stay current on data and applications. In the event of an outage, the company can immediately switch from one datacenter to another. Which of the following does this BEST describe?

- A. A warm site
- B. Data mirroring
- C. Multipathing
- D. Load balancing
- E. A hot site

Answer: E

Explanation:

A hot site is a fully redundant site that can take over operations immediately if the primary site goes down. In this scenario, the company has set up two different datacenters across the country that are current on data and applications, and they can immediately switch from one datacenter to another in case of an outage.

References:

? Network+ N10-008 Objectives: 1.5 Compare and contrast disaster recovery concepts and methodologies.

NEW QUESTION 81

- (Topic 1)

A technician is installing multiple UPS units in a major retail store. The technician is required to keep track of all changes to new and old equipment. Which of the following will allow the technician to record these changes?

- A. Asset tags
- B. A smart locker
- C. An access control vestibule
- D. A camera

Answer: A

Explanation:

Asset tags will allow the technician to record changes to new and old equipment when installing multiple UPS units in a major retail store. Asset tags are labels or stickers that are attached to physical assets such as computers, printers, servers, or UPS units. They usually contain information such as asset name, serial number, barcode, QR code, or RFID chip that can be scanned or read by an asset management system or software. Asset tags help track inventory, location, status, maintenance, and ownership of assets. References: <https://www.camcode.com/asset-tags/asset-tagging-guide/>

NEW QUESTION 86

- (Topic 1)

Client devices cannot enter a network, and the network administrator determines the DHCP scope is exhausted. The administrator wants to avoid creating a new DHCP pool. Which of the following can the administrator perform to resolve the issue?

- A. Install load balancers
- B. Install more switches
- C. Decrease the number of VLANs
- D. Reduce the lease time

Answer: D

Explanation:

To resolve the issue of DHCP scope exhaustion without creating a new DHCP pool, the administrator can reduce the lease time. By decreasing the lease time, the IP addresses assigned by DHCP will be released back to the DHCP scope more quickly, allowing them to be assigned to new devices.

References:

? CompTIA Network+ Certification Study Guide, Exam N10-007, Fourth Edition, Chapter 2: The OSI Model and Networking Protocols, Objective 2.3: Given a scenario, implement and configure the appropriate addressing schema.

? <https://www.networkcomputing.com/data-centers/10-tips-optimizing-dhcp-performance>

NEW QUESTION 90

- (Topic 1)

A network administrator is configuring a load balancer for two systems. Which of the following must the administrator configure to ensure connectivity during a failover?

- A. VIP
- B. NAT
- C. APIPA
- D. IPv6 tunneling
- E. Broadcast IP

Answer: A

Explanation:

A virtual IP (VIP) address must be configured to ensure connectivity during a failover. A VIP address is a single IP address that is assigned to a group of servers or network devices. When one device fails, traffic is automatically rerouted to the remaining devices, and the VIP address is reassigned to the backup device, allowing clients to continue to access the service without interruption.

References:

? CompTIA Network+ Certification Study Guide, Exam N10-007, Fourth Edition, Chapter 6: Network Servers, p. 300

NEW QUESTION 91

- (Topic 2)

A network administrator is configuring a database server and would like to ensure the database engine is listening on a certain port. Which of the following commands should the administrator use to accomplish this goal?

- A. nslookup
- B. netstat -a
- C. ipconfig /a
- D. arp -a

Answer: B

Explanation:

netstat -a is a command that displays information about active TCP connections and listening ports on a system. A network administrator can use netstat -a to check if the database engine is listening on a certain port, as well as verify if there are any connections established to or from that port. References: <https://www.comptia.org/blog/what-is-netstat>

NEW QUESTION 93

- (Topic 2)

A network administrator is required to ensure that auditors have read-only access to the system logs, while systems administrators have read and write access to the system logs, and operators have no access to the system logs. The network administrator has configured security groups for each of these functional categories. Which of the following security capabilities will allow the network administrator to maintain these permissions with the LEAST administrative effort?

- A. Mandatory access control
- B. User-based permissions
- C. Role-based access
- D. Least privilege

Answer: C

Explanation:

Role-based access is a security capability that assigns permissions to users based on their roles or functions within an organization. It allows the network administrator to maintain these permissions with the least administrative effort, as they only need to configure the security groups for each role once and then assign users to those groups. Mandatory access control is a security capability that assigns permissions based on security labels or classifications, which requires more administrative effort to maintain. User-based permissions are a security capability that assigns permissions to individual users, which is not scalable or efficient for large organizations. Least privilege is a security principle that states that users should only have the minimum level of access required to perform their tasks, which is not a security capability by itself.

NEW QUESTION 95

- (Topic 2)

A company that uses VoIP telephones is experiencing intermittent issues with one-way audio and dropped conversations. The manufacturer says the system will work if ping times are less than 50ms. The company has recorded the following ping times:

10ms	10ms	10ms	100ms	70ms	5ms	5ms	80ms	100ms	5ms	5ms
------	------	------	-------	------	-----	-----	------	-------	-----	-----

Which of the following is MOST likely causing the issue?

- A. Attenuation
- B. Latency
- C. VLAN mismatch
- D. Jitter

Answer: D

Explanation:

Jitter is most likely causing the issue of intermittent one-way audio and dropped conversations for the company that uses VoIP telephones. Jitter is a variation in delay of packets arriving at the destination. It can cause choppy or distorted audio quality for VoIP applications, especially over WAN links that have limited bandwidth and high latency. The recommended jitter for VoIP is less than 10ms. The company has recorded ping times that exceed 50ms, which indicates high jitter and latency on their network. References: <https://www.voip-info.org/voip-jitter/> 1

NEW QUESTION 99

- (Topic 2)

A wireless network was installed in a warehouse for employees to scan crates with a wireless handheld scanner. The wireless network was placed in the corner of the building near the ceiling for maximum coverage. However, users in the offices adjacent to the warehouse have noticed a large amount of signal overlap from the new network. Additionally, warehouse employees report difficulty connecting to the wireless network from the other side of the building; however, they have no issues when they are near the antenna. Which of the following is MOST likely the cause?

