N10-009 Dumps

CompTIA Network+ Exam

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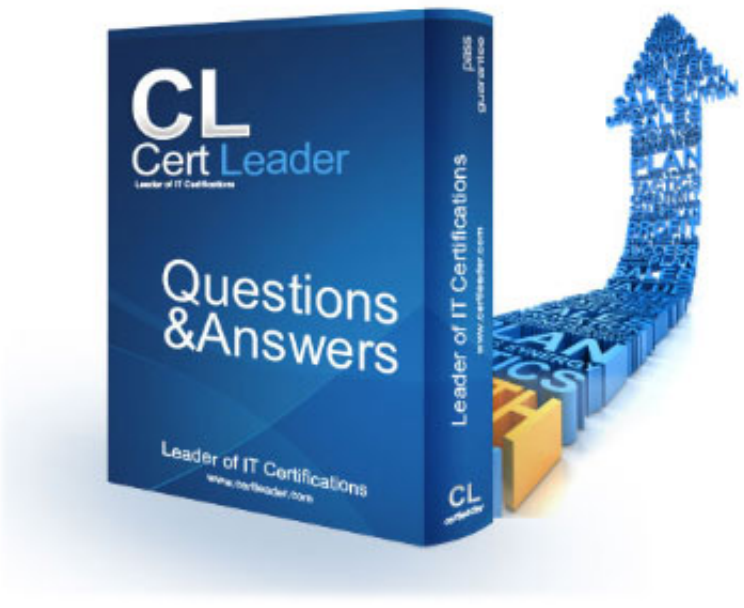


NEW QUESTION 1
- (Exam Topic 1)
An IT director is setting up new disaster and HA policies for a company. Limited downtime is critical to operations. To meet corporate requirements, the director set up two different datacenters across the country that will stay current on data and applications. In the 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)
A network technician is installing new software on a Windows-based server in a different geographical location. Which of the following would be BEST for the technician to use to perform this task?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
RDP (Remote Desktop Protocol) is the best option for a network technician to use when installing new
software on a Windows-based server in a different geographical location. This protocol allows the technician to connect to the server remotely and control it as if they were physically present.
References:
> Network+ N10-007 Certification Exam Objectives, Objective 2.2: Given a scenario, implement the appropriate network-based security and troubleshoot common connectivity issues.

NEW QUESTION 3
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company built a new building at its headquarters location. The new building is connected to the company's LAN via fiber-optic cable. Multiple users in the new building are unable to access the company's intranet site via their web browser, but they are able to access internet sites. Which of the following describes how the network administrator can resolve this issue?

A. Correct the DNS server entries in the DHCP scope
B. Correct the external firewall gateway address
C. Correct the NTP server settings on the clients
D. Correct a TFTP Issue on the company's server

Answer: A

Explanation:
If multiple users in a new building are unable to access the company's intranet site via their web browser but are able to access internet sites, the network administrator can resolve this issue by correcting the DNS server entries in the DHCP scope. The DHCP scope is responsible for assigning IP addresses and DNS server addresses to clients. If the DNS server entries are incorrect, clients will not be able to access intranet sites.
References:
> CompTIA Network+ Certification Study Guide, Exam N10-007, Fourth Edition, Chapter 4: Network Implementations, Objective 4.4: Explain the purpose and properties of DHCP.

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following devices would be used to manage a corporate WLAN?

A. A wireless NAS
B. A wireless bridge
C. A wireless router
D. A wireless controller

Answer: D

Explanation:
A wireless controller is used to manage a corporate WLAN, providing centralized management and configuration of access points. References: CompTIA Network+ Certification Study Guide, Chapter 8: Wireless Networks.

NEW QUESTION 5
- (Exam Topic 1)
Branch users are experiencing issues with videoconferencing. Which of the following will the company MOST likely configure to improve performance for these applications?

A. Link Aggregation Control Protocol
B. Dynamic routing
C. Quality of service
D. Network load balancer
E. Static IP addresses

Answer: C

Explanation:
To improve performance for videoconferencing, the company should configure Quality of Service (QoS). This technology allows for the prioritization of network traffic, ensuring that videoconferencing traffic is given higher priority and therefore better performance. Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP), Dynamic routing, Network load balancer, and Static IP addresses are not directly related to improving performance for videoconferencing.
References:
Network+ N10-007 Certification Exam Objectives, Objective 2.6: Given a scenario, implement and configure the appropriate wireless security and implement the appropriate QoS concepts.

NEW QUESTION 6
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following is used to prioritize Internet usage per application and per user on the network?

A. Bandwidth management
B. Load balance routing
C. Border Gateway Protocol
D. Administrative distance

Answer: A

Explanation:
Bandwidth management is used to prioritize Internet usage per application and per user on the network. This allows an organization to allocate network resources to mission-critical applications and users, while limiting the bandwidth available to non-business-critical applications. References: Network+ Certification Study Guide, Chapter 2: Network Operations

NEW QUESTION 7
- (Exam Topic 1)
A network administrator is installing a wireless network at a client's office. Which of the following IEEE 802.11 standards would be BEST to use for multiple simultaneous client access?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 8
- (Exam Topic 1)
A technician is connecting multiple switches to create a large network for a new office. The switches are unmanaged Layer 2 switches with multiple connections between each pair. The network is experiencing an extreme amount of latency. Which of the following is MOST likely occurring?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Exam Topic 1)
A technician is installing multiple UPS units in a major retail store. The technician is required to keep track of all changes to new and old equipment. Which of the

following will allow the technician to record these changes?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Exam Topic 1)
A technician is writing documentation regarding a company's server farm. The technician needs to confirm the server name for all Linux servers. Which of the following commands should the technician run?

A. ipconfig
B. nslookup
C. arp
D. route

Answer: B

Explanation:
The nslookup command should be run to confirm the server name for all Linux servers. Nslookup is a tool that queries DNS servers to resolve hostnames to IP addresses or vice versa. It can also provide other information about DNS records, such as MX, NS, SOA, etc. By running nslookup with the IP address of a Linux server, the technician can obtain its hostname. References:
https://www.howtogeek.com/663056/how-to-use-the-nslookup-command-on-linux/

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Exam Topic 1)
Access to a datacenter should be individually recorded by a card reader even when multiple employees enter the facility at the same time. Which of the following allows the enforcement of this policy?

A. Motion detection
B. Access control vestibules
C. Smart lockers
D. Cameras

Answer: B

Explanation:
The most effective security mechanism against physical intrusions due to stolen credentials would likely be a combination of several of these options. However, of the options provided, the most effective security mechanism would probably be an access control vestibule. An access control vestibule is a secure area that is located between the outer perimeter of a facility and the inner secure area. It is designed to provide an additional layer of security by requiring that individuals pass through a series of security checks before being allowed access to the secure area. This could include biometric authentication, access card readers, and motion detection cameras.
Access control vestibules allow the enforcement of the policy that access to a datacenter should be individually recorded by a card reader even when multiple employees enter the facility at the same time. An access control vestibule is a physical security device that consists of two doors with an interlocking mechanism. Only one door can be opened at a time, and only one person can pass through each door. This prevents tailgating or piggybacking, where unauthorized persons follow authorized persons into a secure area. An access control vestibule can also be integrated with a card reader or other authentication system to record each individual's access. References: https://www.boonedam.us/blog/what-are-access-control-vestibules

NEW QUESTION 11
- (Exam Topic 1)
A technician is installing a new fiber connection to a network device in a datacenter. The connection from the device to the switch also traverses a patch panel connection. The chain of connections is in the following order:
Device
LC/LC patch cable Patch panel
Cross-connect fiber cable Patch panel
LC/LC patch cable Switch
The connection is not working. The technician has changed both patch cables with known working patch cables. The device had been tested and was working properly before being installed. Which of the following is the MOST likely cause of the issue?

A. TX/RX is reversed
B. An incorrect cable was used
C. The device failed during installation
D. Attenuation is occurring

Answer: A

Explanation:
The most likely cause of the issue where the fiber connection from a device to a switch is not working is that the TX/RX (transmit/receive) is reversed. When connecting fiber optic cables, it is important to ensure that the TX of one device is connected to the RX of the other device and vice versa. If the TX/RX is reversed, data cannot be transmitted successfully.
References:

CompTIA Network+ Certification Study Guide, Exam N10-007, Fourth Edition, Chapter 5: Network Operations, Objective 5.1: Given a scenario, use appropriate documentation and diagrams to manage the network.

NEW QUESTION 13
- (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 16
- (Exam Topic 1)
A network engineer performs the following tasks to increase server bandwidth: Connects two network cables from the server to a switch stack
Configure LACP on the switchports
Verifies the correct configurations on the switch interfaces Which of the following needs to be configured on the server?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 19
- (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 23
- (Exam Topic 1)
A store owner would like to have secure wireless access available for both business equipment and patron use. Which of the following features should be configured to allow different wireless access through the same equipment?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 28
- (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 32
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following types of devices can provide content filtering and threat protection, and manage multiple IPSec site-to-site connections?

A. Layer 3 switch
B. VPN headend
C. Next-generation firewall
D. Proxy server
E. Intrusion prevention

Answer: C

Explanation:
Next-generation firewalls can provide content filtering and threat protection, and can manage multiple IPSec site-to-site connections. References: CompTIA Network+ Certification Study Guide, Chapter 5: Network Security.

NEW QUESTION 37
- (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://cve.mitre.org/cve/

NEW QUESTION 42
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following transceiver types can support up to 40Gbps?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
QSFP+ is a transceiver type that can support up to 40Gbps. It stands for Quad Small Form-factor Pluggable Plus and uses four lanes of data to achieve high-speed transmission. It is commonly used for data center and high-performance computing applications. References: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/interfaces-modules/transceiver-modules/data_sheet_c78-6600

NEW QUESTION 44

- (Exam Topic 1)
A client recently added 100 users who are using VMs. All users have since reported slow or unresponsive desktops. Reports show minimal network congestion, zero packet loss, and acceptable packet delay. Which of the following metrics will MOST accurately show the underlying performance issues? (Choose two.)

