

Exam Questions N10-009

CompTIA Network+ Exam

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NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam 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 2

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following TCP ports is used by the Windows OS for file sharing?

- A. 53
- B. 389
- C. 445
- D. 1433

Answer: C

Explanation:

TCP port 445 is used by the Windows OS for file sharing. It is also known as SMB (Server Message Block) or CIFS (Common Internet File System) and allows users to access files, printers, and other shared resources on a network. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/storage/file-server/troubleshoot/detect-enable-and-disable-smb>

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 1)

A technician wants to deploy a new wireless network that comprises 30 WAPs installed throughout a three-story office building. All the APs will broadcast the same SSID for client access. Which of the following BEST describes this deployment?

- A. Extended service set
- B. Basic service set
- C. Unified service set
- D. Independent basic service set

Answer: A

Explanation:

An extended service set (ESS) is a wireless network that consists of multiple access points (APs) that share the same SSID and are connected by a wired network. An ESS allows wireless clients to roam seamlessly between different APs without losing connectivity. A basic service set (BSS) is a wireless network that consists of a single AP and its associated clients. An independent basic service set (IBSS) is a wireless network that consists of a group of clients that communicate directly without an AP. A unified service set is not a standard term for a wireless network. 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://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Service_set_\(802.11_network\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Service_set_(802.11_network))

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam 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:

Short 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 5

- (Exam Topic 1)

An engineer notices some late collisions on a half-duplex link. The engineer verifies that the devices on both ends of the connection are configured for half duplex. Which of the following is the MOST likely cause of this issue?

- A. The link is improperly terminated
- B. One of the devices is misconfigured
- C. The cable length is excessive
- D. One of the devices has a hardware issue

Answer: C

Explanation:

In a half-duplex link, devices can only send or receive data at one time, not simultaneously. Late collisions occur when devices transmit data at the same time after waiting for a clear channel. One of the causes of late collisions is excessive cable length, which increases the propagation delay and makes it harder for devices to detect collisions. The link termination, device configuration, and device hardware are not likely to cause late collisions on a half-duplex link.

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 1)

Wireless users are reporting intermittent internet connectivity. Connectivity is restored when the users disconnect and reconnect, utilizing the web authentication process each time. The network administrator can see the devices connected to the APs at all times. Which of the following steps will MOST likely determine the cause of the issue?

- A. Verify the session time-out configuration on the captive portal settings
- B. Check for encryption protocol mismatch on the client's wireless settings
- C. Confirm that a valid passphrase is being used during the web authentication
- D. Investigate for a client's disassociation caused by an evil twin AP

Answer: A

Explanation:

A captive portal is a web page that requires users to authenticate before they can access the internet. If the session time-out configuration is too short, users may experience intermittent internet connectivity and have to reconnect using the web authentication process each time. The network administrator can verify the session time-out configuration on the captive portal settings and adjust it if needed. References: CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives Version 2.0 (Exam Number: N10-006), Domain 1.0 Network Architecture, Objective 1.8 Explain the purposes and use cases for advanced networking devices.

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following would be BEST to use to detect a MAC spoofing attack?

- A. Internet Control Message Protocol
- B. Reverse Address Resolution Protocol
- C. Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
- D. Internet Message Access Protocol

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reverse Address Resolution Protocol (RARP) is a protocol that allows a device to obtain its MAC address from its IP address. A MAC spoofing attack is an attack where a device pretends to have a different MAC address than its actual one. RARP can be used to detect a MAC spoofing attack by comparing the MAC address obtained from RARP with the MAC address obtained from other sources, such as ARP or DHCP. 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/25597/reverse-address-resolution-protocol-rarp>

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 1)

An attacker is attempting to find the password to a network by inputting common words and phrases in plaintext to the password prompt. Which of the following attack types BEST describes this action?

- A. Pass-the-hash attack
- B. Rainbow table attack
- C. Brute-force attack
- D. Dictionary attack

Answer: D

Explanation:

The attacker attempting to find the password to a network by inputting common words and phrases in plaintext to the password prompt is using a dictionary attack. References: CompTIA Network+ Certification Study Guide, Chapter 6: Network Attacks and Mitigation.

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following DNS records works as an alias to another record?

- A. AAAA
- B. CNAME
- C. MX
- D. SOA

Answer: B

Explanation:

The DNS record that works as an alias to another record is called CNAME (Canonical Name). CNAME records are used to create an alias for a domain name that points to another domain name.

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.

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 1)

A workstation is configured with the following network details:

IP address	Subnet mask	Default gateway
10.1.2.23	10.1.2.0/27	10.1.2.1

Software on the workstation needs to send a query to the local subnet broadcast address. To which of the following addresses should the software be configured to send the query?

- A. 10.1.2.0
- B. 10.1.2.1
- C. 10.1.2.23
- D. 10.1.2.255
- E. 10.1.2.31

Answer: D

Explanation:

The software on the workstation should be configured to send the query to 10.1.2.255, which is the local subnet broadcast address. A broadcast address is a special address that allows a device to send a message to all devices on the same subnet. It is usually derived by setting all the host bits to 1 in the network address. In this case, the network address is 10.1.2.0/27, which has 27 network bits and 5 host bits. By setting all the host bits to 1, we get 10.1.2.31 as the broadcast address in decimal notation, or 10.1.2.255 in dotted decimal notation. References: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/routing-information-protocol-rip/13788-3.html>

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 1)

The management team needs to ensure unnecessary modifications to the corporate network are not permitted and version control is maintained. Which of the following documents would BEST support this?

- A. An incident response plan
- B. A business continuity plan
- C. A change management policy
- D. An acceptable use policy

Answer: C

Explanation:

A change management policy is a document that outlines the procedures and guidelines for making changes to a network or system, including how changes are approved, tested, and implemented. By following a change management policy, organizations can ensure that unnecessary modifications to the network are not permitted and version control is maintained. References:

➤ Network+ N10-008 Objectives: 1.6 Given a scenario, implement network configuration and change management best practices.

NEW QUESTION 15

- (Exam Topic 1)

A technician is troubleshooting a wireless connectivity issue in a small office located in a high-rise building. Several APs are mounted in this office. The users report that the network connections frequently disconnect and reconnect throughout the day. Which of the following is the MOST likely cause of this issue?

- A. The AP association time is set too low
- B. EIRP needs to be boosted
- C. Channel overlap is occurring
- D. The RSSI is misreported

Answer: C

Explanation:

Channel overlap is a common cause of wireless connectivity issues, especially in high-density environments where multiple APs are operating on the same or adjacent frequencies. Channel overlap can cause interference, signal degradation, and performance loss for wireless devices. The AP association time, EIRP, and RSSI are not likely to cause frequent disconnects and reconnects for wireless users.

NEW QUESTION 17

- (Exam 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: A

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 20

- (Exam Topic 1)

Given the following information:

Protocol	Local address	Foreign address	State
TCP	127.0.0.1:57779	Desktop-Open:57780	Established
TCP	127.0.0.1:57780	Desktop-Open:57779	Established

Which of the following command-line tools would generate this output?

- A. netstat
- B. arp
- C. dig
- D. tracert

Answer: D

Explanation:

Tracert is a command-line tool that traces the route of a packet from a source to a destination and displays the number of hops and the round-trip time for each hop. The output shown in the question is an example of a tracert output, which shows five hops with their IP addresses and hostnames (if available) and three latency measurements for each hop in milliseconds. 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.lumen.com/help/en-us/network/traceroute/understanding-the-traceroute-output.html>

NEW QUESTION 22

- (Exam 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 23

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following can be used to centrally manage credentials for various types of administrative privileges on configured network devices?

- A. SSO
- B. TACACS+
- C. Zero Trust
- D. Separation of duties
- E. Multifactor authentication

Answer: B

Explanation:

TACACS+ (Terminal Access Controller Access Control System Plus) can be used to centrally manage credentials for various types of administrative privileges on configured network devices. This protocol separates authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) functions, providing more granular control over access to network resources.

References:

➤ Network+ N10-007 Certification Exam Objectives, Objective 4.2: Given a scenario, implement secure network administration principles.

NEW QUESTION 26

- (Exam 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 28

- (Exam Topic 1)

A network engineer is investigating reports of poor network performance. Upon reviewing a report, the engineer finds that jitter at the office is greater than 10ms on the only WAN connection available. Which of the following would be MOST affected by this statistic?

- A. A VoIP sales call with a customer
- B. An in-office video call with a coworker
- C. Routing table from the ISP
- D. Firewall CPU processing time

Answer: A

Explanation:

A VoIP sales call with a customer would be most affected by jitter greater than 10ms on the WAN connection. Jitter is the 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. References: <https://www.voip-info.org/voip-jitter/>

NEW QUESTION 31

- (Exam Topic 1)

A new cabling certification is being requested every time a network technician rebuilds one end of a Cat 6 (vendor-certified) cable to create a crossover connection that is used to connect switches. Which of the following would address this issue by allowing the use of the original cable?