- A. The wireless signal is being refracted by the warehouse's windows
- B. The antenna's power level was set too high and is overlapping
- C. An omnidirectional antenna was used instead of a unidirectional antenna
- D. The wireless access points are using channels from the 5GHz spectrum

Answer: C

Explanation:

An omnidirectional antenna was used instead of a unidirectional antenna, which is most likely the cause of the wireless network issues. An omnidirectional antenna provides wireless coverage in all directions from the antenna, which can cause signal overlap with adjacent offices and interference with other wireless networks. A unidirectional antenna, on the other hand, provides wireless coverage in a specific direction from the antenna, which can reduce signal overlap and interference and increase signal range and quality. A unidirectional antenna would be more suitable for a warehouse environment where users are located on one side of the building. References: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless-mobility/wireless-lan-wlan/82068-omni-vs-direct.html> 1

NEW QUESTION 103

- (Topic 2)

A firewall administrator is implementing a rule that directs HTTP traffic to an internal server listening on a non-standard socket. Which of the following types of rules is the administrator implementing?

- A. NAT
- B. PAT
- C. STP
- D. SNAT
- E. ARP

Answer: B

Explanation:

The firewall administrator is implementing a PAT (Port Address Translation) rule that directs HTTP traffic to an internal server listening on a non-standard socket. PAT is a type of NAT (Network Address Translation) that allows multiple devices to share a single public IP address by using different port numbers. PAT can also be used to redirect traffic from one port to another port on the same or different IP address. This can be useful for security or load balancing purposes. For example, a firewall administrator can configure a PAT rule that redirects HTTP traffic (port 80) from the public IP address of the firewall to an internal server that listens on a non-standard port (such as 8080) on its private IP address. References: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/network-address-translation-nat/13772-12.html>

NEW QUESTION 105

- (Topic 2)

A network technician needs to correlate security events to analyze a suspected intrusion. Which of the following should the technician use?

- A. SNMP
- B. Log review
- C. Vulnerability scanning
- D. SIEM

Answer: D

Explanation:

SIEM stands for Security Information and Event Management, which is a tool that collects, analyzes, and correlates data from various network devices and sources to provide alerts and reports on security incidents and events. A network technician can use SIEM to correlate security events to analyze a suspected intrusion, as SIEM can help identify the source, target, method, and impact of an attack, as well as provide recommendations for remediation. References: <https://www.comptia.org/blog/what-is-siem>

NEW QUESTION 107

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following would be used to expedite MX record updates to authoritative NSs?

- A. UDP forwarding
- B. DNS caching
- C. Recursive lookup
- D. Time to live

Answer: D

Explanation:

Time to live (TTL) is a value that indicates how long a DNS record can be cached by authoritative NSs (name servers) or other DNS servers before it expires and needs to be updated. A lower TTL value would expedite MX record updates to authoritative NSs, as they would refresh the record more frequently. UDP forwarding is not a DNS term, but a technique of sending UDP packets from one host to another. DNS caching is the process of storing DNS records locally for faster resolution, which does not expedite MX record updates. Recursive lookup is a type of DNS query where a DNS server queries other DNS servers on behalf of a client until it finds the answer, which does not expedite MX record updates.

NEW QUESTION 111

- (Topic 2)

An IT technician suspects a break in one of the uplinks that provides connectivity to the core switch. Which of the following command-line tools should the technician use to determine where the incident is occurring?

- A. nslookup
- B. show config
- C. netstat
- D. show interface
- E. show counters

Answer: D

Explanation:

show interface is a command-line tool that displays information about the status, configuration, and statistics of an interface on a network device. A technician can use show interface to determine where the incident is occurring in a network by checking the uplink status, speed, duplex mode, errors, collisions, and other parameters of each interface. References: <https://www.comptia.org/blog/what-is-show-interface>

NEW QUESTION 115

- (Topic 2)

A company is being acquired by a large corporation. As part of the acquisition process, the company's address should now redirect clients to the corporate organization page. Which of the following DNS records needs to be created?

- A. SOA
- B. NS
- C. CNAME
- D. TXT

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference: <https://www.namecheap.com/support/knowledgebase/article.aspx/9604/2237/types-of-domain-redirects-301-302-url-redirects-url-frame-and-cname/#:~:text=CNAME%20record%20is%20actually%20not,often%20mistakenly%20used%20as%20such.&text=In%20other%20words%2C%20CNAME%20record,address%20of%20the%20destination%20hostname> CNAME (Canonical Name) is a type of DNS record that maps an alias name to another name, which can be either another alias or the canonical name of a host or domain. A CNAME record can be used to redirect clients from one domain name to another domain name, such as from the company's address to the corporate organization page. SOA (Start of Authority) is a type of DNS record that specifies authoritative information about a DNS zone, such as the primary name server, contact email address, serial number, refresh interval, etc., which does not redirect clients to another domain name. NS (Name Server) is a type of DNS record that specifies which name server is authoritative for a domain or subdomain, which does not redirect clients to another domain name. TXT (Text) is a type of DNS record that provides arbitrary text information about a domain or subdomain, such as SPF (Sender Policy Framework) records or DKIM (DomainKeys Identified Mail) records, which does not redirect clients to another domain name.

NEW QUESTION 117

- (Topic 2)

A network engineer is designing a new secure wireless network. The engineer has been given the following requirements:

- * 1 Must not use plaintext passwords
- * 2 Must be certificate based
- * 3. Must be vendor neutral

Which of the following methods should the engineer select?