A. CPU usage
B. Memory
C. Temperature
D. Bandwidth
E. Latency
F. Jitter

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 49
- (Exam Topic 1)
A technician needs to configure a Linux computer for network monitoring. The technician has the following information:
Linux computer details:

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

Switch mirror port details:

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

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

A. ifconfig ecth0 promisc
B. ifconfig eth1 up
C. ifconfig eth0 10.1.2.3
D. ifconfig eth1 hw ether A1:B2:C3:D4:E5:F6

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 51
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following is the physical topology for an Ethernet LAN?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
In a star topology, all devices on a network connect to a central hub or switch, which acts as a common connection point. Ethernet LANs typically use a star topology, with each device connected to a central switch. References:
Network+ N10-008 Objectives: 2.2 Explain common logical network topologies and their characteristics.

NEW QUESTION 52
- (Exam Topic 1)
A website administrator is concerned the company's static website could be defaced by hacktivists or used as a pivot point to attack internal systems. Which of the following should a network security administrator recommend to assist with detecting these activities?

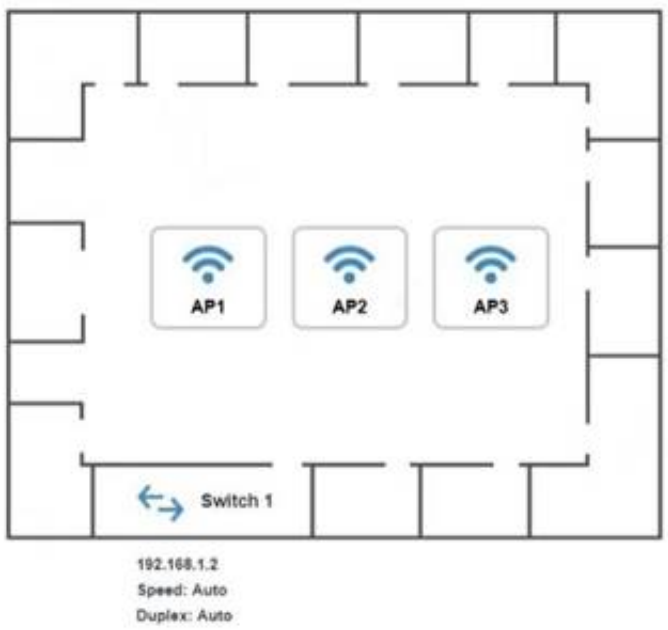
A. Implement file integrity monitoring.
B. Change the default credentials.
C. Use SSL encryption.
D. Update the web-server software.

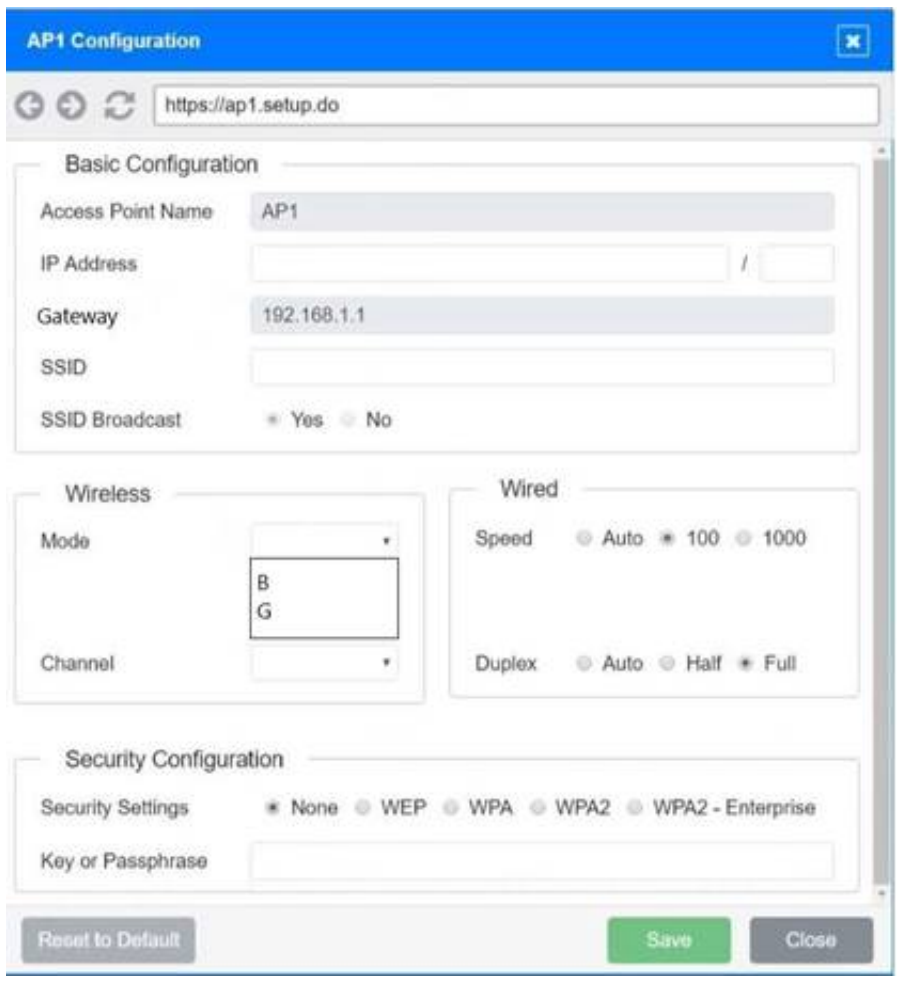
Answer: A

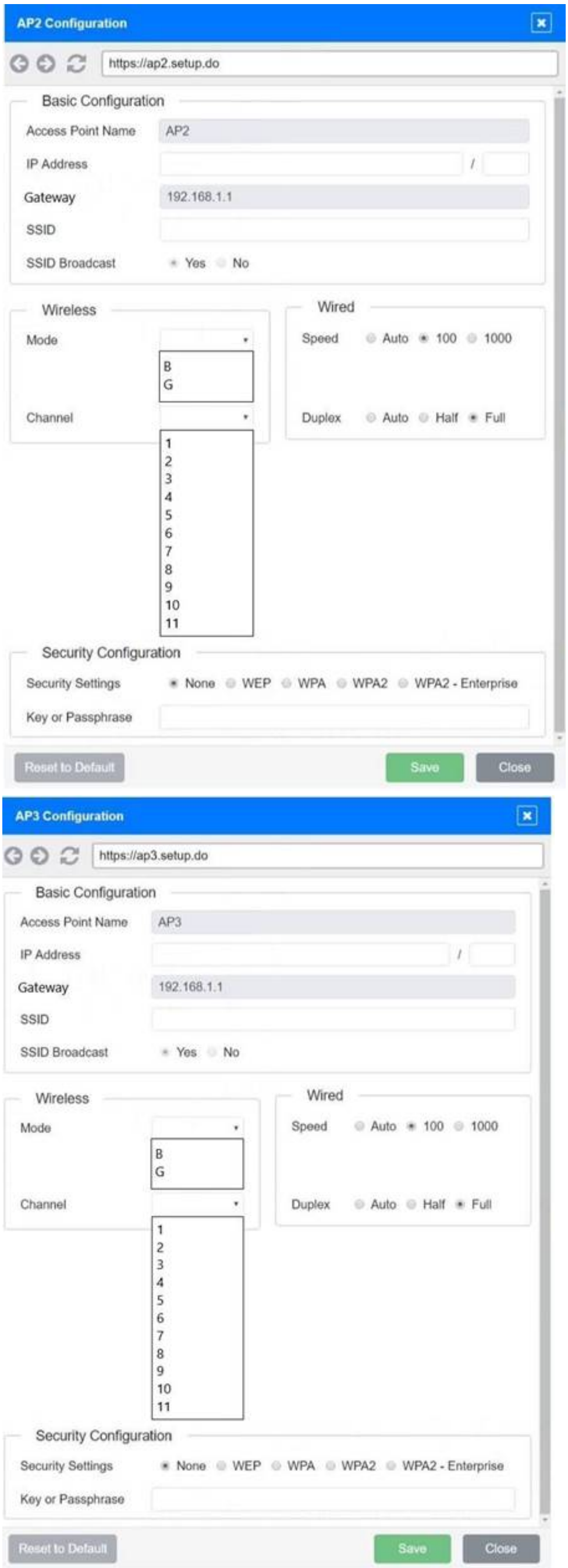
Explanation:
Implementing file integrity monitoring (FIM) would assist with detecting activities such as website defacement or internal system attacks. FIM is a process that monitors and alerts on changes to files or directories that are critical for security or functionality. FIM can help detect unauthorized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

NEW QUESTION 54
- (Exam Topic 1)
SIMULATION
You have been tasked with setting up a wireless network in an office. The network will consist of 3 Access Points and a single switch. The network must meet the following parameters:
The SSIDs need to be configured as CorpNet with a key of S3cr3t! The wireless signals should not interfere with each other

The subnet the Access Points and switch are on should only support 30 devices maximum The Access Points should be configured to only support TKIP clients at a maximum speed INSTRUCTONS
Click on the wireless devices and review their information and adjust the settings of the access points to meet the given requirements.
If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.