- A. CSMA/CD
- B. LACP
- C. PoE+
- D. MDIX

Answer: D

Explanation:

MDIX (medium-dependent interface crossover) is a feature that allows network devices to automatically detect and configure the appropriate cabling type, eliminating the need for crossover cables. By enabling

MDIX on the switches, a technician can use the original Cat 6 cable to create a crossover connection. References: CompTIA Network+ Certification Study Guide, Sixth Edition by Glen E. Clarke

NEW QUESTION 35

- (Exam Topic 1)

A technician is searching for a device that is connected to the network and has the device's physical network address. Which of the following should the technician review on the switch to locate the device's network port?

- A. IP route table
- B. VLAN tag
- C. MAC table
- D. QoS tag

Answer: C

Explanation:

To locate a device's network port on a switch, a technician should review the switch's MAC address table. The MAC address table maintains a list of MAC addresses of devices connected to each port on the switch. By checking the MAC address of the device in question, the technician can identify the port to which the device is connected.

References: CompTIA Network+ Certification Study Guide, Sixth Edition by Glen E. Clarke

NEW QUESTION 39

- (Exam Topic 1)

A technician receives feedback that some users are experiencing high amounts of jitter while using the wireless network. While troubleshooting the network, the technician uses the ping command with the IP address of the default gateway and verifies large variations in latency. The technician thinks the issue may be interference from other networks and non-802.11 devices. Which of the following tools should the technician use to troubleshoot the issue?

- A. NetFlow analyzer
- B. Bandwidth analyzer
- C. Protocol analyzer
- D. Spectrum analyzer

Answer: D

Explanation:

A spectrum analyzer is a tool that measures the frequency and amplitude of signals in a wireless network. It can be used to troubleshoot issues related to interference from other networks and non-802.11 devices, such as microwave ovens or cordless phones, by identifying the sources and levels of interference in the wireless spectrum. A spectrum analyzer can also help to optimize the channel selection and placement of wireless access points. 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.flukenetworks.com/blog/cabling-chronicles/what-spectrum-analyzer-and-how-do-you-use-it>

NEW QUESTION 40

- (Exam 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 43

- (Exam Topic 1)

A network is experiencing a number of CRC errors during normal network communication. At which of the following layers of the OSI model will the administrator MOST likely start to troubleshoot?

- A. Layer 1
- B. Layer 2
- C. Layer 3
- D. Layer 4
- E. Layer 5
- F. Layer 6
- G. Layer 7

Answer: A

Explanation:

CRC errors are cyclic redundancy check errors that occur when data is corrupted during transmission. CRC errors are usually caused by physical layer issues such as faulty cables, connectors, ports, or interference. The network administrator will most likely start to troubleshoot at layer 1 of the OSI model, which is the physical layer that deals with the transmission of bits over a medium. References: CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives Version 2.0 (Exam Number: N10-006), Domain 4.0 Network Troubleshooting and Tools, Objective 4.1 Given a scenario, implement network troubleshooting methodology.

NEW QUESTION 47

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following provides redundancy on a file server to ensure the server is still connected to a LAN even in the event of a port failure on a switch?

- A. NIC teaming
- B. Load balancer
- C. RAID array
- D. PDUs

Answer: A

Explanation:

NIC teaming, also known as network interface card teaming or link aggregation, allows multiple network interface cards to be grouped together to provide redundancy and increased throughput. In the event of a port failure on a switch, NIC teaming ensures that the file server remains connected to the LAN by automatically switching to another network interface card.

References: CompTIA Network+ Certification Study Guide, Sixth Edition by Glen E. Clarke

NEW QUESTION 51

- (Exam 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 55

- (Exam Topic 1)

A technician is assisting a user who cannot connect to a network resource. The technician first checks for a link light. According to troubleshooting methodology, this is an example of:

- A. using a bottom-to-top approach.
- B. establishing a plan of action.
- C. documenting a finding.
- D. questioning the obvious.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Using a bottom-to-top approach means starting from the physical layer and moving up the OSI model to troubleshoot a network problem. Checking for a link light is a physical layer check that verifies the connectivity of the network cable and device. References: <https://www.professormesser.com/network-plus/n10-007/troubleshooting-methodologies-2/>

NEW QUESTION 58

- (Exam 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 61

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following service models would MOST likely be used to replace on-premises servers with a cloud solution?

- A. PaaS
- B. IaaS
- C. SaaS
- D. Disaster recovery as a Service (DRaaS)

Answer: B

Explanation:

IaaS stands for Infrastructure as a Service, which is a cloud service model that provides virtualized computing resources over the Internet, such as servers, storage, networking, and operating systems. IaaS allows customers to replace their on-premises servers with cloud servers that can be scaled up or down on demand and pay only for what they use. PaaS stands for Platform as a Service, which provides customers with a cloud-based platform for developing, testing, and deploying applications without managing the underlying infrastructure. SaaS stands for Software as a Service, which provides customers with access to cloud-based software applications over the Internet without installing or maintaining them on their devices. Disaster recovery as a Service (DRaaS) is a type of cloud service that provides customers with backup and recovery solutions for their data and applications in case of a disaster.

NEW QUESTION 63

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following connector types would have the MOST flexibility?

- A. SFP
- B. BNC
- C. LC
- D. RJ45

Answer: A

Explanation:

SFP (Small Form-factor Pluggable) is a connector type that has the most flexibility. It is a hot-swappable transceiver that can support different speeds, distances,

and media types depending on the module inserted. It can be used for both copper and fiber connections and supports various protocols such as Ethernet, Fibre Channel, and SONET. References: <https://www.fs.com/what-is-sfp-transceiver-aid-11.html>

NEW QUESTION 66

- (Exam Topic 1)

A network engineer configured new firewalls with the correct configuration to be deployed to each remote branch. Unneeded services were disabled, and all firewall rules were applied successfully. Which of the following should the network engineer perform NEXT to ensure all the firewalls are hardened successfully?

- A. Ensure an implicit permit rule is enabled
- B. Configure the log settings on the firewalls to the central syslog server
- C. Update the firewalls with current firmware and software
- D. Use the same complex passwords on all firewalls

Answer: C

Explanation:

Updating the firewalls with current firmware and software is an important step to ensure all the firewalls are hardened successfully, as it can fix any known vulnerabilities or bugs and provide new features or enhancements. Enabling an implicit permit rule is not a good practice for firewall hardening, as it can allow unwanted traffic to pass through the firewall. Configuring the log settings on the firewalls to the central syslog server is a good practice for monitoring and auditing purposes, but it does not harden the firewalls themselves. Using the same complex passwords on all firewalls is not a good practice for password security, as it can increase the risk of compromise if one firewall is breached. References: CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives Version 2.0 (Exam Number: N10-006), Domain 3.0 Network Security, Objective 3.3 Given a scenario, implement network hardening techniques.

NEW QUESTION 71

- (Exam 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 73

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following would MOST likely be used to review previous upgrades to a system?

- A. Business continuity plan
- B. Change management
- C. System life cycle
- D. Standard operating procedures

Answer: B

Explanation:

Change management is the process of reviewing previous upgrades to a system. It is a systematic approach to managing changes to an organization's IT systems and infrastructure. Change management involves the assessment of potential risks associated with a change, as well as the identification of any necessary resources required to implement the change. References: Network+ Certification Study Guide, Chapter 8: Network Troubleshooting

NEW QUESTION 75

- (Exam Topic 1)

The following configuration is applied to a DHCP server connected to a VPN concentrator:

```
IP address:      10.0.0.1
Subnet mask:     255.255.255.0
Gateway:        10.0.0.254
```

There are 300 non-concurrent sales representatives who log in for one hour a day to upload reports, and 252 of these representatives are able to connect to the VPN without any issues. The remaining sales representatives cannot connect to the VPN over the course of the day. Which of the following can be done to resolve the issue without utilizing additional resources?

- A. Decrease the lease duration
- B. Reboot the DHCP server
- C. Install a new VPN concentrator
- D. Configure a new router

Answer: A

Explanation:

Decreasing the lease duration on the DHCP server will cause clients to renew their IP address leases more frequently, freeing up IP addresses for other clients to use. References: CompTIA Network+ Certification Study Guide, Chapter 3: IP Addressing.

NEW QUESTION 77

- (Exam 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 79

- (Exam Topic 2)

A SaaS provider has decided to leave an unpatched VM available via a public DMZ port. With which of the following concepts is this technique MOST closely associated?