- A. TWP-RC4
- B. CCMP-AES
- C. EAP-TLS
- D. WPA2

Answer: C

Explanation:

EAP-TLS is the method that should be selected to meet the requirements for designing a new secure wireless network. EAP-TLS (Extensible Authentication Protocol - Transport Layer Security) is an authentication protocol that uses X.509 digital certificates for both clients and servers. It provides strong security and mutual authentication by using TLS encryption and public key cryptography. It does not use plaintext passwords or shared secrets that can be compromised or guessed. It is also an open standard that is vendor neutral and supported by most wireless devices¹. References: <https://www.securew2.com/blog/what-is-eap-tls>
1

NEW QUESTION 118

- (Topic 2)

An organization with one core and five distribution switches is transitioning from a star to a full-mesh topology Which of the following is the number of additional network connections needed?

- A. 5
- B. 7
- C. 10
- D. 15

Answer: C

Explanation:

10 additional network connections are needed to transition from a star to a full-mesh topology. A star topology is a network topology where each device is connected to a central device, such as a switch or a hub. A full-mesh topology is a network topology where each device is directly connected to every other device. The number of connections needed for a full-mesh topology can be calculated by the formula $n(n-1)/2$, where n is the number of devices. In this case, there are six devices (one core and five distribution switches), so the number of connections needed for a full-mesh topology is $6(6-1)/2 = 15$. Since there are already five connections in the star topology (one from each distribution switch to the core switch), the number of additional connections needed is $15 - 5 = 10$. References: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/routing-information-protocol-rip/13788-3.html>

NEW QUESTION 121

- (Topic 2)

A network technician is investigating an issue with handheld devices in a warehouse. Devices have not been connecting to the nearest APs, but they have been connecting to an AP on the far side of the warehouse. Which of the following is the MOST likely cause of this issue?

- A. The nearest APs are configured for 802.11g.
- B. An incorrect channel assignment is on the nearest APs.
- C. The power level is too high for the AP on the far side.
- D. Interference exists around the AP on the far side.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The power level is a setting that determines how strong the wireless signal is from an access point (AP). If the power level is too high for an AP on the far side of a warehouse, it can cause interference and overlap with other APs on the same channel or frequency. This can result in handheld devices not connecting to the nearest APs, but connecting to the AP on the far side instead. A technician should adjust the power level of the AP on the far side to reduce interference and improve connectivity. References: <https://www.comptia.org/blog/what-is-power-level>

NEW QUESTION 126

- (Topic 2)

A network administrator has been directed to present the network alerts from the past week to the company's executive staff. Which of the following will provide the BEST collection and presentation of this data?

- A. A port scan printout
- B. A consolidated report of various network devices
- C. A report from the SIEM tool
- D. A report from a vulnerability scan done yesterday

Answer: C

Explanation:

SIEM stands for Security Information and Event Management, which is a tool that collects, analyzes, and correlates data from various network devices and sources to provide alerts and reports on security incidents and events. A report from the SIEM tool can provide a comprehensive overview of the network alerts from the past week to the executive staff, highlighting any potential threats, vulnerabilities, or anomalies. References: <https://www.comptia.org/blog/what-is-siem>

NEW QUESTION 130

- (Topic 2)

A company wants to implement a large number of WAPs throughout its building and allow users to be able to move around the building without dropping their connections Which of the following pieces of equipment would be able to handle this requirement?

- A. A VPN concentrator
- B. A load balancer
- C. A wireless controller
- D. A RADIUS server

Answer: C

Explanation:

A wireless controller would be able to handle the requirement of implementing a large number of WAPs throughout the building and allowing users to move around without dropping their connections. A wireless controller is a device that centrally manages and configures multiple wireless access points (WAPs) on a network. It can provide features such as load balancing, roaming, security, QoS, and monitoring for the wireless network. A wireless controller can also support wireless mesh networks, where some WAPs act as relays for other WAPs to extend the wireless coverage. References: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/wireless/wireless-lan-controller/index.html>

NEW QUESTION 132

- (Topic 2)

A lab environment hosts Internet-facing web servers and other experimental machines, which technicians use for various tasks A technician installs software on one of the web servers to allow communication to the company's file server, but it is unable to connect to it Other machines in the building are able to retrieve files from the file server. Which of the following is the MOST likely reason the web server cannot retrieve the files, and what should be done to resolve the problem?

- A. The lab environment's IDS is blocking the network traffic 1 he technician can whitelist the new application in the IDS
- B. The lab environment is located in the DMZ, and traffic to the LAN zone is denied by default
- C. The technician can move the computer to another zone or request an exception from the administrator.
- D. The lab environment has lost connectivity to the company router, and the switch needs to be rebooted
- E. The technician can get the key to the wiring closet and manually restart the switch
- F. The lab environment is currently set up with hubs instead of switches, and the requests are getting bounced back The technician can submit a request for upgraded equipment to management.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The lab environment is located in the DMZ, and traffic to the LAN zone is denied by default. This is the most likely reason why the web server cannot retrieve files from the file server, and the technician can either move the computer to another zone or request an exception from the administrator to resolve the problem. A DMZ (Demilitarized Zone) is a network segment that separates the internal network (LAN) from the external network (Internet). It usually hosts public-facing servers such as web servers, email servers, or FTP servers that need to be accessed by both internal and external users. A firewall is used to control the traffic between the DMZ and the LAN zones, and usually denies traffic from the DMZ to the LAN by default for security reasons. Therefore, if a web server in the DMZ needs to communicate with a file server in the LAN, it would need a special rule or permission from the firewall administrator. References: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/access-lists/13608-21.html>

NEW QUESTION 136

- (Topic 2)

A client moving into a new office wants the IP network set up to accommodate 412 network-connected devices that are all on the same subnet. The subnet needs to be as small as possible. Which of the following subnet masks should be used to achieve the required result?