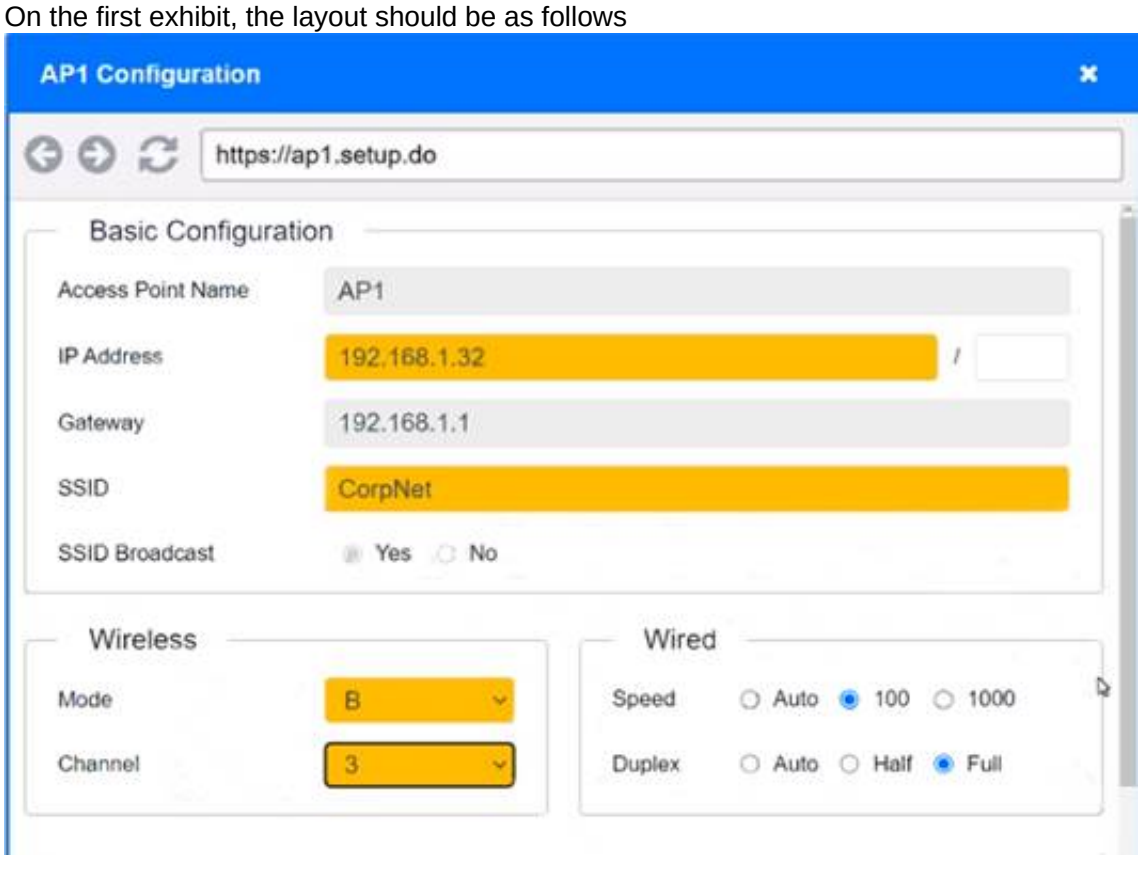




A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
On the first exhibit, the layout should be as follows



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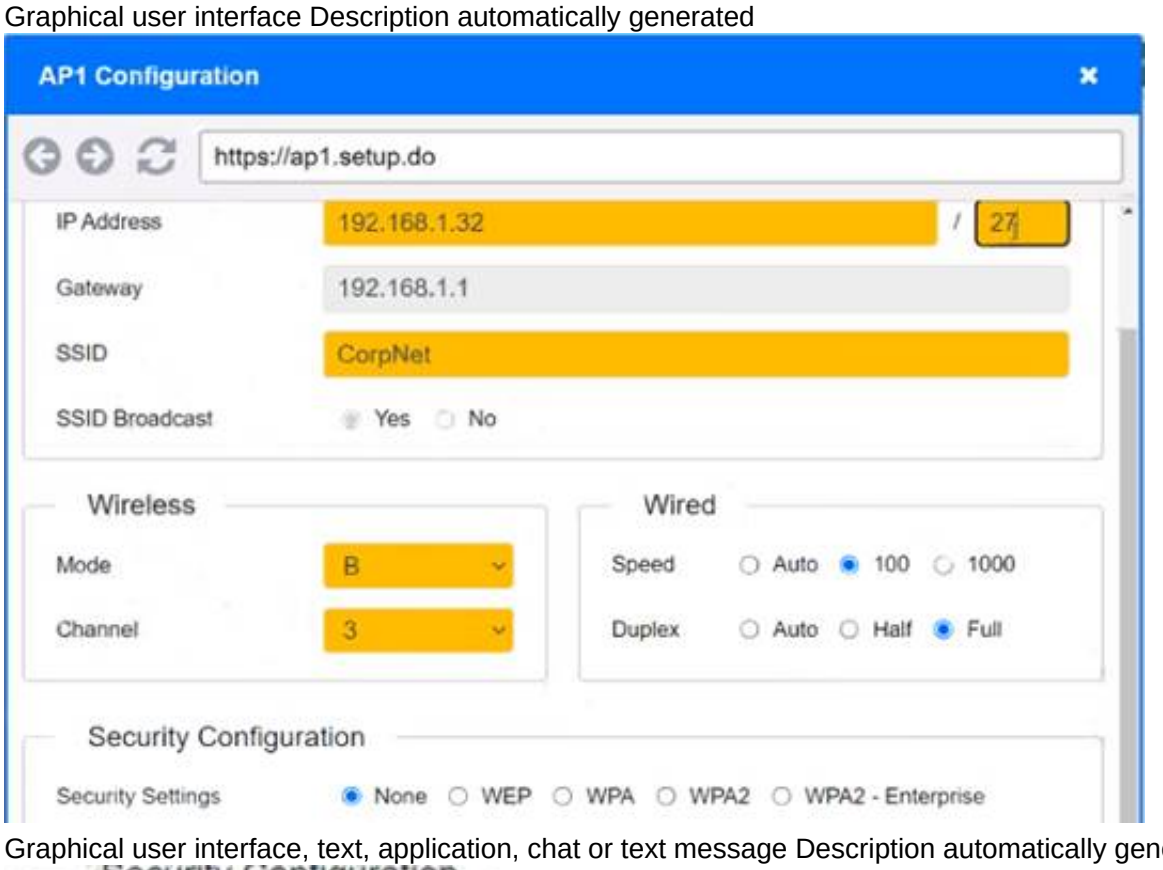

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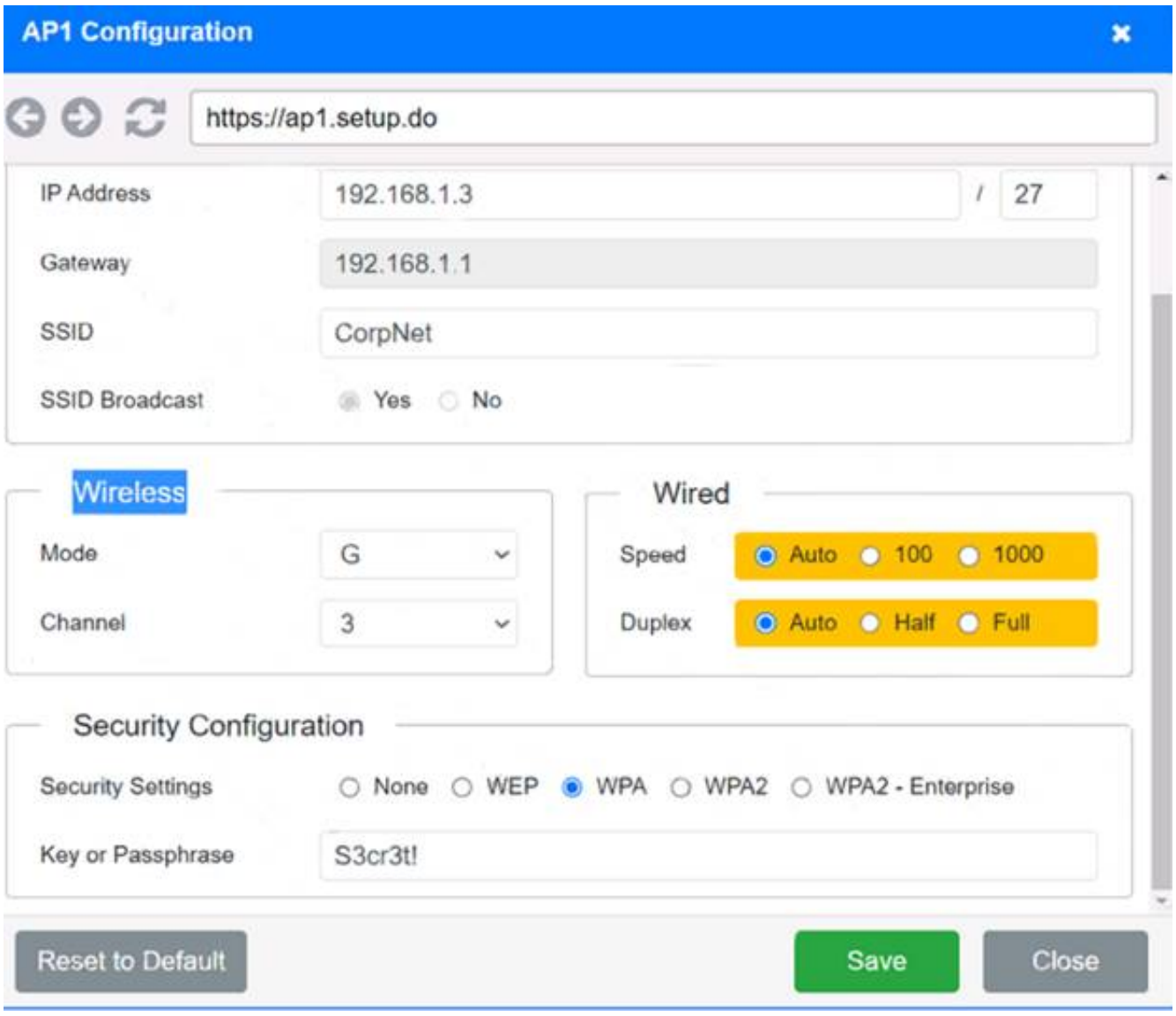