- A. Insider threat
- B. War driving
- C. Evil twin
- D. Honeypot

Answer: D

Explanation:

A honeypot is a decoy system that is intentionally left vulnerable or exposed to attract attackers and divert them from the real targets. A honeypot can also be used to collect information about the attackers' techniques and motives. In the scenario, the SaaS provider has left an unpatched VM available via a public DMZ port, which could be a honeypot technique to lure attackers and monitor their activities. References: <https://www.comptia.org/blog/what-is-a-honeypot>

NEW QUESTION 83

- (Exam Topic 2)

A network technician is observing the behavior of an unmanaged switch when a new device is added to the network and transmits data. Which of the following BEST describes how the switch processes this information?

- A. The data is flooded out of every port
- B. including the one on which it came in.
- C. The data is flooded out of every port but only in the VLAN where it is located.
- D. The data is flooded out of every port, except the one on which it came in
- E. The data is flooded out of every port, excluding the VLAN where it is located

Answer: C

Explanation:

The switch processes the data by flooding it out of every port, except the one on which it came in. Flooding is a process where a switch sends a data frame to all ports except the source port when it does not have an entry for the destination MAC address in its MAC address table. Flooding allows the switch to learn the MAC addresses of the devices connected to its ports and update its MAC address table accordingly. Flooding also ensures that the data frame reaches its intended destination, even if the switch does not know its location. References: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/lan-switching/spanning-tree-protocol/10556-16.html>

NEW QUESTION 88

- (Exam 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 90

- (Exam Topic 2)

A network administrator wants to analyze attacks directed toward the company's network. Which of the following must the network administrator implement to assist in this goal?

- A. A honeypot
- B. Network segmentation
- C. Antivirus

D. A screened subnet

Answer: A

Explanation:

A honeypot is a decoy system that is intentionally left vulnerable or exposed to attract attackers and divert them from the real targets. A honeypot can also be used to collect information about the attackers' techniques and motives. A network administrator can implement a honeypot to analyze attacks directed toward the company's network, as a honeypot 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-a-honeypot>

NEW QUESTION 94

- (Exam 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 building¹. References:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless-mobility/wireless-lan-wlan/82068-omni-vs-direct.html> 1

NEW QUESTION 98

- (Exam Topic 2)

A technician is implementing a new wireless network to serve guests at a local office. The network needs to provide Internet access but disallow associated stations from communicating with each other. Which of the following would BEST accomplish this requirement?

- A. Wireless client isolation
- B. Port security
- C. Device geofencing
- D. DHCP snooping

Answer: A

Explanation:

Wireless client isolation is a feature on wireless routers that limits the connectivity between wireless devices connected to the same network. It prevents them from accessing resources on other wireless or wired devices, as a security measure to reduce attacks and threats. This feature can be useful for guest and BYOD SSIDs, but it can also be disabled on the router's settings. References:

<https://www.howtogeek.com/179089/lock-down-your-wi-fi-network-with-your-routers-wireless-isolation-option>

NEW QUESTION 101

- (Exam Topic 2)

A network technician has multimode fiber optic cable available in an existing IDF. Which of the following Ethernet standards should the technician use to connect the network switch to the existing fiber?

- A. 10GBaseT
- B. 1000BaseT
- C. 1000BaseSX
- D. 1000BaseLX

Answer: C

Explanation:

1000BaseSX is an Ethernet standard that should be used to connect the network switch to the existing multimode fiber optic cable. 1000BaseSX is a Gigabit Ethernet standard that uses short-wavelength laser (850 nm) over multimode fiber optic cable. It can support distances up to 550 meters depending on the cable type and quality. It is suitable for short-range network segments such as campus or building backbone networks. References:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/interfaces-modules/gigabit-ethernet-gbic-sfp-modules/produ>

NEW QUESTION 103

- (Exam Topic 2)

A user reports a weak signal when walking 20ft (61 m) away from the WAP in one direction, but a strong signal when walking 20ft in the opposite direction. The technician has reviewed the configuration and confirmed the channel type is correct. There is no jitter or latency on the connection. Which of the following would be the MOST likely cause of the issue?

- A. Antenna type
- B. Power levels
- C. Frequency
- D. Encryption type

Answer: A

Explanation:

The antenna type affects the signal strength and coverage of a WAP. Different types of antennas have different radiation patterns and gain, which determine how far and wide the signal can reach. If the user experiences a weak signal in one direction but a strong signal in the opposite direction, it could mean that the antenna type is not suitable for the desired coverage area. The technician should consider changing the antenna type to one that has a more balanced or directional radiation pattern. References:

<https://community.cisco.com/t5/wireless-small-business/wap200-poor-signal-strength/td-p/1565796>

NEW QUESTION 108

- (Exam 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>

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 109

- (Exam 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 112

- (Exam 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 117

- (Exam 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 120

- (Exam Topic 2)

A technician is deploying a low-density wireless network and is contending with multiple types of building materials. Which of the following wireless frequencies would allow for the LEAST signal attenuation?

- A. 2.4GHz
- B. 5GHz
- C. 850MHz
- D. 900MHZ

Answer: A

Explanation:

* 2.4 GHz is the wireless frequency that would allow for the least signal attenuation when deploying a low-density wireless network with multiple types of building materials. Signal attenuation is the loss of signal strength or quality as it travels through a medium or over a distance. Signal attenuation can be affected by various factors such as distance, interference, reflection, refraction, diffraction, scattering, or absorption. Generally, lower frequencies have less signal attenuation than higher frequencies because they can penetrate obstacles better and travel farther. Therefore, 2.4GHz would have less signal attenuation than 5GHz, 850MHz, or 900MHz. References: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless-mobility/wireless-lan-wlan/82068-omni-vs-direct.html>

NEW QUESTION 122

- (Exam Topic 2)

A technician is connecting DSL for a new customer. After installing and connecting the on-premises equipment, the technician verifies DSL synchronization. When connecting to a workstation, however, the link LEDs on the workstation and modem do not light up. Which of the following should the technician perform during troubleshooting?

- A. Identify the switching loops between the modem and the workstation.
- B. Check for asymmetrical routing on the modem.
- C. Look for a rogue DHCP server on the network.
- D. Replace the cable connecting the modem and the workstation.

Answer: D

Explanation:

If the link LEDs on the workstation and modem do not light up when connecting to a workstation, it could indicate a problem with the cable connecting them. The cable could be damaged, defective, or incompatible with the devices. A technician should replace the cable with a known good one and check if the link LEDs light up. If not, the problem could be with the network interface cards (NICs) on the workstation or modem. References: <https://www.comptia.org/blog/what-is-link-light>

NEW QUESTION 123

- (Exam Topic 2)

A customer wants to segregate the traffic between guests on a hypervisor. Which of the following does a technician need to configure to meet the requirement?

- A. Virtual switches
- B. OSPF routing
- C. Load balancers
- D. NIC teaming
- E. Fibre Channel

Answer: A

Explanation:

A virtual switch is a software-based switch that connects virtual machines on a hypervisor. A virtual switch can create and manage VLANs, which are logical segments of a network that isolate traffic between different groups of devices. A customer can use virtual switches to segregate the traffic between guests on a hypervisor by creating a separate VLAN for each guest and assigning it to a virtual switch port. References: <https://www.comptia.org/blog/what-is-a-virtual-switch>

NEW QUESTION 128

- (Exam Topic 2)

A city has hired a new employee who needs to be able to work when traveling at home and at the municipal sourcing of a neighboring city that snares services. The employee is issued a laptop, and a technician needs to train the employee on the appropriate solutions for secure access to the network from all the possible locations On which of the following solutions would the technician MOST likely train the employee?

- A. Site-to-site VPNs between the two city locations and client-to-site software on the employee's laptop tor all other remote access
- B. Client-to-site VPNs between the travel locations and site-to-site software on the employee's laptop for all other remote access
- C. Client-to-site VPNs between the two city locations and site-to-site software on the employee's laptop for all other remote access
- D. Site-to-site VPNs between the home and city locations and site-to-site software on the employee's laptop for all other remote access

Answer: A

Explanation:

The technician would most likely train the employee on using site-to-site VPNs between the two city locations and client-to-site software on the employee's laptop for all other remote access. A VPN (Virtual Private Network) is a technology that creates a secure and encrypted tunnel over a public network such as the Internet. It allows remote users or sites to access a private network as if they were directly connected to it. A site-to-site VPN connects two or more networks, such as branch offices or data centers, using a VPN gateway device at each site. A client-to-site VPN connects individual users, such as mobile workers or telecommuters, using a VPN client software on their devices. In this scenario, the employee needs to access the network from different locations, such as home, travel, or another city. Therefore, the technician would train the employee on how to use site-to-site VPNs to connect to the network from another city location that shares services, and how to use client-to-site software to connect to the network from home or travel locations. References: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/security-vpn/ipsec-negotiation-ike-protocols/14106-how-vpn-work>

NEW QUESTION 131

- (Exam 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 133

- (Exam Topic 3)

A technician is investigating a misconfiguration on a Layer 3 switch. When the technician logs in and runs a command, the following data is shown: Which of the following commands generated this output?