- A. 255.255.0.0
- B. 255.255.252.0
- C. 255.255.254.0
- D. 255.255.255.0

Answer: B

Explanation:

255.255.252.0 is a subnet mask that allows for 1022 network-connected devices on the same subnet, which is the smallest subnet that can accommodate 412 devices. The subnet mask determines how many bits are used for the network portion and how many bits are used for the host portion of an IP address. A smaller subnet mask means more bits are used for the network portion and less bits are used for the host portion, which reduces the number of available hosts on the subnet. 255.255.0.0 allows for 65534 hosts on the same subnet, which is too large. 255.255.254.0 allows for 510 hosts on the same subnet, which is also too large. 255.255.255.0 allows for 254 hosts on the same subnet, which is too small.

NEW QUESTION 139

- (Topic 2)

A technician is troubleshooting a workstation's network connectivity and wants to confirm

which switchport corresponds to the wall jack the PC is using Which of the following concepts would BEST help the technician?

- A. Consistent labeling
- B. Change management
- C. Standard work instructions
- D. Inventory management
- E. Network baseline

Answer: A

Explanation:

Consistent labeling would be the concept that would best help the technician to confirm which switchport corresponds to the wall jack the PC is using. Consistent labeling is a practice of using standardized and descriptive labels for network devices, ports, cables, jacks, and other components. It can help with identifying, locating, and troubleshooting network issues. For example, a technician can use consistent labeling to trace a cable from a PC to a wall jack, and then from a patch panel to a switchport. References: [https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/solutions/Enterprise/Data_Center/DC_Infra2_5/DCInfra2_5/DCInfra2_5_fra_6.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/solutions/Enterprise/Data_Center/DC_Infra2_5/DCInfra2_5/DCInfra2_5/DCInfra2_5_fra_6.html)

NEW QUESTION 140

- (Topic 2)

A network administrator decided to use SLAAC in an extensive IPv6 deployment to alleviate IP address management. The devices were properly connected into the LAN but autoconfiguration of the IP address did not occur as expected. Which of the following should the network administrator verify?

- A. The network gateway is configured to send router advertisements.
- B. A DHCP server is present on the same broadcast domain as the clients.
- C. The devices support dual stack on the network layer.
- D. The local gateway supports anycast routing.

Answer: A

Explanation:

SLAAC (Stateless Address Autoconfiguration) is a method for IPv6 devices to automatically configure their IP addresses based on the network prefix advertised by a router. The router sends periodic router advertisements (RAs) that contain the network prefix and other parameters for the devices to use. If the network gateway is not configured to send RAs, then SLAAC will not work. A DHCP server is not needed for SLAAC, as the devices generate their own addresses without relying on a server. Dual stack and anycast routing are not related to SLAAC.

NEW QUESTION 145

- (Topic 2)

A network technician is configuring a new firewall for a company with the necessary access requirements to be allowed through the firewall. Which of the following would normally be applied as the LAST rule in the firewall?

- A. Secure SNMP
- B. Port security
- C. Implicit deny
- D. DHCP snooping

Answer: C

Explanation:

Implicit deny is a firewall rule that blocks all traffic that is not explicitly allowed by other rules. Implicit deny is usually applied as the last rule in the firewall to ensure that only the necessary access requirements are allowed through the firewall and that any unwanted or malicious traffic is rejected. Implicit deny can also provide a default security policy and a baseline for auditing and logging purposes.

Secure SNMP is a protocol that allows network devices to send event messages to a centralized server or console for logging and analysis. Secure SNMP can be used to monitor and manage the status, performance, and configuration of network devices. Secure SNMP can also help to detect and respond to potential problems or faults on the network. However, secure SNMP is not a firewall rule; it is a network management protocol.

Port security is a feature that allows a switch to restrict the devices that can connect to a specific port based on their MAC addresses. Port security can help to prevent unauthorized access, spoofing, or MAC flooding attacks on the switch. However, port security is not a firewall rule; it is a switch feature.

DHCP snooping is a feature that allows a switch to filter DHCP messages and prevent rogue DHCP servers from assigning IP addresses to devices on the network. DHCP snooping can help to prevent IP address conflicts, spoofing, or denial-of-service attacks on the network. However, DHCP snooping is not a firewall rule; it is a switch feature.

NEW QUESTION 148

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following protocols will a security appliance that is correlating network events from multiple devices MOST likely rely on to receive event messages?

- A. Syslog
- B. Session Initiation Protocol
- C. Secure File Transfer Protocol
- D. Server Message Block

Answer: A

Explanation:

Syslog is a protocol that provides a standard way for network devices and applications to send event messages to a logging server or a security appliance. Syslog messages can contain information about security incidents, errors, warnings, system status, configuration changes, and other events. A security appliance that is correlating network events from multiple devices can rely on Syslog to receive event messages from different sources and formats. References:

<https://www.comptia.org/blog/what-is-syslog>

NEW QUESTION 152

- (Topic 2)

An organization wants to implement a method of centrally managing logins to network services. Which of the following protocols should the organization use to allow for authentication, authorization and auditing?