Exhibit 2 as follows Access Point Name AP2
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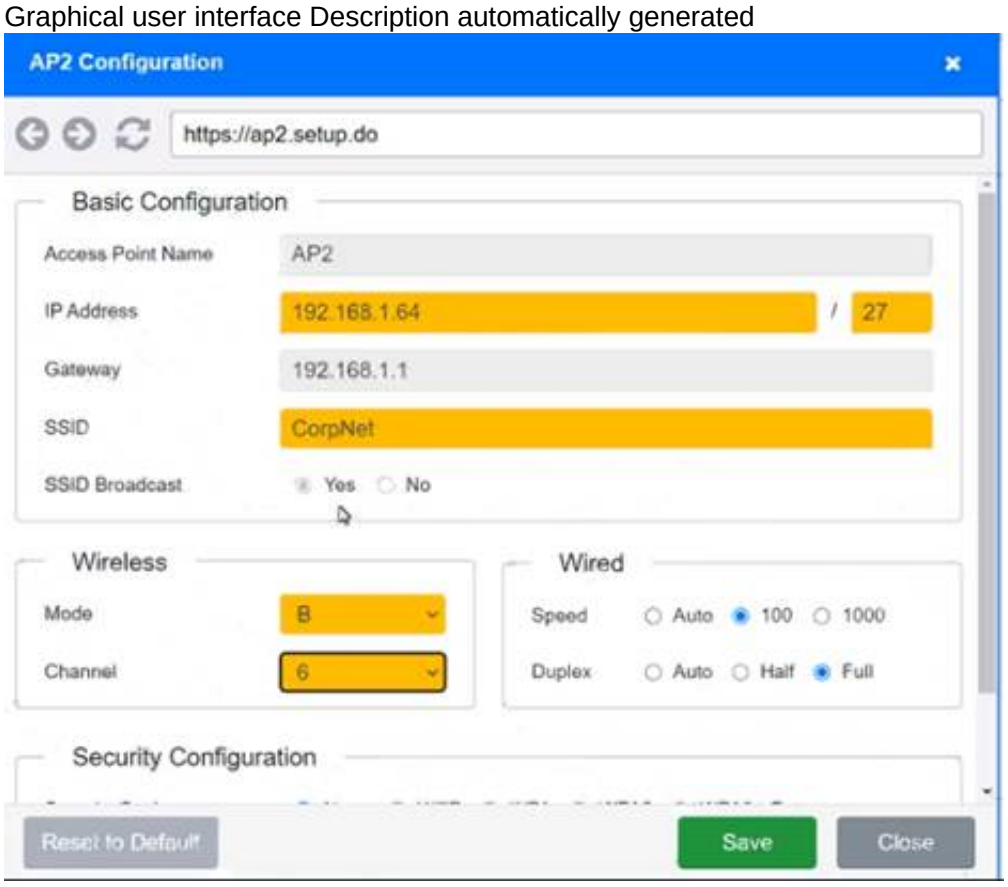

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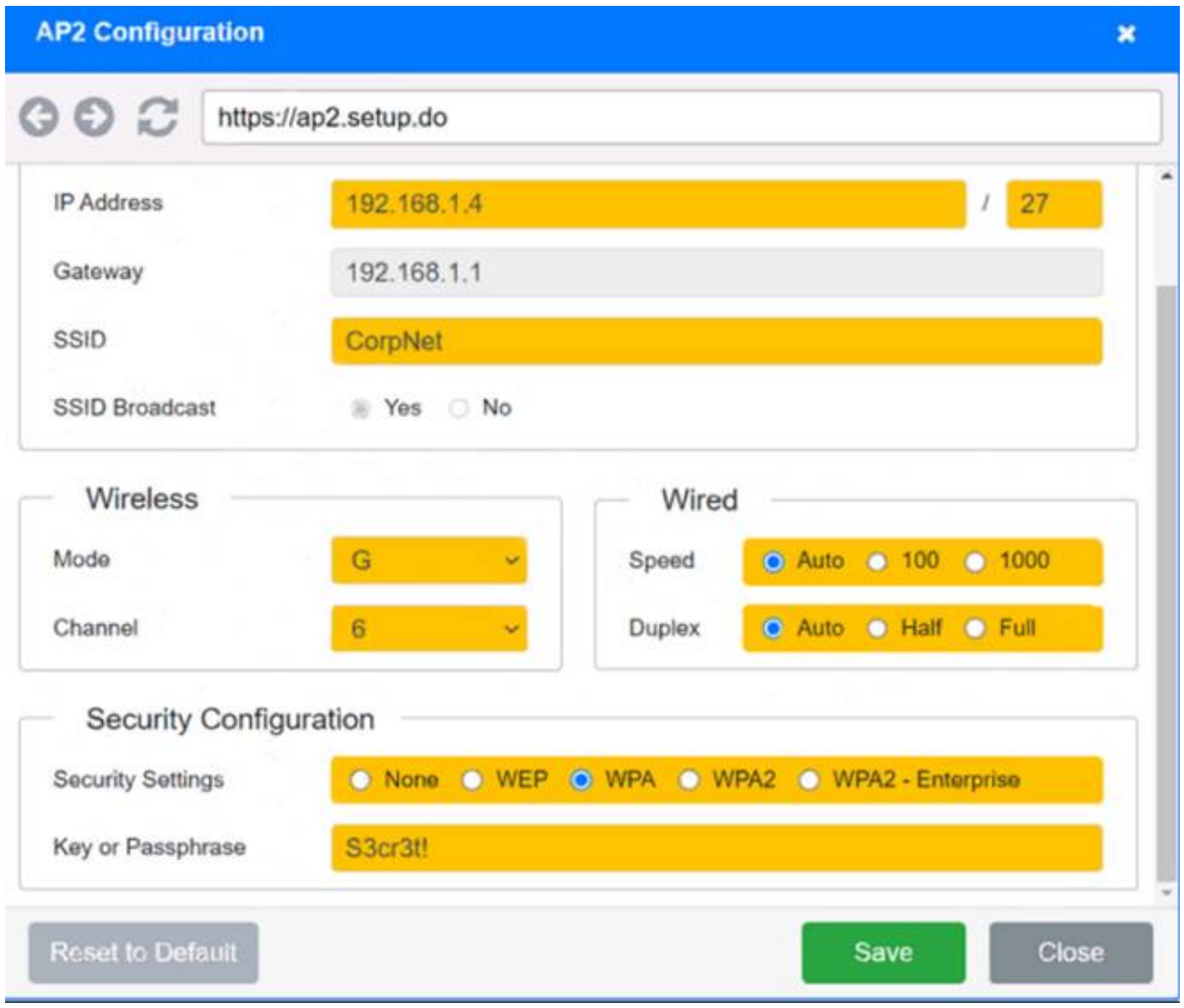

Exhibit 3 as follows Access Point Name AP3
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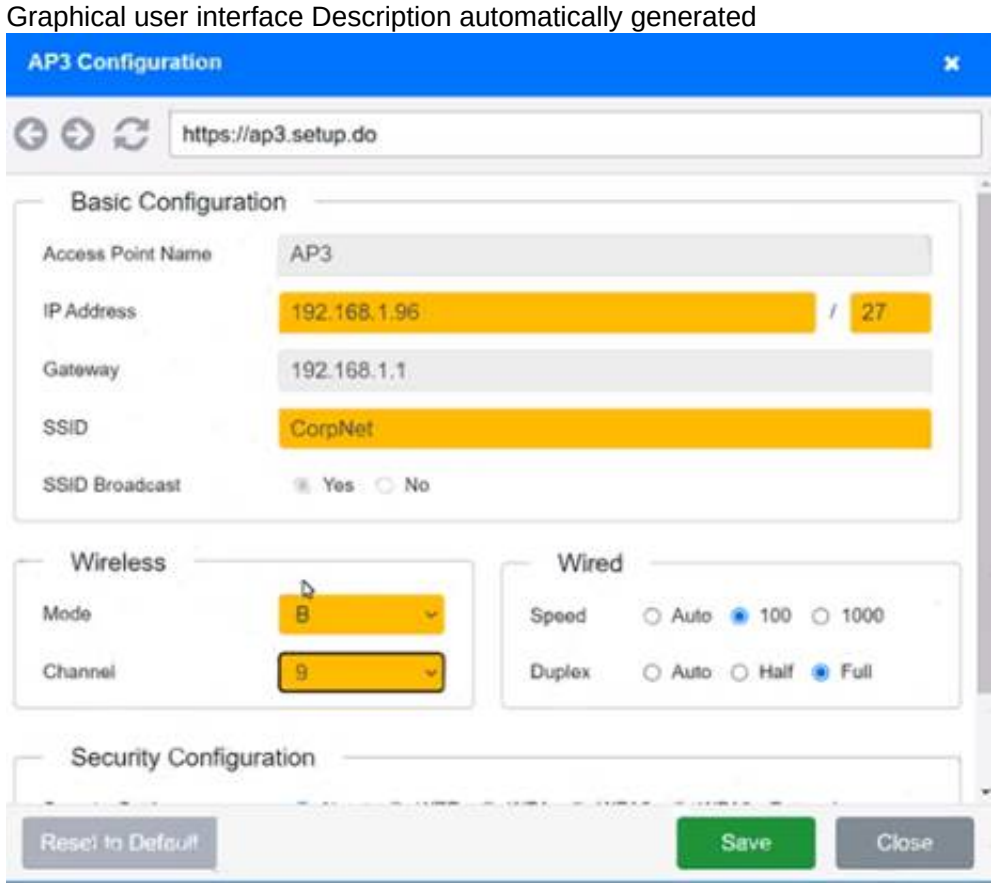