- A. show route
- B. show config
- C. show interface
- D. tcpdump
- E. netstat -s

Answer: C

Explanation:

The output shown in the image is from the show interface command, which displays information about the status and configuration of a network interface on a switch or router. The output includes the interface name, description, MAC address, IP address, speed, duplex mode, status, and statistics. The show route command displays the routing table of the device. The show config command displays the current configuration of the device. The tcpdump command captures and analyzes network traffic. The netstat -s command displays statistics for each protocol.

References: CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives Version 7.0 (N10-007), Objective 2.4: Given a scenario, use appropriate software tools to troubleshoot connectivity issues.

NEW QUESTION 135

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of the following needs to be tested to achieve a Cat 6a certification for a company's data cabling?

- A. RJ11
- B. LC ports
- C. Patch panel
- D. F-type connector

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 136

- (Exam Topic 3)

A technician is checking network devices to look for opportunities to improve security. Which of the following tools would BEST accomplish this task?

- A. Wi-Fi analyzer
- B. Protocol analyzer
- C. Nmap
- D. IP scanner

Answer: B

Explanation:

A protocol analyzer is a tool that can capture and analyze network traffic and identify security issues such as unauthorized devices, malicious packets, or misconfigured settings.

A Wi-Fi analyzer is a tool that can measure the signal strength, interference, and channel usage of wireless networks, but it cannot provide detailed information about network security.

Nmap and IP scanner are tools that can scan network hosts and ports for open services, vulnerabilities, or operating systems, but they cannot monitor network traffic in real time.

NEW QUESTION 140

- (Exam Topic 3)

A technician is investigating an issue with connectivity at customer's location. The technician confirms that users can access resources locally but not over the internet. The technician theorizes that the local router has failed and investigates further. The technician's testing results show that the route is functional; however, users still are unable to reach resources on the internal. Which of the following describes what the technician should do NEXT?

- A. Document the lessons learned
- B. Escalate the issue
- C. Identify the symptoms.
- D. Question users for additional information

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the CompTIA Network+ troubleshooting model 123, this is the first step in troubleshooting a network problem. The technician should gather information about the current state of the network, such as error messages, device status, network topology, and user feedback. This can help narrow down the scope of the problem and eliminate possible causes.

NEW QUESTION 143

- (Exam Topic 3)

A network administrator notices excessive wireless traffic occurring on an access point after normal business hours. The access point is located on an exterior wall. Which of the following should the administrator do to limit wireless access outside the building?

- A. Set up a private VLAN.
- B. Disable roaming on the WAP.
- C. Change to a directional antenna.
- D. Stop broadcasting of the SSID.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A directional antenna is a type of antenna that radiates or receives radio waves in a specific direction. This can help limit wireless access outside the building by focusing the signal towards the intended area and reducing the signal strength in other directions. A private VLAN is a feature that isolates network devices within a VLAN. Disabling roaming on the WAP prevents wireless clients from switching to another WAP when the signal is weak. Stopping broadcasting of the SSID hides the network name from wireless clients, but does not prevent them from connecting if they know the SSID.

References: CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives Version 7.0 (N10-007), Objective 3.1: Given a scenario, install and configure wireless LAN infrastructure and implement the appropriate technologies in support of wireless capable devices.

NEW QUESTION 144

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of the following would be BEST to install to find and block any malicious users within a network?

- A. IDS
- B. IPS
- C. SCADA
- D. ICS

Answer: B

Explanation:

IPS takes action itself to block the attempted intrusion or otherwise remediate the incident. IDS is designed to only provide an alert about a potential incident, which enables a security operations center (SOC) analyst to investigate the event and determine whether it requires further action.

NEW QUESTION 146

- (Exam Topic 3)

A systems operator is granted access to a monitoring application, configuration application, and timekeeping application. The operator is denied access to the financial and project management applications by the system's security configuration. Which of the following BEST describes the security principle in use?

- A. Network access control
- B. Least privilege
- C. Multifactor authentication
- D. Separation of duties

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 150

- (Exam Topic 3)

A network manager is configuring switches in IDF's to ensure unauthorized client computers are not connecting to a secure wired network. Which of the following is the network manager MOST likely performing?

- A. Disabling unneeded switchports
- B. Changing the default VLAN
- C. Configuring DHCP snooping
- D. Writing ACLs to prevent access to the switch

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 152

- (Exam Topic 3)

An administrator is attempting to add a new system to monitoring but is unsuccessful. The administrator notices the system is similar to another one on the network; however, the new one has an updated OS version. Which of the following should the administrator consider updating?

- A. Management information bases
- B. System baseline
- C. Network device logs
- D. SNMP traps

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 155

- (Exam Topic 3)

Due to a surge in business, a company is onboarding an unusually high number of salespeople. The salespeople are assigned desktops that are wired to the network. The last few salespeople to be onboarded are able to access corporate materials on the network but not sales-specific resources. Which of the following is MOST likely the cause?

- A. The switch was configured with port security.
- B. Newly added machines are running into DHCP conflicts.
- C. The IPS was not configured to recognize the new users.
- D. Recently added users were assigned to the wrong VLAN

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 157

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company with multiple routers would like to implement an HA network gateway with the least amount of downtime possible. This solution should not require changes on the gateway setting of the network clients. Which of the following should a technician configure?

- A. Automate a continuous backup and restore process of the system's state of the active gateway.
- B. Use a static assignment of the gateway IP address on the network clients.
- C. Configure DHCP relay and allow clients to receive a new IP setting.
- D. Configure a shared VIP and deploy VRRP on the routers.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The open standard protocol Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) is similar to HSRP, the differences mainly being in terminology and packet formats. In VRRP, the active router is known as the master, and all other routers in the group are known as backup routers. There is no specific standby router; instead, all backup routers monitor the status of the master, and in the event of a failure, a new master router is selected from the available backup routers based on priority

NEW QUESTION 161

- (Exam Topic 3)

Many IP security cameras use RTSP to control media playback. Which of the following default transport layer port numbers does RTSP use?

- A. 445
- B. 554
- C. 587
- D. 5060

Answer: B

Explanation:

RTSP stands for Real Time Streaming Protocol and is an application-level network protocol designed for controlling media playback on streaming media servers. RTSP uses the default transport layer port number 554 for both TCP and UDP1. Port 445 is used for SMB (Server Message Block), a protocol for file and printer sharing. Port 587 is used for SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol), a protocol for sending email messages. Port 5060 is used for SIP (Session Initiation Protocol), a protocol for initiating and managing multimedia sessions.

References: 1 Real Time Streaming Protocol - Wikipedia (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Real_Time_Streaming_Protocol)

NEW QUESTION 165

- (Exam Topic 3)

Switch 3 was recently added to an existing stack to extend connectivity to various parts of the network. After the update, new employees were not able to print to the main networked copiers from their workstations. Following are the port configurations for the switch stack in question:

Switch 1:

	Ports 1–12	Ports 13–24	Ports 25–36	Ports 37–44	Ports 45–48
Description	Workstations	Printers	Workstations	Wireless APs	Uplink
VLAN	20	60	20	80	20/60/80
Duplex	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full
Status	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active

Switch 2:

	Ports 1–12	Ports 13–24	Ports 25–36	Ports 37–44	Ports 45–48
Description	Workstations	Printers	Workstations	Wireless APs	Uplink
VLAN	20	60	20	80	20/60/80
Duplex	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full
Status	Active	Active	Shut down	Active	Active

Switch 3:

	Ports 1–12	Ports 13–24	Ports 25–36	Ports 37–44	Ports 45–48
Description	Workstations	Printers	Workstations	Wireless APs	Uplink
VLAN	20	80	20	80	20/60/80
Duplex	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full
Status	Active	Shut down	Shut down	Shut down	Active

Which of the following should be configured to resolve the issue? (Select TWO).

- A. Enable the printer ports on Switch 3.
- B. Reconfigure the duplex settings on the printer ports on Switch 3.
- C. Reconfigure the VLAN on an printer ports to VLAN 20.
- D. Enable all ports that are shut down on me stack.
- E. Reconfigure me VLAN on the printer ports on Switch 3.
- F. Enable wireless APs on Switch 3.

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 170

- (Exam Topic 3)

A technician needs to configure a routing protocol for an internet-facing edge router. Which of the following routing protocols will the technician MOST likely use?