- A. MS-CHAP
- B. RADIUS
- C. LDAPS
- D. RSTP

Answer: B

Explanation:

RADIUS (Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service) is a protocol that should be used by the organization to allow for authentication, authorization, and auditing of network services. RADIUS is an AAA (Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting) protocol that manages network access by verifying user credentials, granting access permissions, and logging user activities. RADIUS uses a client-server model where a RADIUS client (such as a router, switch, or VPN server) sends user information to a RADIUS server (such as an authentication server) for verification and authorization. The RADIUS server can also send accounting information to another server for billing or reporting purposes. References: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/security-vpn/remote-authentication-dial-user-service-radius/13838-10.html>

NEW QUESTION 157

- (Topic 2)

A small, family-run business uses a single SOHO router to provide Internet and WiFi to its employees. At the start of a new week, employees come in and find their usual WiFi network is no longer available, and there is a new wireless network to which they cannot connect. Given that information, which of the following should have been done to avoid this situation?

- A. The device firmware should have been kept current.
- B. Unsecure protocols should have been disabled.
- C. Parental controls should have been enabled.
- D. The default credentials should have been changed.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The default credentials are the username and password that come with a device or service when it is first installed or configured. They are often easy to guess or find online, which makes them vulnerable to unauthorized access or attacks. The default credentials should be changed to something unique and strong as soon as possible to avoid this situation. If the default credentials were not changed, someone could have accessed the SOHO router and changed the WiFi settings without the employees' knowledge. References: <https://www.comptia.org/blog/network-security-basics-6-easy-ways-to-protect-your-network>

NEW QUESTION 159

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following policies is MOST commonly used for guest captive portals?

- A. AUP
- B. DLP
- C. BYOD
- D. NDA

Answer: A

Explanation:

AUP stands for Acceptable Use Policy, which is a policy that defines the rules and guidelines for using a network or service. A guest captive portal is a web page that requires users to agree to the AUP before accessing the Internet or other network resources. This is a common way to enforce security and legal compliance for guest users. References: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/Instant_87_WebHelp/Content/instant-ug/captive-portal/captive-portal.htm

NEW QUESTION 163

- (Topic 2)

A user recently made changes to a PC that caused it to be unable to access websites by both FQDN and IP. Local resources, such as the file server, remain accessible. Which of the following settings did the user MOST likely misconfigure?

- A. Static IP
- B. Default gateway
- C. DNS entries
- D. Local host file

Answer: B

Explanation:

The default gateway is the setting that the user most likely misconfigured on the PC that caused it to be unable to access websites by both FQDN and IP. The default gateway is a device, usually a router or a firewall, that connects a local network to other networks such as the Internet. It acts as an intermediary between devices on different networks and forwards packets based on their destination IP addresses. If the default gateway is not configured correctly on a PC, it will not be able to communicate with devices outside its local network, such as web servers or DNS servers. References: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/routing-information-protocol-rip/16448-default-gateway.html>

NEW QUESTION 168

- (Topic 2)

A network technician is investigating an issue with a desktop that is not connecting to the network. The desktop was connecting successfully the previous day, and no changes were made to the environment. The technician locates the switchport where the device is connected and observes the LED status light on the switchport is not lit even though the desktop is turned on. Other devices that are plugged into the switch are connecting to the network successfully. Which of the

following is MOST likely the cause of the desktop not connecting?

- A. Transceiver mismatch
- B. VLAN mismatch
- C. Port security
- D. Damaged cable
- E. Duplex mismatch

Answer: D

Explanation:

A damaged cable is most likely the cause of the desktop not connecting to the network. A damaged cable can cause physical layer issues such as loss of signal, attenuation, interference, or crosstalk. These issues can prevent the desktop from establishing a link with the switch and result in the LED status light on the switchport being off. Other possible causes of physical layer issues are faulty connectors, ports, or transceivers. References: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/lan-switching/ethernet/14119-37.html>

NEW QUESTION 170

- (Topic 2)

Two remote offices need to be connected securely over an untrustworthy MAN. Each office needs to access network shares at the other site. Which of the following will BEST provide this functionality?

- A. Client-to-site VPN
- B. Third-party VPN service
- C. Site-to-site VPN
- D. Split-tunnel VPN

Answer: C

Explanation:

A site-to-site VPN is a type of VPN that connects two or more remote offices securely over an untrustworthy network, such as the Internet. A site-to-site VPN allows each office to access network shares and resources at the other site, as if they were on the same local network. A site-to-site VPN encrypts and tunnels the traffic between the offices, ensuring privacy and integrity of the data. References: <https://www.comptia.org/blog/what-is-a-site-to-site-vpn>

NEW QUESTION 172

- (Topic 2)

A network administrator is talking to different vendors about acquiring technology to support a new project for a large company. Which of the following documents will MOST likely need to be signed before information about the project is shared?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

NDA stands for Non-Disclosure Agreement, which is a legal contract between two or more parties that outlines confidential material, knowledge, or information that the parties wish to share with one another for certain purposes, but wish to restrict access to by others. A network administrator may need to sign an NDA before sharing information about a new project with different vendors, as the project may involve sensitive or proprietary data that the company wants to protect from competitors or unauthorized use. References: <https://www.adobe.com/sign/esignature-resources/sign-nda.html>

NEW QUESTION 175

- (Topic 2)

A network administrator wants to improve the security of the management console on the company's switches and ensure configuration changes made can be correlated to the administrator who conformed them Which of the following should the network administrator implement?

- A. Port security
- B. Local authentication
- C. TACACS+
- D. Access control list

Answer: C

Explanation:

TACACS+ is a protocol that provides centralized authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) for network devices and users. TACACS+ can help improve the security of the management console on the company's switches by verifying the identity and credentials of the administrators, enforcing granular access policies and permissions, and logging the configuration changes made by each administrator. This way, the network administrator can ensure only authorized and authenticated users can access and modify the switch settings, and also track and correlate the changes made by each user. References: <https://www.comptia.org/blog/what-is-tacacs>

NEW QUESTION 177

- (Topic 2)

A technician is troubleshooting a previously encountered issue. Which of the following should the technician reference to find what solution was implemented to resolve the issue?