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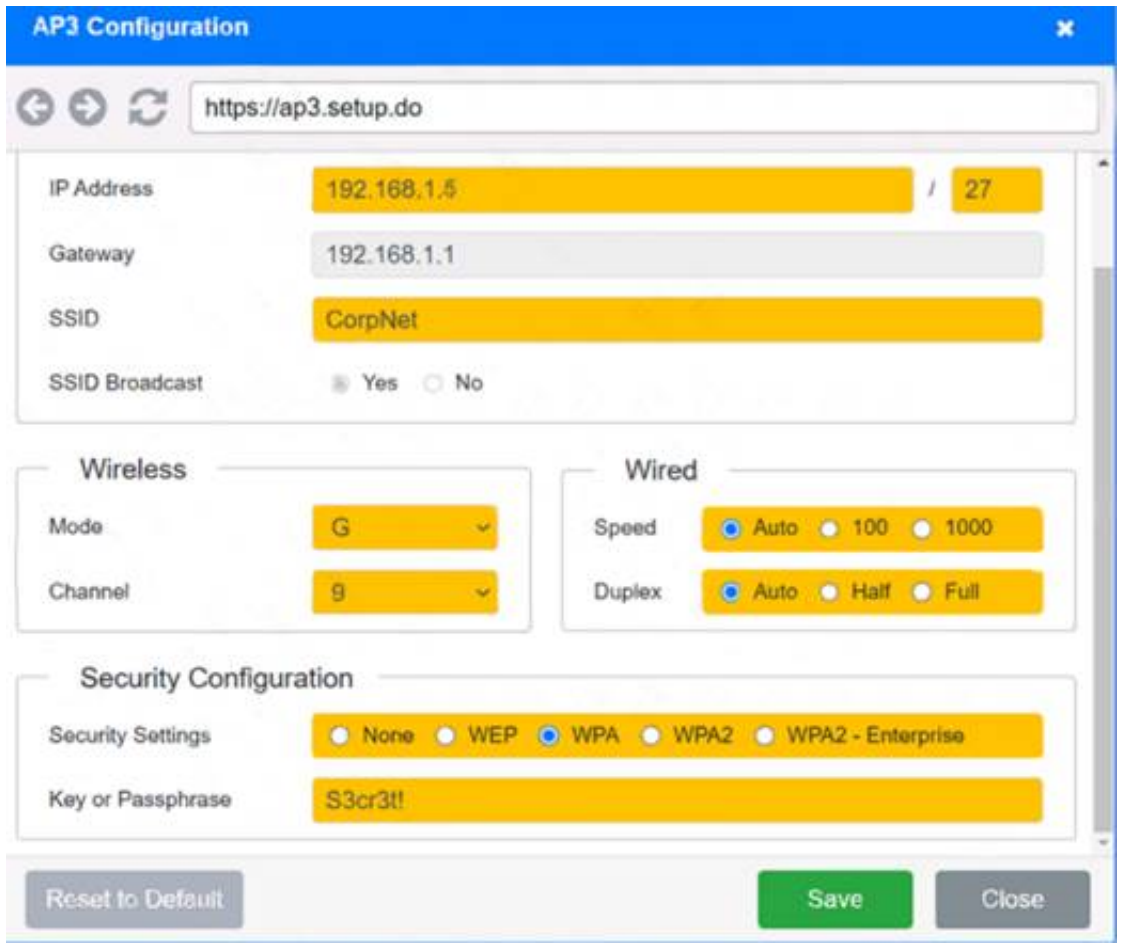


NEW QUESTION 57
- (Exam Topic 1)
A network administrator walks into a datacenter and notices an unknown person is following closely. The administrator stops and directs the person to the security desk. Which of the following attacks did the network administrator prevent?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 60
- (Exam Topic 1)
Client devices cannot enter a network, and the network administrator determines the DHCP scope is exhausted. The administrator wants to avoid creating a new DHCP pool. Which of the following can the administrator perform to resolve the issue?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
To resolve the issue of DHCP scope exhaustion without creating a new DHCP pool, the administrator can reduce the lease time. By decreasing the lease time, the IP addresses assigned by DHCP will be released back to the DHCP scope more quickly, allowing them to be assigned to new devices.
References:
- CompTIA Network+ Certification Study Guide, Exam N10-007, Fourth Edition, Chapter 2: The OSI Model and Networking Protocols, Objective 2.3: Given a scenario, implement and configure the appropriate addressing schema.
- https://www.networkcomputing.com/data-centers/10-tips-optimizing-dhcp-performance

NEW QUESTION 63
- (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 66
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following BEST describes a network appliance that warns of unapproved devices that are accessing the network?

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

Answer: D

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

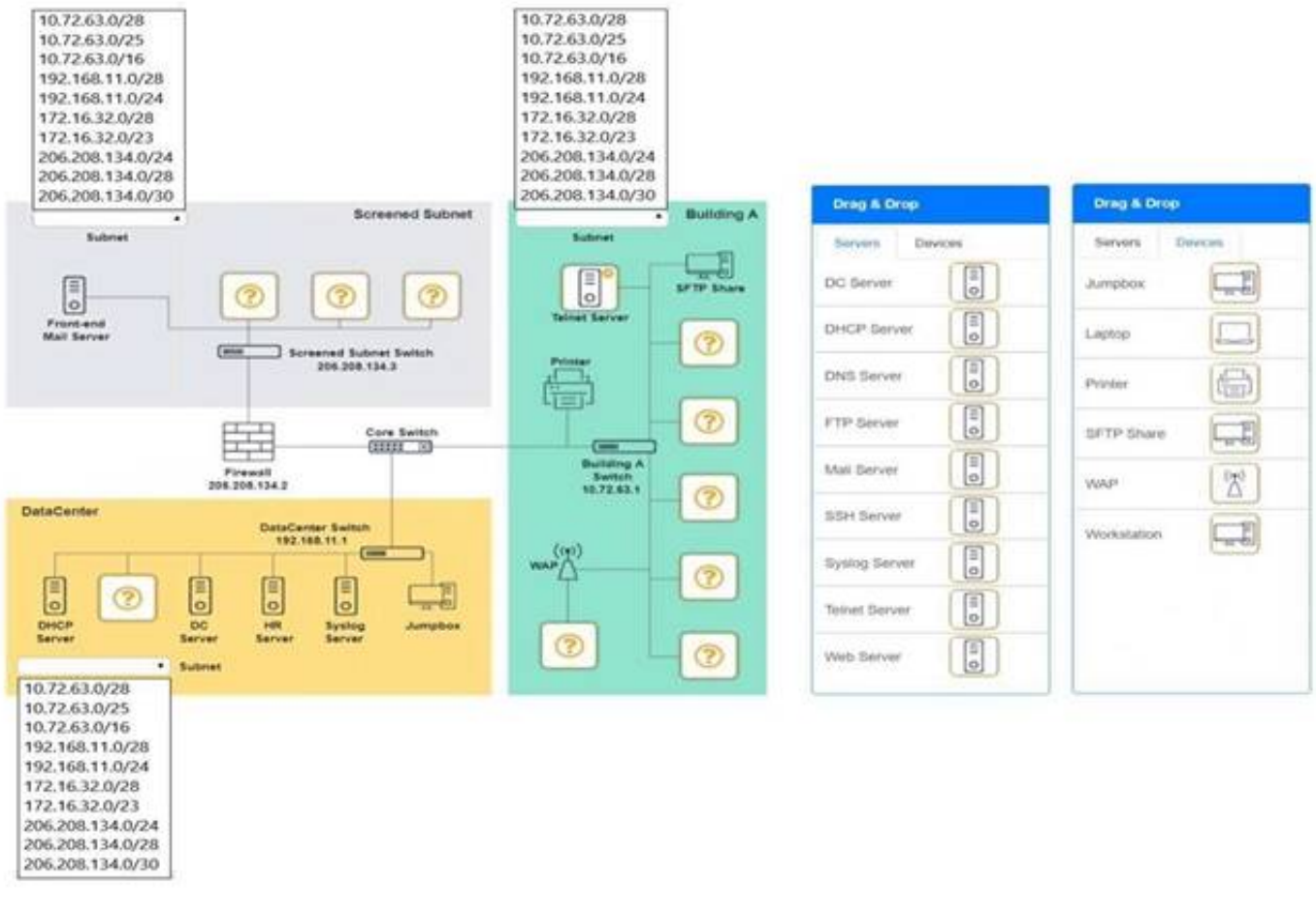
NEW QUESTION 68
- (Exam Topic 1)
A network technician needs to ensure outside users are unable to telnet into any of the servers at the datacenter. Which of the following ports should be blocked when checking firewall configuration?