- A. BGP
- B. RIPv2
- C. OSPF
- D. EIGRP

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 171

- (Exam Topic 3)

A network administrator is getting reports of some internal users who cannot connect to network resources. The users slate they were able to connect last week, but not today. No changes have been configured on the network devices or server during the last few weeks. Which of the following is the MOST likely cause of the issue?

- A. The client DHCP scope is fully utilized
- B. The wired network is experiencing electrical interference
- C. The captive portal is down and needs to be restarted
- D. SNMP traps are being received
- E. The packet counter on the router interface is high.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 172

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of the following is used to provide disaster recovery capabilities to spin up an critical devices using internet resources?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 173

- (Exam 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 175

- (Exam Topic 3)

A new company recently moved into an empty office space. Within days, users in the next office began noticing increased latency and packet drops with their Wi-Fi-connected devices. Which of the following is the MOST likely reason for this issue?

- A. Channel overlap
- B. Distance from the AP
- C. Bandwidth latency
- D. RF attenuation
- E. Network congestion

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 176

- (Exam Topic 3)

A network engineer is investigating reports of poor performance on a videoconferencing application. Upon reviewing the report, the engineer finds that available bandwidth at the WAN connection is low.

Which of the following is the MOST appropriate mechanism to handle this issue?

- A. Traffic shaping
- B. Flow control
- C. NetFlow
- D. Link aggregation

Answer: A

Explanation:

Traffic shaping is a congestion management method that regulates network data transfer by delaying the flow of less important or less desired packets¹. Traffic shaping can help to improve the performance of a videoconferencing application by prioritizing its packets over other types of traffic and smoothing out traffic bursts. Traffic shaping can also help to avoid packet loss and ensure fair allocation of bandwidth among different applications or users.

Flow control is a mechanism that prevents a sender from overwhelming a receiver with more data than it can handle. Flow control can help to avoid buffer overflow and data loss, but it does not prioritize different types of traffic or smooth out traffic bursts. Flow control operates at the data link layer or the transport layer, while traffic shaping operates at the network layer or above.

NetFlow is a protocol that collects and analyzes network traffic data for monitoring and troubleshooting purposes². NetFlow can help to identify the sources, destinations, volumes, and types of traffic on a network, but it does not regulate or shape the traffic flow. NetFlow operates at the network layer or above.

Link aggregation is a technique that combines multiple physical links into one logical link for increased bandwidth, redundancy, and load balancing. Link aggregation can help to improve the performance of a videoconferencing application by providing more available bandwidth at the WAN connection, but it does not prioritize different types of traffic or smooth out traffic bursts. Link aggregation operates at the data link layer.

NEW QUESTION 177

- (Exam Topic 3)

A technician is trying to determine whether an LACP bundle is fully operational. Which of the following commands will the technician MOST likely use?

- A. show interface
- B. show config
- C. show route
- D. show arp

Answer: A

Explanation:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/optical/cpt/r9_3/command/reference/cpt93_cr/cpt93_cr_chapter_01000.h

NEW QUESTION 179

- (Exam Topic 3)

A systems administrator wants to use the least amount of equipment to segment two departments that have cables terminating in the same room. Which of the following would allow this to occur?

- A. A load balancer
- B. A proxy server
- C. A Layer 3 switch
- D. A hub
- E. A Layer 7 firewall
- F. The RSSI was not strong enough on the link

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 182

- (Exam Topic 3)

ARP spoofing would normally be a part of:

- A. an on-path attack.

- B. DNS poisoning.
- C. a DoS attack.
- D. a rogue access point.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 187

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of the following is an advanced distance vector routing protocol that automates routing tables and also uses some features of link-state routing protocols?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

EIGRP is an advanced distance vector routing protocol that is able to automatically update routing tables and also uses features of link-state routing protocols, such as the ability to send updates about the current topology of the network. EIGRP also has the ability to use a variety of algorithms to determine the best route for a packet to take, allowing for more efficient routing across the network.

NEW QUESTION 191

- (Exam Topic 3)

A network technician recently installed 35 additional workstations. After installation, some users are unable to access network resources. Many of the original workstations that are experiencing the network access issue were offline when the new workstations were turned on. Which of the following is the MOST likely cause of this issue?

- A. Incorrect VLAN setting
- B. Insufficient DHCP scope
- C. Improper NIC setting
- D. Duplicate IP address

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 195

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

A hot site is a backup site that is fully equipped and ready to take over the operations of the primary site in the event of a disaster. A hot site has real-time synchronization with the primary site and can provide zero data loss. A hot site is the most expensive and reliable option for disaster recovery.

References: Network+ Study Guide Objective 5.3: Explain common scanning, monitoring and patching processes and summarize their expected outputs.

NEW QUESTION 197

- (Exam Topic 3)

A network administrator is trying to add network redundancy for the server farm. Which of the following can the network administrator configure to BEST provide this capability?

- A. VRRP
- B. DNS
- C. UPS
- D. RPO

Answer: A

Explanation:

VRRP is an open standard protocol, which is used to provide redundancy in a network. It is a network layer protocol (protocol number-112). The number of routers (group members) in a group acts as a virtual logical router which will be the default gateway of all the local hosts. If one router goes down, one of the other group members can take place for the responsibilities for forwarding the traffic.

NEW QUESTION 199

- (Exam 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 200

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of the following can be used to decrease latency during periods of high utilization of a firewall?

- A. Hot site
- B. NIC teaming
- C. HA pair
- D. VRRP

Answer: B

Explanation:

NIC Teaming, also known as load balancing and failover (LBFO), allows multiple network adapters on a computer to be placed into a team for the following purposes: (<https://www.bing.com/search?q=what+is+nic+teaming+used+for%3F&form=QBLH&sp=-1&pq=what+is+nic>)

NEW QUESTION 202

- (Exam Topic 3)

While waking from the parking lot to an access-controlled door an employee sees an authorized user open the door. Then the employee notices that another person catches the door before it closes and goes inside Which of the following attacks is taking place?

- A. Tailgating
- B. Piggybacking
- C. Shoulder surfing
- D. Phishing

Answer: A

Explanation:

The difference between piggybacking and tailgating is that with piggybacking, the person is willfully and intentionally letting you in. In this particular case, the person caught the door before it closed, so it is tailgating.

Tailgating is a physical security attack that occurs when an unauthorized person follows an authorized person through a secured door or gate without their knowledge or consent. Tailgating can allow an attacker to bypass access control mechanisms and gain entry to restricted areas or resources. Tailgating can also pose a safety risk for the authorized person and other occupants of the facility.

Piggybacking is a physical security attack that occurs when an unauthorized person follows an authorized person through a secured door or gate with their knowledge or consent. Piggybacking can also allow an attacker to bypass access control mechanisms and gain entry to restricted areas or resources.

Piggybacking can also violate security policies and compromise the accountability of the authorized person.

Shoulder surfing is a physical security attack that occurs when an unauthorized person observes or records an authorized person's confidential information, such as passwords, PINs, or credit card numbers. Shoulder surfing can allow an attacker to steal credentials and access sensitive data or systems. Shoulder surfing can also violate privacy and confidentiality rights of the authorized person.

Phishing is a cyber security attack that occurs when an unauthorized person sends fraudulent emails or messages that appear to come from legitimate sources, such as banks, companies, or government agencies. Phishing can trick recipients into clicking on malicious links, opening malicious attachments, or providing personal or financial information. Phishing can allow an attacker to install malware, steal credentials, or perform identity theft. Phishing does not involve physical access to secured doors or gates.

NEW QUESTION 207

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 210

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of the following is used when a workstation sends a DHCP broadcast to a server on another LAN?

- A. Reservation
- B. Dynamic assignment
- C. Helper address
- D. DHCP offer

Answer: C

Explanation:

A helper address is an IP address that is configured on a router interface to forward DHCP broadcast messages to a DHCP server on another LAN. A DHCP broadcast message is a message that a workstation sends when it needs to obtain an IP address from a DHCP server. Since broadcast messages are not routed across different networks, a helper address is needed to relay the DHCP broadcast message to the DHCP server on another network. References: <https://www.comptia.org/training/books/network-n10-008-study-guide> (page 199)

NEW QUESTION 213

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 218

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of the following can have multiple VLAN interfaces?

- A. Hub
- B. Layer 3 switch
- C. Bridge
- D. Load balancer

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 220

- (Exam Topic 3)

An administrator notices that after contact with several switches in an MDF they failed due to electrostatic discharge. Which of the following sensors should the administrator deploy to BEST monitor static electricity conditions in the MDF?

- A. Temperature
- B. Humidity
- C. Smoke
- D. Electrical

Answer: B

Explanation:

"Humidity control prevents the buildup of static electricity and reduces the chances of electronic components becoming vulnerable to damage from electrostatic shock; not only can very low humidity lead to increased static electricity, but it can also contribute to health problems, such as skin irritation."