- A. Standard operating procedures
- B. Configuration baseline documents
- C. Work instructions
- D. Change management documentation

Answer: D

Explanation:

Change management documentation is a record of the changes that have been made to a system or process, including the reason, date, time, and impact of each change. A technician can reference this documentation to find what solution was implemented to resolve a previously encountered issue, as well as any potential side effects or dependencies of the change. References: <https://www.comptia.org/blog/what-is-change-management>

NEW QUESTION 182

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following is MOST commonly used to address CVEs on network equipment and/or operating systems?

- A. Vulnerability assessment
- B. Factory reset
- C. Firmware update
- D. Screened subnet

Answer: C

Explanation:

Firmware is a type of software that controls the low-level functions of a hardware device, such as a router, switch, printer, or camera. Firmware updates are patches or upgrades that fix bugs, improve performance, add features, or address security vulnerabilities in firmware. Firmware updates are commonly used to address CVEs (Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures) on network equipment and operating systems, as CVEs are publicly known flaws that can be exploited by attackers. References: <https://www.comptia.org/blog/what-is-firmware>

NEW QUESTION 183

- (Topic 2)

A network technician is installing an analog desk phone for a new receptionist. After running a new phone line, the technician now needs to crimp on a new connector. Which of the following connectors would MOST likely be used in this case?

- A. DB9
- B. RJ11
- C. RJ45
- D. DB25

Answer: B

Explanation:

RJ11 is a type of connector that is commonly used for analog phone lines. RJ11 has four wires and six positions, but only two or four of them are used. A technician can crimp an RJ11 connector to a new phone line to install an analog desk phone for a new receptionist. References: <https://www.comptia.org/blog/what-is-rj11>

NEW QUESTION 188

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following technologies allows traffic to be sent through two different ISPs to increase performance?

- A. Fault tolerance
- B. Quality of service
- C. Load balancing
- D. Port aggregation

Answer: C

Explanation:

Load balancing is a technology that allows traffic to be sent through two different ISPs to increase performance. Load balancing is a process of distributing network traffic across multiple servers or links to optimize resource utilization, throughput, latency, and reliability. Load balancing can be implemented at different layers of the OSI model, such as layer 4 (transport) or layer 7 (application). Load balancing can also be used for outbound traffic by using multiple ISPs and routing protocols such as BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) to select the best path for each packet. References: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/ios-nx-os-software/border-gateway-protocol-bgp/prod_white_paper0900aecd806c4eeb.html

NEW QUESTION 190

- (Topic 2)

During the security audit of a financial firm the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) questions why there are three employees who perform very distinct functions on the server. There is an administrator for creating users another for assigning the users to groups and a third who is the only administrator to perform file rights assignment. Which of the following mitigation techniques is being applied?

- A. Privileged user accounts
- B. Role separation
- C. Container administration
- D. Job rotation

Answer: B

Explanation:

Role separation is a security principle that involves dividing the tasks and privileges for a specific business process among multiple users. This reduces the risk of fraud and errors, as no one user has complete control over the process. In the scenario, there are three employees who perform very distinct functions on the server, which is an example of role separation. References: <https://hyperproof.io/resource/segregation-of-duties/>

NEW QUESTION 194

- (Topic 3)

A user reports having intermittent connectivity issues to the company network. The network configuration for the user reveals the following:

IP address: 192.168.1.10

Subnet mask: 255.255.255.0

Default gateway: 192.168.1.254

The network switch shows the following ARP table:

MAC address	IP address	Interface	VLAN
0c00.1134.0001	192.168.1.10	eth4	10
0c00.1983.210a	192.168.2.13	eth5	11
0c00.1298.d239	192.168.1.10	eth6	10
0c00.a291.c113	192.168.2.12	eth7	11
0c00.923b.2391	192.168.1.11	eth8	10
feff.2391.1022	192.168.1.254	eth1	10

Which of the following is the most likely cause of the user's connection issues?

- A. A port with incorrect VLAN assigned
- B. A switch with spanning tree conflict
- C. Another PC with manually configured IP
- D. A router with overlapping route tables

Answer: C

Explanation:

This is the most likely cause of the user's connection issues, because the ARP table of the switch shows that there are two devices with the same IP address of 192.168.1.10, but different MAC addresses. This indicates that there is an IP address conflict on the network, where two devices are trying to use the same IP address. This can cause intermittent connectivity issues, as the switch may not be able to forward packets to the correct destination .

NEW QUESTION 198

- (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 203

- (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 204

- (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 207

- (Topic 3)
A technician is investigating why a PC cannot reach a file server with the IP address 192.168.8.129. Given the following TCP/IP network configuration:

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

Which of the following configurations on the PC is incorrect?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 209

- (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 210

- (Topic 3)
A wireless technician is working to upgrade the wireless infrastructure for a company. The company currently uses the 802.11g wireless standard on all access points. The company requires backward compatibility and is requesting the least expensive solution. Which of the following should the technician recommend to the company?

- A. 802.11a
- B. 802.11ac
- C. 802Hax
- D. 802.11n

Answer: D

Explanation:

* 802.11n is a wireless standard that supports data rates up to 600 Mbps and operates in both 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz frequency bands. 802.11n is backward compatible with 802.11g, which operates only in 2.4 GHz band. 802.11n is the least expensive solution that can upgrade the wireless infrastructure for the company, as it does not require replacing all the access points or wireless devices

NEW QUESTION 215

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 218

- (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 223

- (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 226

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following topologies is designed to fully support applications hosted in on- premises data centers, public or private clouds, and SaaS services?

- A. SDWAN
- B. MAN
- C. PAN
- D. MPLS

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 228

- (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 231

- (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 232

- (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 237

- (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 241

- (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 246

- (Topic 3)

The power company notifies a network administrator that it will be turning off the power to the building over the weekend. Which of the following is the BEST solution to prevent the servers from going down?