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

Answer: B

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

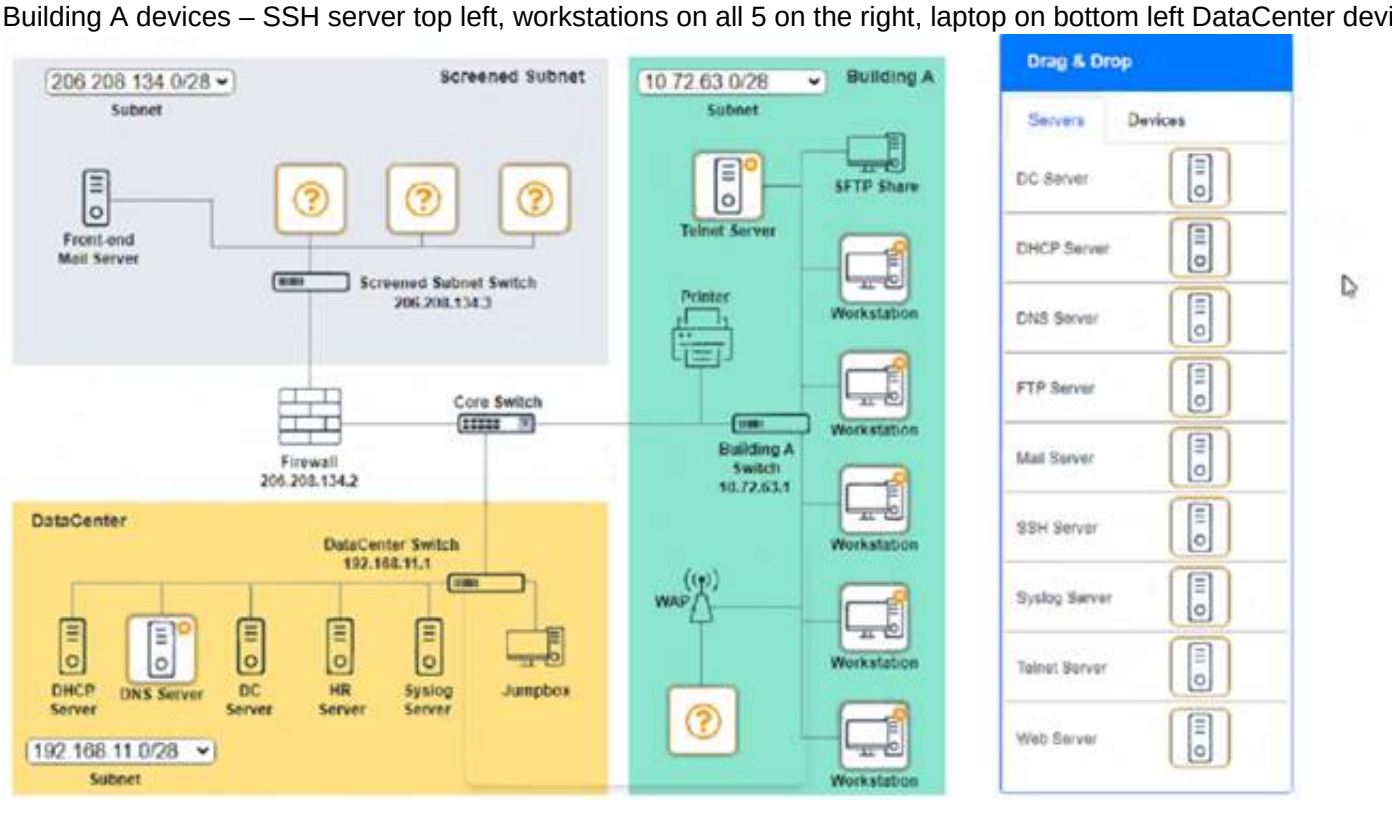
NEW QUESTION 73
- (Exam Topic 1)
You are tasked with verifying the following requirements are met in order to ensure network security. Requirements:
Datacenter
Ensure network is subnetted to allow all devices to communicate properly while minimizing address space usage
Provide a dedicated server to resolve IP addresses and hostnames correctly and handle port 53 traffic Building A
Ensure network is subnetted to allow all devices to communicate properly while minimizing address space usage
Provide devices to support 5 additional different office users
Add an additional mobile user
Replace the Telnet server with a more secure solution Screened subnet
Ensure network is subnetted to allow all devices to communicate properly while minimizing address space usage
Provide a server to handle external 80/443 traffic Provide a server to handle port 20/21 traffic INSTRUCTIONS
Drag and drop objects onto the appropriate locations. Objects can be used multiple times and not all placeholders need to be filled.
Available objects are located in both the Servers and Devices tabs of the Drag & Drop menu.
If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Screened Subnet devices – Web server, FTP server
Building A devices – SSH server top left, workstations on all 5 on the right, laptop on bottom left DataCenter devices – DNS server.



NEW QUESTION 76
- (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 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 81
- (Exam Topic 2)
A network technician needs to correlate security events to analyze a suspected intrusion. Which of the following should the technician use?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 83
- (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 88
- (Exam Topic 2)
A network administrator is reviewing interface errors on a switch. Which of the following indicates that a switchport is receiving packets in excess of the configured MTU?

A. CRC errors
B. Giants
C. Runts
D. Flooding

Answer: B

Explanation:
Giants are packets that exceed the configured MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) of a switchport or interface, which causes them to be dropped or fragmented by the switch or router. The MTU is the maximum size of a packet that can be transmitted without fragmentation on a given medium or protocol. Giants can indicate misconfiguration or mismatch of MTU values between devices or interfaces on a network, which can cause performance issues or errors. CRC errors are errors that occur when the cyclic redundancy check (CRC) value of a packet does not match the calculated CRC value at the destination, which indicates corruption or alteration of data during transmission due to noise, interference, faulty cabling, etc., but not necessarily exceeding MTU values. Runts are packets that are smaller than the minimum size allowed by the medium or protocol, which causes them to be dropped or ignored by the switch or router. Flooding is a technique where a switch sends packets to all ports except the source port when it does not have an entry for the destination MAC address in its MAC address table, which can cause congestion or broadcast storms on a network.

NEW QUESTION 92
- (Exam Topic 2)
There are two managed legacy switches running that cannot be replaced or upgraded. These switches do not support cryptographic functions, but they are password protected. Which of the following should a network administrator configure to BEST prevent unauthorized access?

A. Enable a management access list
B. Disable access to unnecessary services.
C. Configure a stronger password for access
D. Disable access to remote management

E. Use an out-of-band access method.

Answer: E

Explanation:
Using an out-of-band access method is the best way to prevent unauthorized access to the legacy switches that do not support cryptographic functions. Out-of-band access is a method of accessing a network device through a dedicated channel that is separate from the main network traffic. Out-of-band access can use physical connections such as serial console ports or dial-up modems, or logical connections such as VPNs or firewalls. Out-of-band access provides more security and reliability than in-band access, which uses the same network as the data traffic and may be vulnerable to attacks or failures. References:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/fundamentals/configuration/15mt/fundamentals-15-mt-book/

NEW QUESTION 94
- (Exam Topic 2)
A network technician is investigating an IP phone that does not register in the VoIP system Although it received an IP address, it did not receive the necessary DHCP options The information that is needed for the registration is distributes by the OHCP scope All other IP phones are working properly. Which of the following does the technician need to verify?

A. VLAN mismatch
B. Transceiver mismatch
C. Latency
D. DHCP exhaustion

Answer: A

Explanation:
A VLAN mismatch is the most likely reason why an IP phone does not receive the necessary DHCP options for registration. A VLAN mismatch occurs when a device is connected to a switch port that belongs to a different VLAN than the device's intended VLAN. This can cause communication problems or prevent access to network resources. For example, if an IP phone is connected to a switch port that belongs to the data VLAN instead of the voice VLAN, it may not receive the DHCP options that contain information such as the TFTP server address, the NTP server address, or the default gateway address for the voice VLAN. These DHCP options are essential for the IP phone to register with the VoIP system and function properly. References:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/voice-unified-communications/unified-communications-manager-c

NEW QUESTION 96
- (Exam Topic 2)
An ARP request is broadcasted and sends the following request. "Who is 192.168.1.200?
Tell 192.168.1.55"
At which of the following layers of the OSI model does this request operate?

A. Application
B. Data link
C. Transport
D. Network
E. Session

Answer: B

Explanation:
An ARP request operates at the data link layer of the OSI model. ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) is a protocol that maps IP addresses to MAC addresses on a local area network. It allows devices to communicate with each other without knowing their MAC addresses beforehand. ARP operates at the data link layer (layer 2) of the OSI model, which is responsible for framing and addressing data packets on a physical medium.
References: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/routing-information-protocol-rip/13788-3.html

NEW QUESTION 101
- (Exam Topic 2)
A network technician is installing an analog desk phone for a new receptionist After running a new phone line, the technician now needs to cnmp on a new connector. Which of the following connectors would MOST likely be used in this case?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 105
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following policies is MOST commonly used for guest captive portals?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 110
- (Exam Topic 2)
A Chief Information Officer (CIO) wants to improve the availability of a company's SQL database Which of the following technologies should be utilized to achieve maximum availability?

A. Clustering
B. Port aggregation
C. NIC teaming
D. Snapshots

Answer: A

Explanation:
Clustering is a technique that involves grouping multiple servers or instances together to provide high
availability and fault tolerance for a database. Clustering can help improve the availability of a SQL database by allowing automatic failover and load balancing between the cluster nodes. If one node fails or becomes overloaded, another node can take over the database operations without disrupting the service. References: https://www.educba.com/sql-cluster/

NEW QUESTION 111
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following security devices would be BEST to use to provide mechanical access control to the MDF/IDF?

A. A smart card
B. A key fob
C. An employee badge
D. A door lock

Answer: D

Explanation:
A door lock would be the best security device to use to provide mechanical access control to the MDF/IDF. A door lock is a device that prevents unauthorized access to a physical area by requiring a key, a code, a card, a biometric scan, or a combination of these factors to open it. A door lock can provide mechanical access control to the MDF/IDF, which are rooms that house network equipment such as switches, routers, servers, or patch panels. A door lock can prevent unauthorized persons from tampering with or stealing the network equipment or data. References:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/solutions/Enterprise/Data_Center/DC_Infra2_5/DCInfra_6.html

NEW QUESTION 116
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following protocols will a security appliance that is correlating network events from multiple devices MOST likely rely on to receive event messages?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 121
- (Exam Topic 2)
A local firm has hired a consulting company to clean up its IT infrastructure. The consulting company notices remote printing is accomplished by port forwarding via publicly accessible IPs through the firm's firewall Which of the following would be the MOST appropriate way to enable secure remote printing?