NEW QUESTION 223

- (Exam Topic 3)

A network administrator is implementing process changes based on recommendations following a recent penetration test. The testers used a method to gain access to the network that involved exploiting a publicly available and fixed remote code execution vulnerability in the VPN appliance. Which of the following should the administrator do to BEST prevent this from happening again?

- A. Change default passwords on internet-facing hardware.
- B. Implement robust ACLs with explicit deny-all entries.
- C. Create private VLANs for management plane traffic.
- D. Routinely upgrade all network equipment firmware.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Firmware is the software that runs on network equipment such as routers, switches, and VPN appliances. Firmware updates often contain bug fixes, security patches, and performance improvements that can prevent or mitigate vulnerabilities and attacks. By routinely upgrading all network equipment firmware, a network administrator can ensure that the network devices are running the latest and most secure versions of firmware and avoid exploiting known and fixed remote code execution vulnerabilities in the VPN appliance. References: <https://www.comptia.org/training/books/network-n10-008-study-guide> (page 462)

NEW QUESTION 227

- (Exam Topic 3)

A switch is connected to another switch. Incompatible hardware causes a surge in traffic on both switches. Which of the following configurations will cause traffic to pause, allowing the switches to drain buffers?

- A. Speed

- B. Flow control
- C. 802.1Q
- D. Duplex

Answer: B

Explanation:

Flow control is a mechanism that allows a network device to regulate the amount of traffic it can receive or send. Flow control can help prevent congestion and buffer overflow by sending pause frames or signals to the sender when the receiver's buffer is full or nearly full. Flow control can cause traffic to pause, allowing the switches to drain buffers and resume normal operation. Speed is a parameter that determines the data transfer rate of a network link. 802.1Q is a standard for VLAN (Virtual Local Area Network) tagging, which allows multiple logical networks to share the same physical infrastructure. Duplex is a mode of communication that determines how data is transmitted and received on a link. Full duplex allows simultaneous transmission and reception, while half duplex allows only one direction at a time.

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

NEW QUESTION 231

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 234

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 235

- (Exam Topic 3)

An auditor assessing network best practices was able to connect a rogue switch into a network Jack and get network connectivity. Which of the following controls would BEST address this risk?

- A. Activate port security on the switchports providing end user access.
- B. Deactivate Spanning Tree Protocol on network interfaces that are facing public areas.
- C. Disable Neighbor Resolution Protocol in the Layer 2 devices.
- D. Ensure port tagging is in place for network interfaces in guest areas

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 237

- (Exam Topic 3)

An engineer needs to verify the external record for SMTP traffic. The engineer logged in to the server and entered the nslookup command. Which of the following commands should the engineer send before entering the DNS name?

- A. set type=A
- B. is -d company-mail.com
- C. set domain=company.mail.com
- D. set querytype=Mx

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 238

- (Exam Topic 3)

A newly installed VoIP phone is not getting the DHCP IP address it needs to connect to the phone system. Which of the following tasks needs to be completed to allow the phone to operate correctly?

- A. Assign the phone's switchport to the correct VLAN
- B. Statically assign the phone's gateway address.
- C. Configure a route on the VoIP network router.
- D. Implement a VoIP gateway

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 243

- (Exam Topic 3)

An IT technician installs five old switches in a network. In addition to the low port rates on these switches, they also have improper network configurations. After three hours, the network becomes overwhelmed by continuous traffic and eventually shuts down. Which Of the following is causing the issue?

- A. Broadcast storm
- B. Collisions
- C. IP settings
- D. Routing loops

Answer: A

Explanation:

A broadcast storm is a situation where a network is flooded with broadcast packets, which are sent to all devices on the network. This can consume bandwidth, cause congestion, and degrade performance. A broadcast storm can be caused by improper network configurations, such as loops or misconfigured switches. In this scenario, the old switches may have created loops or failed to filter broadcast packets, resulting in a broadcast storm that overwhelmed the network.

References: CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives Version 7.0 (N10-007), Objective 2.4: Given a scenario, use appropriate software tools to troubleshoot connectivity issues.

NEW QUESTION 247

- (Exam Topic 3)

A new student is given credentials to log on to the campus Wi-Fi. The student stores the password in a laptop and is able to connect; however, the student is not able to connect with a phone when only a short distance from the laptop. Given the following information:

Signal strength	90%
Coverage	80%
Interference	15%
Number of connection attempts	10

Which of the following is MOST likely causing this connection failure?

- A. Transmission speed
- B. Incorrect passphrase
- C. Channel overlap
- D. Antenna cable attenuation/signal loss

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 252

- (Exam Topic 3)

A network technician is performing tests on a potentially faulty network card that is installed in a server. Which of the following addresses will MOST likely be used during traffic diagnostic tests?

- A. 10.10.10.10
- B. 127.0.0.1
- C. 192.168.0.1
- D. 255.255.255.0

Answer: B

Explanation:

* 127.1.1.1 is the loopback address, it is used to test the functionality of a network card by sending traffic to the card and then verifying that it is received properly. This address is used because it is guaranteed to always point to the local host, regardless of the network configuration. The IP address range for loopback addresses is 127.0.0.0/8.

NEW QUESTION 254

- (Exam Topic 3)

A network administrator is testing performance improvements by configuring channel bonding on an 802.Hac AP. Although a site survey detected the majority of the 5GHz frequency spectrum was idle, being used only by the company's WLAN and a nearby government radio system, the AP is not allowing the administrator to manually configure a large portion of the 5GHz frequency range. Which of the following would be BEST to configure for the WLAN being tested?

- A. Upgrade the equipment to an AP that supports manual configuration of the EIRP power settings.
- B. Switch to 802.11
- C. disable channel auto-selection, and enforce channel bonding on the configuration.
- D. Set up the AP to perform a dynamic selection of the frequency according to regulatory requirements.
- E. Deactivate the band 5GHz to avoid Interference with the government radio

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 257

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 262

- (Exam Topic 3)

A corporation is looking for a method to secure all traffic between a branch office and its data center in order to provide a zero-touch experience for all staff members who work there. Which of the following would BEST meet this requirement?

- A. Site-to-site VPN
- B. VNC
- C. Remote desktop gateway
- D. Virtual LANs

Answer: A

Explanation:

A site-to-site VPN is a method that creates a secure and encrypted connection between two internet gateways, such as routers or firewalls, that belong to different networks¹. A site-to-site VPN can secure all traffic between a branch office and its data center by creating a virtual tunnel that protects the data from interception or tampering. A site-to-site VPN can also provide a zero-touch experience for all staff members who work there, as they do not need to install any software or configure any settings on their devices to access the data center resources. They can simply use their local network as if they were physically connected to the data center network.

VNC (Virtual Network Computing) is a method that allows remote access and control of a computer's desktop from another device over a network². VNC can enable staff members to work remotely by accessing their office computers from their home computers or mobile devices. However, VNC does not secure all traffic between a branch office and its data center, as it only works at the application layer and does not encrypt the network layer. VNC also does not provide a zero-touch experience for staff members, as they need to install software and configure settings on both the host and the client devices.

Remote desktop gateway is a method that allows remote access and control of a computer's desktop from another device over a network using the Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP). Remote desktop gateway can also enable staff members to work remotely by accessing their office computers from their home computers or mobile devices. However, remote desktop gateway does not secure all traffic between a branch office and its data center, as it only works at the application layer and does not encrypt the network layer. Remote desktop gateway also does not provide a zero-touch experience for staff members, as they need to install software and configure settings on both the host and the client devices.

Virtual LANs (VLANs) are methods that create logical subdivisions of a physical network based on criteria such as function, department, or security level. VLANs can improve network performance, security, and management by reducing broadcast domains, isolating traffic, and enforcing policies. However, VLANs do not secure all traffic between a branch office and its data center, as they only work at the data link layer and do not encrypt the network layer. VLANs also do not provide a zero-touch experience for staff members, as they need to configure settings on their network devices to join or leave a VLAN.

NEW QUESTION 264

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company, which is located in a coastal town, retrofitted an office building for a new data center. The underground fiber optics were brought in and connected to the switches in the basement network MDF. A server data center was built on the fifth floor with the two rooms vertically connected by fiber optics. Which of the following types of environmental sensors is MOST needed?