- A. Redundant power supplies
- B. Uninterruptible power supply
- C. Generator
- D. Power distribution unit

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 250

- (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 254

- (Topic 3)

In which of the following components do routing protocols belong in a software-defined network?

- A. Infrastructure layer
- B. Control layer
- C. Application layer
- D. Management plane

Answer: B

Explanation:

A software-defined network (SDN) is a network architecture that decouples the control plane from the data plane and centralizes the network intelligence in a software controller. The control plane is the part of the network that makes decisions about how to route traffic, while the data plane is the part of the network that forwards traffic based on the control plane's instructions. The control layer is the layer in an SDN that contains the controller and the routing protocols that communicate with the network devices. The control layer is responsible for managing and configuring the network devices and providing them with the necessary information to forward traffic. References: <https://www.comptia.org/training/books/network-n10-008-study-guide> (page 378)

NEW QUESTION 255

- (Topic 3)

A company is opening a new building on the other side of its campus. The distance from the closest building to the new building is 1,804ft (550m). The company needs to connect the networking equipment in the new building to the other buildings on the campus without using a repeater. Which of the following transceivers should the company use?

- A. 10GBASE-SW
- B. 10GBASE-LR
- C. 10GBASE-LX4 over multimode fiber
- D. 10GBASE-SR

Answer: B

Explanation:

10GBASE-LR is a standard for 10 Gbps Ethernet over single-mode fiber optic cable. It can support a maximum distance of 6.2 miles (10 km), which is much longer than the distance between the buildings. 10GBASE-SW, 10GBASE-LX4, and 10GBASE-SR are all standards for 10 Gbps Ethernet over multimode fiber optic cable, which have shorter maximum distances ranging from 984ft (300m) to 1,312ft (400m). References: CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives Version 7.0 (N10-007), Objective 1.5: Compare and contrast network cabling types, standards and speeds.

NEW QUESTION 260

- (Topic 3)

A company is reviewing ways to cut the overall cost of its IT budget. A network technician suggests removing various computer programs from the IT budget and only providing these

programs on an as-needed basis. Which of the following models would meet this requirement?

- A. Multitenency
- B. IaaS
- C. SaaS
- D. VPN

Answer: C

Explanation:

SaaS stands for Software as a Service and is a cloud computing model where software applications are hosted and delivered over the internet by a service provider. SaaS can help the company cut the overall cost of its IT budget by eliminating the need to purchase, install, update, and maintain various computer programs on its own devices. The company can access the programs on an as-needed basis and pay only for what it uses. Multitenancy is a feature of cloud computing where multiple customers share the same physical or virtual resources. IaaS stands for Infrastructure as a Service and is a cloud computing model where computing resources such as servers, storage, and networking are provided over the internet by a service provider. VPN stands for Virtual Private Network and is a technology that creates a secure and encrypted connection over a public network.

References: CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives Version 7.0 (N10-007), Objective 1.9: Compare and contrast common network service types.

NEW QUESTION 261

- (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 264

- (Topic 3)

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

- A. Implement NetFlow.
- B. Hire a programmer to write a script to perform the checks.
- C. Utilize ping to measure the response.
- D. Use SNMP with an existing collector server.

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 267

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

? Install a protocol analyzer tool on a device that is connected to the same network as the server, such as Wireshark3 or Microsoft Network Monitor4.

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 270

- (Topic 3)

A network technician wants to deploy a new wireless access point to reduce user latency. Currently, the organization has the following deployed: Which of the following channels should the new device broadcast on?

- A. Channel 3
- B. Channel 9
- C. Channel 10
- D. Channel 11

Answer: D

Explanation:

The best channel for a new wireless access point is one that does not overlap with the existing channels used by other devices. Overlapping channels can cause interference and degrade the performance of the wireless network. According to the web search results, the 2.4 GHz band has 11 channels in the U.S., but only channels 1, 6, and 11 are non-overlapping. Since the existing devices are using channels 1 and 6, the new device should use channel 11 to avoid adjacent-channel interference¹²

References¹: Why Channels 1, 6 and 11? | MetaGeek ²: How to Choose the Best Wi-Fi Channels for Your Network - Lifewire

NEW QUESTION 275

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 277

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 279

- (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 281

- (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 283

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 284

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 286

- (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 network.

References:

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

? CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives

NEW QUESTION 290

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

References:

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

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seem to be relevant to the question, as they are mostly about Bing's features, products, or announcements, not about NTP or time sources.

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 294

- (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 295

- (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 297

- (Topic 3)

A bank installed a new smart TV to stream online video services, but the smart TV was not able to connect to the branch Wi-Fi. The next day, a technician was able to connect the TV to the Wi-Fi, but a bank laptop lost network access at the same time. Which of the following is the MOST likely cause?

- A. DHCP scope exhaustion
- B. AP configuration reset
- C. Hidden SSID
- D. Channel overlap

Answer: A

Explanation:

DHCP scope exhaustion is the situation when a DHCP server runs out of available IP addresses to assign to clients. DHCP stands for Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol, which is a network protocol that automatically assigns IP addresses and other configuration parameters to clients on a network. A DHCP scope is a range of IP addresses that a DHCP server can distribute to clients. If the DHCP scope is exhausted, new clients will not be able to obtain an IP address and connect to the network. This can explain why the smart TV was not able to connect to the branch Wi-Fi on the first day, and why the bank laptop lost network access on the next day when the TV was connected. The technician should either increase the size of the DHCP scope or reduce the lease time of the IP addresses to avoid DHCP scope exhaustion. References: [CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives], DHCP Scope Exhaustion - What Is It? How Do You Fix It?