A. SSH
B. VPN
C. Telnet
D. SSL

Answer: B

Explanation:
VPN (Virtual Private Network) is the most appropriate way to enable secure remote printing. VPN 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. VPN can be used for various purposes such as accessing corporate resources, bypassing geo-restrictions, or enhancing privacy and security. VPN can also be used for remote printing by allowing users to connect to a printer on the private network and send print jobs securely over the VPN tunnel. References:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/security-vpn/ipsec-negotiation-ike-protocols/14106-how-vpn-work

NEW QUESTION 126
- (Exam Topic 2)
A technician is troubleshooting a workstation's network connectivity and wants to confirm which switchport corresponds to the wall jack the PC is using Which of the following concepts would BEST help the technician?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Consistent labeling would be the concept that would best help the technician to confirm which switchport corresponds to the wall jack the PC is using. Consistent labeling is a practice of using standardized and descriptive labels for network devices, ports, cables, jacks, and other components. It can help with identifying, locating, and troubleshooting network issues. For example, a technician can use consistent labeling to trace a cable from a PC to a wall jack, and then from a patch panel to a switchport. References: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/solutions/Enterprise/Data_Center/DC_Infra2_5/DCInfra_6.html

NEW QUESTION 128
- (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 131
- (Exam Topic 2)
A firewall administrator is implementing a rule that directs HTTP traffic to an internal server listening on a non-standard socket Which of the following types of rules is the administrator implementing?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 132
- (Exam Topic 2)
A network administrator has been directed to present the network alerts from the past week to the company's executive staff. Which of the following will provide the BEST collection and presentation of this data?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 134
- (Exam Topic 2)
A network administrator needs to implement an HDMI over IP solution. Which of the following will the network administrator MOST likely use to ensure smooth video delivery?

A. Link aggregation control
B. Port tagging
C. Jumbo frames
D. Media access control

Answer: C

Explanation:
Giants are packets that exceed the configured MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) of a switchport or interface, which causes them to be dropped or fragmented by the switch or router. The MTU is the maximum size of a packet that can be transmitted without fragmentation on a given medium or protocol. Giants can indicate misconfiguration or mismatch of MTU values between devices or interfaces on a network, which can cause performance issues or errors. CRC errors are errors that occur when the cyclic redundancy check (CRC) value of a packet does not match the calculated CRC value at the destination, which indicates corruption or alteration of data during transmission due to noise, interference, faulty cabling, etc., but not necessarily exceeding MTU values. Runts are packets that are smaller than the minimum size allowed by the medium or protocol, which causes them to be dropped or ignored by the switch or router. Flooding is a technique where a switch sends packets to all ports except the source port when it does not have an entry for the destination MAC address in its MAC address table, which can cause congestion or broadcast storms on a network.

NEW QUESTION 138
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following technologies allows traffic to be sent through two different ISPs to increase performance?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 141
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following is MOST commonly used to address CVEs on network equipment and/or operating systems?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 142
- (Exam Topic 2)
A network administrator is configuring a database server and would like to ensure the database engine is listening on a certain port. Which of the following commands should the administrator use to accomplish this goal?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 147
- (Exam Topic 2)
A network administrator is setting up several loT devices on a new VLAN and wants to accomplish the following
* 1. Reduce manual configuration on each system

* 2. Assign a specific IP address to each system
* 3. Allow devices to move to different switchports on the same VLAN
Which of the following should the network administrator do to accomplish these requirements?

A. Set up a reservation for each device
B. Configure a static IP on each device
C. Implement private VLANs for each device
D. Use DHCP exclusions to address each device

Answer: A

Explanation:
A reservation is a feature of DHCP that assigns a specific IP address to a device based on its MAC address. This way, the device will always receive the same IP address from the DHCP server, regardless of its location or connection time. A network administrator can set up a reservation for each loT device to accomplish the requirements of reducing manual configuration, assigning a specific IP address, and allowing devices to move to different switchports on the same VLAN.
References: https://www.comptia.org/blog/what-is-dhcp

NEW QUESTION 149
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which of the following has the capability to centrally manage configuration, logging, and firmware versioning for distributed devices?

A. WLAN controller
B. Load balancer
C. SIEM solution
D. Syslog server

Answer: A

Explanation:
A WLAN controller is a device that manages and controls multiple wireless access points (WAPs) in a wireless LAN (WLAN). A WLAN controller has the capability to centrally manage configuration, logging, and firmware versioning for distributed WAPs. A WLAN controller can also provide load balancing, security, and quality of service (QoS) for the WLAN.
References: Network+ Study Guide Objective 3.1: Explain the purposes and use cases for advanced networking devices.

NEW QUESTION 153
- (Exam Topic 3)
An administrator is investigating reports of network slowness in a building. While looking at the uplink interface statistics In the switch's CLI, the administrator discovers the uplink Is at 100% utilization However, the administrator is unsure how to Identify what traffic is causing the saturation. Which of the following tools should the administrator utilize to identify the source and destination addresses of the traffic?

A. SNMP
B. Traps
C. Syslog
D. NetFlow

Answer: D

Explanation:
To identify the source and destination addresses of the traffic causing network saturation, the network administrator should use a network protocol analyzer that supports the NetFlow protocol. NetFlow is a network protocol that collects IP traffic information as it enters or exits an interface and sends it to a NetFlow collector for analysis. This data includes the source and destination addresses of the traffic, the ports used, and the number of bytes and packets transferred.
Therefore, the correct answer is option D, NetFlow.
Reference: CompTIA Network+ Study Guide, Exam N10-007, Fourth Edition, by Todd Lammle (Chapter 6: Network Devices)

NEW QUESTION 154
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which of the following is an example of on-demand scalable hardware that is typically housed in the vendor's data center?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 158
- (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 160
- (Exam Topic 3)
A large number of PCs are obtaining an APIPA IP address, and a number of new computers were added to the network. Which of the following is MOST likely causing the PCs to obtain an APIPA address?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
DHCP scope exhaustion means that there are no more available IP addresses in the DHCP server's pool of addresses to assign to new devices on the network. When this happens, the devices will use APIPA (Automatic Private IP Addressing) to self-configure an IP address in the range of 169.254.0.1 to 169.254.255.2541. These addresses are not routable and can only communicate with other devices on the same local network.
A rogue DHCP server (A) is an unauthorized DHCP server that can cause IP address conflicts or security issues by assigning IP addresses to devices on the network. A network collision (B) is a situation where two or more devices try to send data on the same network segment at the same time, causing interference and data loss. Incorrect DNS settings © can prevent devices from resolving domain names to IP addresses, but they do not affect the DHCP process.

NEW QUESTION 162
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which of the following devices Is used to configure and centrally manage access points Installed at different locations?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 163
- (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 165
- (Exam Topic 3)
A technician wants to monitor and provide traffic segmentation across the network. The technician would like to assign each department a specific identifier. Which of the following will the technician MOST likely use?

A. Flow control
B. Traffic shaping
C. VLAN tagging
D. Network performance baselines

Answer: C

Explanation:
To monitor and provide traffic segmentation across the network, a technician may use the concept of VLANs (Virtual Local Area Networks). VLANs are a way of dividing a single physical network into multiple logical networks, each with its own unique identifier or "tag."
By assigning each department a specific VLAN identifier, the technician can segment the network traffic and ensure that the different departments' traffic is kept separate from one another. This can help to improve network security, performance, and scalability, as well as allowing for better monitoring and control of the network traffic.
To implement VLANs, the technician will need to configure VLAN tagging on the network devices, such as switches and routers, and assign each department's devices to the appropriate VLAN. The technician may also need to configure VLAN trunking to allow the different VLANs to communicate with each other.
By using VLANs, the technician can effectively monitor and segment the network traffic, providing better control and visibility into the network.

NEW QUESTION 170
- (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 173
- (Exam Topic 3)
An engineer is gathering data to determine the effectiveness of UPSs in use at remote retail locations. Which of the following statistics can the engineer use to determine the availability of the remote network equipment?

A. Uptime
B. NetFlow baseline
C. SNMP traps
D. Interface statistics

Answer: A

Explanation:
Uptime is a statistic that can be used to determine the availability of the remote network equipment. Uptime is the amount of time that a device or system has been running without experiencing any failures or disruptions. It is commonly expressed as a percentage of total time, such as 99.99% uptime. By measuring the uptime of the network equipment at the remote retail locations, the engineer can determine how reliable and available the equipment is.

NEW QUESTION 175
- (Exam Topic 3)
A network administrator installed an additional IDF during a building expansion project. Which of the following documents need to be updated to reflect the change? (Select TWO).

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

Answer: BF

NEW QUESTION 176
- (Exam Topic 3)
A user reports that a new VoIP phone works properly but the computer that is connected to the phone cannot access any network resources. Which of the following MOST Likely needs to be configured correctly to provide network connectivity to the computer?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
VLAN (virtual LAN) tags are used to identify packets as belonging to a particular VLAN. VLANs are used to segment a network into logical sub-networks, and each VLAN is assigned a unique VLAN tag. If the VLAN tag is not configured correctly, the computer may not be able to access network resources.

NEW QUESTION 180
- (Exam Topic 3)
An ISP is providing Internet to a retail store and has terminated its point of connection using a standard Cat 6 pin-out Which of me following terminations should the technician use when running a cable from the ISP's port lo the front desk?

A. F-type connector
B. TIA/E1A-56S-B
C. LC
D. SC

Answer: B

Explanation:
The termination that the technician should use when running a cable from the ISP’s port to the front desk is B. TIA/EIA-568-B. This is a standard pin-out for Cat 6 cables that is used for Ethernet and other network physical layers1. It specifies how to arrange the eight wires in an RJ45 connector, which is a common type of connector for network cables.