- A. Temperature sensor in the network MDF
- B. Water sensor in the network MDF
- C. Temperature sensor in the data center
- D. Water sensor in the data center

Answer: B

Explanation:

A water sensor is a type of environmental sensor that detects the presence of water or moisture in an area. A water sensor is most needed in a network main distribution frame (MDF) that is located in a basement near underground fiber-optic cables. A network MDF is a central point where all the network connections converge and where network equipment such as switches and routers are located. If water leaks into the basement and damages the fiber-optic cables or the network equipment, it can cause network outages, performance degradation, or data loss. A water sensor can alert the network administrator of any water intrusion and help prevent or minimize the damage. References:

<https://www.comptia.org/training/books/network-n10-008-study-guide> (page 446)

NEW QUESTION 267

- (Exam Topic 3)

A coffee shop owner hired a network consultant to provide recommendations for installing a new wireless network. The coffee shop customers expect high speeds even when the network is congested. Which of the following standards should the consultant recommend?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

* 802.11 ax is the latest and most advanced wireless standard, providing higher speeds, lower latency, and more capacity than previous standards. It also supports OFDMA, which allows multiple devices to share a channel and reduce congestion. The other options are older standards that have lower bandwidth, range, and efficiency than 802.11ax. Therefore, 802.11ax is the best option for the coffee shop owner who wants to provide high speeds even when the network is congested.

NEW QUESTION 271

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 272

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 275

- (Exam Topic 3)

A consultant is working with two international companies. The companies will be sharing cloud resources for a project. Which of the following documents would provide an agreement on how to utilize the resources?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

A memorandum of understanding (MOU) is a document that describes an agreement between two or more parties on how to utilize shared resources for a project. An MOU is not legally binding, but it outlines the expectations and responsibilities of each party involved in the collaboration. An MOU can be used when two international companies want to share cloud resources for a project without creating a formal contract. References: <https://www.comptia.org/training/books/network-n10-008-study-guide> (page 405)

NEW QUESTION 277

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 282

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of the following would be BEST suited for use at the access layer in a three-tier architecture system?

- A. Router
- B. Multilayer switch
- C. Layer 2 switch
- D. Access point

Answer: C

Explanation:

A layer 2 switch is a device that forwards traffic based on MAC addresses within a single network segment or VLAN. A layer 2 switch is best suited for use at the access layer in a three-tier architecture system. The access layer is the layer that connects end devices such as computers, printers, and phones to the network. A layer 2 switch can provide fast and efficient switching for end devices without adding complexity or overhead to the network. References: <https://www.comptia.org/training/books/network-n10-008-study-guide> (page 139)

NEW QUESTION 286

- (Exam Topic 3)

A network engineer is investigating reports of poor network performance. Upon reviewing a report, the engineer finds hundreds of CRC errors on an interface. Which of the following is the MOST likely cause of these errors?

- A. A bad wire on the Cat 5e cable
- B. The wrong VLAN assignment to the switchport
- C. A misconfigured QoS setting on the router
- D. Both sides of the switch trunk set to full duplex

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 288

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of the following can be used to validate domain ownership by verifying the presence of pre-agreed content contained in a DNS record?

- A. SOA
- B. SRV
- C. AAA
- D. TXT

Answer: D

Explanation:

"One final usage of the TXT resource record is how some cloud service providers, such as Azure, validate ownership of custom domains. You are provided with data to include in your TXT record, and once that is created, the domain is verified and able to be used. The thought is that if you control the DNS, then you own the domain name."

NEW QUESTION 290

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

OSPF stands for Open Shortest Path First and is a link-state routing protocol that uses Dijkstra's algorithm to calculate the lowest cost between routers. OSPF assigns a cost value to each link based on factors such as bandwidth, delay, or reliability, and builds a map of the network topology. OSPF then uses Dijkstra's algorithm to find the shortest path from each router to every other router in the network¹. RIP stands for Routing Information Protocol and is a distance-vector routing protocol that uses hop count as the metric to find the best path. BGP stands for Border Gateway Protocol and is a path-vector routing protocol that uses attributes such as AS path, local preference, or origin to select the best route. EIGRP stands for Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol and is a hybrid routing protocol that uses a composite metric based on bandwidth, delay, load, and reliability.

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

NEW QUESTION 292

- (Exam Topic 3)

A network administrator is planning a WLAN for a soccer stadium and was advised to use MU-MIMO to improve connection performance in high-density areas. The project requires compatibility with clients connecting using 2.4GHz or 5GHz frequencies. Which of the following would be the BEST wireless standard for this project?

- A. 80211ac
- B. 802.11ax
- C. 802.11g
- D. 80211n

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 295

- (Exam Topic 3)

A false camera is installed outside a building to assist with physical security. Which of the following is the device assisting?

- A. Detection
- B. Recovery
- C. Identification
- D. Prevention

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 296

- (Exam Topic 3)

A network technician is configuring a wireless access point and wants to only allow company-owned devices to associate with the network. The access point uses PSKs, and a network authentication system does not exist on the network. Which of the following should the technician implement?

- A. Captive portal
- B. Guest network isolation
- C. MAC filtering
- D. Geofencing

Answer: C

Explanation:

MAC filtering is a method of allowing only company-owned devices to associate with the network by using their MAC addresses as identifiers. A MAC address is a unique identifier assigned to each network interface card (NIC) by the manufacturer. MAC filtering can be configured on the wireless access point to allow or deny access based on the MAC address of the device. This way, only devices with known MAC addresses can connect to the network. References:
<https://www.comptia.org/training/books/network-n10-008-study-guide> (page 323)

NEW QUESTION 299

- (Exam Topic 3)

A technician is configuring a wireless network and needs to ensure users agree to an AUP before connecting. Which of the following should be implemented to achieve this goal?

- A. Captive portal
- B. Geofencing
- C. Wireless client isolation
- D. Role-based access

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 301

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 304

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of the following would be used when connecting devices that have different physical characteristics?

- A. A proxy server
- B. An industrial control system
- C. A load balancer
- D. A media converter

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 308

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of the following will reduce routing table lookups by performing packet forwarding decisions independently of the network layer header?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Multiprotocol Label Switching, or MPLS, is a networking technology that routes traffic using the shortest path based on "labels," rather than network addresses, to handle forwarding over private wide area networks. As a scalable and protocol-independent solution, MPLS assigns labels to each data packet, controlling the path the packet follows. MPLS greatly improves the speed of traffic, so users don't experience downtime when connected to the network.

NEW QUESTION 311

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 316

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company is designing a SAN and would like to use STP as its medium for communication. Which of the following protocols would BEST suit the company's needs?

- A. SFTP
- B. Fibre Channel
- C. iSCSI
- D. FTP

Answer: B

Explanation:

A SAN also employs a series of protocols enabling software to communicate or prepare data for storage. The most common protocol is the Fibre Channel Protocol (FCP), which maps SCSI commands over FC technology. The iSCSI SANs will employ an iSCSI protocol that maps SCSI commands over TCP/IP.

STP (Spanning Tree Protocol) is a protocol used to prevent loops in Ethernet networks, and it is not a medium for communication in a storage area network (SAN). However, Fibre Channel is a protocol that is specifically designed for high-speed data transfer in SAN environments. It is a dedicated channel technology that provides high throughput and low latency, making it ideal for SANs. Therefore, Fibre Channel would be the best protocol for the company to use for its SAN. SFTP (Secure File Transfer Protocol), iSCSI (Internet Small Computer System Interface), and FTP (File Transfer Protocol) are protocols used for transferring files over a network and are not suitable for use in a SAN environment.

NEW QUESTION 321

- (Exam Topic 3)

A technician is troubleshooting a connectivity issue with an end user. The end user can access local network shares and intranet pages but is unable to access the internet or remote resources. Which of the following needs to be reconfigured?

- A. The IP address
- B. The subnet mask
- C. The gateway address
- D. The DNS servers

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 325

- (Exam Topic 3)

A network administrator is designing a wireless network. The administrator must ensure a rented office space has a sufficient signal. Reducing exposure to the wireless network is important, but it is secondary to the primary objective. Which of the following would MOST likely facilitate the correct accessibility to the Wi-Fi network?

- A. Polarization
- B. Channel utilization
- C. Channel bonding
- D. Antenna type
- E. MU-MIMO

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 329

- (Exam Topic 3)

A cafeteria is facing lawsuits related to criminal internet access that was made over its guest network. The marketing team, however, insists on keeping the cafeteria phone number as the wireless passphrase. Which of the following actions would improve wireless security while accommodating the marketing team and accepting the terms of use?

- A. Setting WLAN security to use EAP-TLS
- B. Deploying a captive portal for user authentication
- C. Using geofencing to limit the area covered by the WLAN
- D. Configuring guest network isolation

Answer: B

Explanation:

A captive portal is a web page that is presented to a user before they are allowed to access a network. It is used to authenticate users and to ensure that all users have accepted the terms of use for the network. By deploying a captive portal, the cafeteria can require users to enter their phone number as the passphrase, while still providing an additional layer of security. Reference: CompTIA Network+ Study Guide, 8th Edition, page 182.

NEW QUESTION 332

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company streams video to multiple devices across a campus. When this happens, several users report a degradation of network performance. Which of the following would MOST likely address this issue?