NEW QUESTION 301

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: CD

Explanation:

QSFP+ is a type of transceiver that supports 40 gigabit Ethernet (40GbE) over four lanes of 10 gigabit Ethernet (10GbE) each. QSFP+ stands for quad small form-factor pluggable plus, and it is a compact and hot-swappable module that plugs into a QSFP+ port on a network device. QSFP+ transceivers can support various types of cables and connectors, such as direct attach copper (DAC), active optical cable (AOC), or fiber optic cable. Multimode is a type of fiber optic cable that supports multiple modes of light propagation within the core. Multimode fiber optic cable can carry higher bandwidth and data rates than single-mode fiber optic cable, but over shorter distances. Multimode fiber optic cable is commonly used for short-reach applications, such as within a data center or a campus network. Multimode fiber optic cable can be paired with QSFP+ transceivers to achieve 40GbE connectivity.

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

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

? SFP. SFP is a type of transceiver that supports 1 gigabit Ethernet (1GbE) over a single lane. SFP stands for small form-factor pluggable, and it is a compact and hot-swappable module that plugs into an SFP port on a network device. SFP transceivers can support various types of cables and connectors, such as twisted-pair copper, coaxial cable, or fiber optic cable. However, SFP transceivers cannot support 40GbE by themselves, unless they are used in a breakout configuration with a QSFP+ transceiver.

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 303

- (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 307

- (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 310

- (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 315

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following is an advantage of using the cloud as a redundant data center?

- A. The process of changing cloud providers is easy.
- B. Better security for company data is provided.
- C. The initial capital expenses are lower.
- D. The need for backups is eliminated.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Using the cloud as a redundant data center means that the company does not need to invest in building and maintaining a physical backup site, which can be costly and time-consuming. Instead, the company can pay for the cloud services as needed, which can reduce the initial capital expenses and operational costs. However, this does not mean that the other options are true. Changing cloud providers may not be easy due to compatibility, contractual, or regulatory issues. Security for company data may not be better in the cloud, depending on the cloud provider's policies and practices. The need for backups is not eliminated, as the cloud data still needs to be protected from loss, corruption, or unauthorized access.

References:

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? : CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives, Version 8.0, Domain 3.0: Network Operations, Objective 3.4: Given a scenario, use appropriate resources to support configuration management, Subobjective 3.4.2: Cloud-based configuration management, <https://www.comptia.jp/pdf/comptia-network-n10-008-exam-objectives.pdf>

? : Cloud Computing: Concepts, Technology & Architecture, Chapter 9: Fundamental Cloud Security, Section 9.1: Cloud Security Threats, <https://ptgmedia.pearsoncmg.com/images/9780133387520/samplepages/9780133387520.pdf>

? : Cloud Computing: Principles and Paradigms, Chapter 19: Data Protection and Disaster Recovery for Cloud Computing, Section 19.1: Introduction, <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1002/9780470940105.ch19>

NEW QUESTION 320

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following technologies would MOST likely be used to prevent the loss of connection between a virtual server and network storage devices?

- A. Multipathing
- B. VRRP
- C. Port aggregation
- D. NIC teaming

Answer: D

Explanation:

NIC teaming is a technology that allows multiple network interface cards (NICs) to work together as a single logical interface, providing redundancy and load balancing. This can prevent the loss of connection between a virtual server and network storage devices if one of the NICs fails or becomes disconnected.

References: [CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives], Domain 2.0 Networking Concepts, Objective 2.5: Explain the purposes and use cases for advanced networking devices, Subobjective: NIC bonding/teaming

NEW QUESTION 321

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 323

- (Topic 3)

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 327

- (Topic 3)

The following DHCP scope was configured for a new VLAN dedicated to a large deployment of 325 IoT sensors:

```
DHCP network scope: 10.10.0.0/24
Exclusion range: 10.10.10.1-10.10.10.10
Gateway: 10.10.0.1
DNS: 10.10.0.2
DHCP option 66 (TFTP): 10.10.10.4
DHCP option 4 (NTP): 10.10.10.5
```

The first 244 IoT sensors were able to connect to the TFTP server, download the configuration file, and register to an IoT management system. The other sensors are being shown as offline. Which of the following should be performed to determine the MOST likely cause of the partial deployment of the sensors?

- A. Check the gateway connectivity to the TFTP server.
- B. Check the DHCP network scope.
- C. Check whether the NTP server is online.
- D. Check the IoT devices for a hardware failure.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 329

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 330

- (Topic 3)

A technician is monitoring a network interface and notices the device is dropping packets. The cable and interfaces, however, are in working order. Which of the following is MOST likely the cause?

- A. OID duplication
- B. MIB mismatch
- C. CPU usage
- D. Encapsulation errors

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 334

- (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 338

- (Topic 3)

A network technician is investigating a trouble ticket for a user who does not have network connectivity. All patch cables between the wall jacks and computers in the building were upgraded over the weekend from Cat 5 to Cat 6. The newly installed cable is crimped with a TIA/EIA 568A on one end and a TIA/EIA 568B on the other end.

Which of the following should the technician do to MOST likely fix the issue?

- A. Ensure the switchport has PoE enabled.
- B. Crimp the cable as a straight-through cable.
- C. Ensure the switchport has STP enabled.
- D. Crimp the cable as a rollover cable.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A straight-through cable is a type of twisted pair cable that has the same wiring standard (TIA/EIA 568A or 568B) on both ends. This is the most common type of cable used for connecting devices of different types, such as a computer and a switch. A cable that has different wiring standards on each end (TIA/EIA 568A on one end and 568B on the other) is called a crossover cable, which is used for connecting devices of the same type, such as two computers or two switches. Therefore, the technician should crimp the cable as a straight-through cable to fix the issue.

NEW QUESTION 339

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