- A. Enable IGMP snooping on the switches.
- B. Implement another DHCP server.
- C. Reconfigure port tagging for the video traffic.
- D. Change the SSID of the APs

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 337

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of the following describes traffic going in and out of a data center from the internet?

- A. Demarcation point
- B. North-South
- C. Fibre Channel
- D. Spine and leaf

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 339

- (Exam Topic 3)

An IT administrator received an assignment with the following objectives

- Conduct a total scan within the company's network for all connected hosts
- Detect all the types of operating systems running on all devices
- Discover all services offered by hosts on the network
- Find open ports and detect security risks.

Which of the following command-line tools can be used to achieve these objectives?

- A. nmap
- B. arp
- C. netstat
- D. tcpdump

Answer: A

Explanation:

Nmap (Network Mapper) is a free and open source command line tool that can be used to scan a network for all connected hosts, detect the types of operating systems running on all devices, discover all services offered by hosts on the network, find open ports, and detect security risks. Nmap is commonly used by system administrators and security professionals to audit a network's security and identify possible vulnerabilities. Nmap can be used to discover active hosts, scan ports, fingerprint operating systems, detect running services, and more. Reference: CompTIA Network+ Study Manual, 8th Edition, page 592.

NEW QUESTION 340

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 342

- (Exam Topic 3)

A small office has a wireless network with several access points that are used by mobile devices. Users occasionally report that the wireless connection drops or becomes very slow. Reports confirm that this only happens when the devices are connected to the office wireless network. Which of the following is MOST likely the cause?

- A. The configuration of the encryption protocol
- B. Interference from other devices
- C. Insufficient bandwidth capacity
- D. Duplicate SSIDs

Answer: B

Explanation:

Interference from other devices can cause wireless connection drops or slow performance. This can happen when devices use the same or overlapping frequency channels as the wireless network, such as cordless phones, microwaves, Bluetooth devices, etc. To avoid interference, it is recommended to use non-overlapping channels and avoid placing wireless access points near potential sources of interference. References: Network+ Study Guide Objective 2.1: Explain the purposes and use cases for advanced network devices. Subobjective: Wireless controllers.

NEW QUESTION 343

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

- A. Tailgating

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 348

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Port mirroring is a feature that allows a network technician to monitor traffic on a specific port on a switch by copying all the traffic from that port to another port where a monitoring device is connected. Port mirroring can be used for troubleshooting, analysis, or security purposes, such as detecting network anomalies, performance issues, or malicious activities. References:

<https://www.comptia.org/training/books/network-n10-008-study-guide> (page 156)

NEW QUESTION 353

- (Exam Topic 3)

A corporate client is experiencing global system outages. The IT team has identified multiple potential underlying causes throughout the enterprise. Each team member has been assigned an area to trouble shoot. Which of the following approaches is being used?

- A. Divide-and-conquer
- B. Top-to-bottom
- C. Bottom-to-top
- D. Determine if anything changed

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 358

- (Exam Topic 3)

An office area contains two PoE-enabled WAPs. After the area was remodeled, new cable uplinks were installed in the ceiling above the fluorescent lights. However, after the WAPs were reconnected, users reported slowness and application errors. An intern reviewed the network and discovered a lot of CRC errors. A network engineer reviewed the intern's work and realized UTP cabling was used. Which of the following is the MOST likely cause of the CRC errors?

- A. Insufficient power at the antennas
- B. PoE and UTP incompatibility
- C. Electromagnetic interference
- D. Wrong cable pinout

Answer: C

Explanation:

"EMI is a problem when cables are installed near electrical devices, such as air conditioners or fluorescent light fixtures. If a network medium is placed close enough to such a device, the signal within the cable might become corrupt. Network media vary in their resistance to the effects of EMI. Standard unshielded twisted-pair (UTP) cable is susceptible to EMI, whereas fiber cable, with its light transmissions, is resistant to EMI. When deciding on a particular medium, consider where it will run and the impact EMI can have on the installation."

NEW QUESTION 362

- (Exam 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 365

- (Exam Topic 3)

A network technician needs to install security updates on several switches on the company's network. The management team wants this completed as quickly and

efficiently as possible. Which of the following should the technician do to perform the updates?

- A. Upload the security update onto each switch using a terminal emulator and a console cable.
- B. Configure a TFTP serve
- C. SSH into each device, and perform the update.
- D. Replace each old switch with new switches that have the updates already performed.
- E. Connect a USB memory stick to each switch and perform the update.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 368

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company needs to virtualize a replica of its internal physical network without changing the logical topology and the way that devices behave and are managed. Which of the following technologies meets this requirement?

- A. NFV
- B. SDWAN
- C. VIP
- D. MPLS

Answer: A

Explanation:

Network Function Virtualization (NFV) is a technology that allows for the virtualization of a replica of a network's physical topology and the way it behaves without changing the logical topology and the way that devices are managed. NFV allows for the virtualization of network functions such as routers, firewalls, and switches, resulting in increased flexibility and scalability. This makes NFV an ideal technology for companies looking to virtualize a replica of their internal physical network.

NEW QUESTION 372

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 377

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

s for the problem and testing them to verify or eliminate them. In this scenario, the network technician has confirmed the problem exists and should proceed to establish a theory of probable cause based on the information available, such as the network upgrade that was completed the night before.

Implementing a solution to fix the problem is the fifth step in the general troubleshooting process, after establishing a plan of action. Implementing a solution involves applying the chosen method or technique to resolve the problem and verifying its effectiveness. In this scenario, the network technician has not established a plan of action yet and should not implement a solution without knowing the cause of the problem.

Creating a plan of action to resolve the problem is the fourth step in the general troubleshooting process, after establishing a theory of probable cause. Creating a plan of action involves selecting the best method or technique to address the problem based on the available resources, constraints, and risks. In this scenario, the network technician has not established a theory of probable cause yet and should not create a plan of action without knowing the cause of the problem.

Documenting the problem and the solution is the seventh and final step in the general troubleshooting process, after implementing preventive measures.

Documenting the problem and the solution involves recording the details of the problem, its symptoms, its cause, its solution, and its preventive measures for future reference and improvement. In this scenario, the network technician has not implemented preventive measures yet and should not document the problem and the solution without resolving and preventing it.

NEW QUESTION 380

- (Exam Topic 3)

An administrator would like to have two servers at different geographical locations provide fault tolerance and high performance while appearing as one URL to users. Which of the following should the administrator implement?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Load balancing is a technique that can be used to provide fault tolerance and high performance while appearing as one URL to users. It is achieved by distributing the workload across multiple servers, which are usually located in different geographical locations. This allows for high performance and fault tolerance, as if one server fails, the other will take its place. Additionally, the multiple servers appear as one URL to the users, eliminating the need for the users to switch between servers.

NEW QUESTION 381

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of the following OSI model layers is where a technician would view UDP information?

- A. Physical
- B. Data link
- C. Network
- D. Transport

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 383

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of the following can be used to centrally manage credentials for various types of administrative privileges on configured network devices?

- A. SSO
- B. TACACS+
- C. Zero Trust
- D. Separation of duties
- E. Multifactor authentication

Answer: B

Explanation:

TACACS+ is used to authenticate users and authorize access to network resources. This protocol provides greater network security by encrypting the authentication credentials and reducing the risk of unauthorized access. According to the CompTIA Network+ Study Manual, "TACACS+ is an authentication protocol used to centralize authentication and authorization for network devices. It is a more secure alternative to Telnet for handling logins and for granting privileges to users."

NEW QUESTION 388

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of the following fouling protocols is generally used by major ISPs for handing large-scale internet traffic?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 391

- (Exam Topic 3)

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 stands for Service Set Identifier and is the name of a wireless network. A wireless access point (WAP) can support multiple SSIDs, which allows different wireless access through the same equipment. For example, the store owner can create one SSID for business equipment and another SSID for patron use, and assign different security settings and bandwidth limits for each SSID. MIMO stands for Multiple Input Multiple Output and is a technology that uses multiple antennas to improve wireless performance. TKIP stands for Temporal Key Integrity Protocol and is an encryption method for wireless networks. LTE stands for Long Term Evolution and is a cellular network technology.

References: CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives Version 7.0 (N10-007), Objective 3.1: Given a scenario, install and configure wireless LAN infrastructure and implement the appropriate technologies in support of wireless capable devices.

NEW QUESTION 392

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 397

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of the following must be functioning properly in order for a network administrator to create an accurate timeline during a troubleshooting process?

- A. NTP
- B. IP helper
- C. Syslog
- D. MySQL

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 398

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of the following ports should be used to securely receive mail that is synchronized across multiple devices?

- A. 25
- B. 110
- C. 443
- D. 993

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 401

- (Exam 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 406

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