NEW QUESTION 182

- (Exam Topic 3)
A help desk technician is concerned that a client's network cable issues may be causing intermittent connectivity. Which of the following would help the technician determine if this is the issue?

A. Run the show interface command on the switch
B. Run the tracerouute command on the server
C. Run iperf on the technician's desktop
D. Ping the client's computer from the router
E. Run a port scanner on the client's IP address

Answer: A

Explanation:
To determine if a client's network cable issues may be causing intermittent connectivity, the help desk technician can run the show interface command on the switch. This command allows the technician to view the status and statistics of the various interfaces on the switch, including the physical link status and the number of transmitted and received packets. If the interface is experiencing a large number of errors or dropped packets, this could indicate a problem with the network cable or with the connection between the client's device and the switch.
"Cisco routers and switches have a show interfaces IOS command that provides interface statistics/status information, including link state (up/down), speed/duplex, send/receive traffic, cyclic redundancy checks (CRCs), and protocol packet and byte counts."

NEW QUESTION 184
- (Exam Topic 3)
An administrator is setting up a multicast server on a network, but the firewall seems to be dropping the traffic. After logging in to the device, me administrator sees me following entries:

Rule	Action	Source	Destination	Port
1	Deny	Any	172.30.10.50	Any
2	Deny	Any	232.1.4.9	Any
3	Deny	Any	242.9.15.4	Any
4	Deny	Any	175.50.10.10	Any

Which of the following firewall rules is MOST likely causing the issue?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 188
- (Exam Topic 3)
A public, wireless ISP mounts its access points on top of traffic signal poles. Fiber-optic cables are installed from a fiber switch through the ground and up the pole to a fiber-copper media converter, and then connected to the AP. In one location, the switchport is showing sporadic link loss to the attached AP. A similar link loss is not seen at the AP interface. The fiber-optic cable is moved to another unused switchport with a similar result. Which of the following steps should the assigned technician complete NEXT?

A. Disable and enable the switchport.
B. Clean the fiber-optic cable ends.
C. Replace the media converter.
D. Replace the copper patch cord.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Fiber-optic cables are cables that use light signals to transmit data over long distances at high speeds.
Fiber-optic cables are sensitive to dirt, dust, moisture, or other contaminants that can interfere with the light signals and cause link loss or signal degradation. To troubleshoot link loss issues with fiber-optic cables, one of the steps that should be completed next is to clean the fiber-optic cable ends with a lint-free cloth or a specialized cleaning tool. Cleaning the fiber-optic cable ends can remove any dirt or debris that may be blocking or reflecting the light signals and restore the link quality.

NEW QUESTION 191
- (Exam Topic 3)
A network is secured and is only accessible via TLS and IPSec VPNs. Which of the following would need to be present to allow a user to access network resources on a laptop without logging in to the VPN application?

A. Site-to-site
B. Secure Shell
C. In-band management
D. Remote desktop connection

Answer: A

Explanation:
A site-to-site VPN is a type of VPN that connects two or more networks over the Internet using a secure
tunnel. A site-to-site VPN allows users to access network resources on a laptop without logging in to the VPN application, as long as the laptop is connected to one of the networks in the VPN. A site-to-site VPN is transparent to the users and does not require any additional software or configuration on the client devices.
References: Network+ Study Guide Objective 3.4: Explain the purposes and use cases for VPNs.

NEW QUESTION 194

- (Exam Topic 3)
A company is opening a new building on the other side of its campus. The distance from the closest building to the new building is 1,804ft (550m). The company needs to connect the networking equipment in the new building to the Other buildings on the campus without using a repeater. Which Of the following transceivers should the company use?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 195
- (Exam Topic 3)
A network administrator needs to provide evidence to confirm that recent network outages were caused by increased traffic generated by a recently released application. Which of the following actions will BEST support the administrator's response?

A. Generate a network baseline report for comparison.
B. Export the firewall traffic logs.
C. Collect the router's NetFlow data.
D. Plot interface statistics for dropped packets.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 199
- (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 204
- (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 209
- (Exam Topic 3)
An IT technician needs to increase bandwidth to a server. The server has multiple gigabit ports. Which of the following can be used to accomplish this without replacing hardware?

A. STP
B. 802. IQ
C. Duplex
D. LACP

Answer: D

Explanation:
LACP stands for Link Aggregation Control Protocol and is a protocol that allows multiple physical ports to be combined into a single logical port. This can increase bandwidth, redundancy, and load balancing for a server. LACP is part of the IEEE 802.3ad standard for link aggregation. STP stands for Spanning Tree Protocol and is a protocol that prevents loops in a network by blocking redundant links. 802.1Q is a standard for VLAN (Virtual Local Area Network) tagging, which allows multiple logical networks to share the same physical infrastructure. Duplex is a mode of communication that determines how data is transmitted and received on a link. Full duplex allows simultaneous transmission and reception, while half duplex allows only one direction at a time.
References: CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives Version 7.0 (N10-007), Objective 1.5: Compare and contrast network cabling types, standards and speeds.

NEW QUESTION 213
- (Exam Topic 3)

A Wi-Fi network was originally configured to be able to handle interference from a microwave oven. The microwave oven was recently removed from the office. Now the network administrator wants to optimize the system to maximize the range of the signal. The main sources of signal degradation are the numerous cubicles and wooden walls between the WAP and the intended destination. Which of the following actions should the administrator take?

A. Implement CDMA.
B. Change from omni to directional.
C. Change the SSID.
D. Change the frequency.

Answer: D

Explanation:
- the microwave was already removed from the office
- the signal is OK now
- Notice that the question mentions "numerous cubicles and wooden walls" - meaning the signal now won't have the interference as before
- KEY POINT: the admin wants to "maximize the range of the signal:"
Manually change the frequency to 2.4 GHz for more reliable speeds and range. While 5 GHz gives you a stronger signal, it doesn't travel through walls or ceilings as well, so it doesn't give you the best range.
"Microwave ovens: Older microwave ovens, which might not have sufficient shielding, can emit relatively high-powered signals in the 2.4GHz band, resulting in significant interference with WLAN devices operating in the 2.4GHz band."

NEW QUESTION 214
- (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. how 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 216
- (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 217
- (Exam Topic 3)
A large metropolitan city is looking to standardize the ability tor police department laptops to connect to the city government's VPN The city would like a wireless solution that provides the largest coverage across the city with a minimal number of transmission towers Latency and overall bandwidth needs are not high priorities. Which of the following would BEST meet the city's needs?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 219
- (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 220
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which of the following layers of the OSI model receives data from the application layer and converts it into syntax that is readable by other devices on the network?

A. Layer 1

B. Layer 3
C. Layer 6
D. Layer 7

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 225
- (Exam Topic 3)
An administrator would like to allow Windows clients from outside me office to access workstations without using third-party software. Which or the following access methods would meet this requirement?

A. Remote desktop gateway
B. Spit tunnel
C. Site-to-site VPN
D. VNC

Answer: A

Explanation:
To allow Windows clients from outside the office to access workstations without using third-party software, the administrator can use the Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP). RDP is a built-in feature of the Windows operating system that allows users to remotely connect to and control other Windows computers over a network connection.
To use RDP, the administrator will need to enable the Remote Desktop feature on the workstations that need to be accessed, and ensure that the appropriate firewall rules are in place to allow RDP traffic to pass through. The administrator will also need to provide the remote users with the necessary credentials to access the workstations.
Once RDP is set up and configured, the remote users can use the Remote Desktop client on their own computers to connect to the workstations and access them as if they were physically present in the office. This allows the administrator to provide remote access to the workstations without the need for any additional software or third-party tools.

NEW QUESTION 230
- (Exam Topic 3)
An international company is transferring its IT assets including a number of WAPs from the United States to an office in Europe for deployment. Which of the following considerations should the company research
before Implementing the wireless hardware?

A. WPA2 cipher
B. Regulatory Impacts
C. CDMA configuration
D. 802.11 standards

Answer: B

Explanation:
When transferring IT assets, including wireless access points (WAPs), from one country to another, it's important to research the regulatory impacts of the move. Different countries have different regulations and compliance requirements for wireless devices, such as frequency bands, power levels, and encryption standards. Failing to comply with these regulations can result in fines or other penalties.

NEW QUESTION 232
- (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 236
- (Exam Topic 3)
A network administrator is investigating reports about network performance and finds high utilization on a switch uplink. The administrator is unsure whether this is an anomaly or normal behavior that will require an upgrade to resolve. Which Of the following should the administrator reference to gain historical perspective?

A. Device configuration review
B. ARP table export
C. Service-level agreement
D. Network performance baseline

Answer: D

Explanation:
A network performance baseline is a set of metrics that represents the normal or expected behavior of a network under various conditions and scenarios. A network performance baseline can help a network administrator to investigate reports about network performance by comparing the current metrics with the historical metrics and identifying any deviations or anomalies. A network performance baseline can also help to plan and justify network upgrades by showing the trends and patterns of network utilization and performance over time.

A device configuration review is a process that involves checking and verifying the settings and parameters of a network device, such as a switch, router, firewall, or server. A device configuration review can help a network administrator to troubleshoot network issues by finding and fixing any errors, inconsistencies, or vulnerabilities in the device configuration. A device configuration review can also help to ensure compliance with security policies and best practices by applying the latest updates and patches to the device.
An ARP table export is a file that contains the contents of the ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) table of a network device. The ARP table is a data structure that maps IP addresses to MAC addresses on a local network. An ARP table export can help a network administrator to monitor and manage the network devices on a local network by showing their IP addresses and MAC addresses. An ARP table export can also help to detect and prevent ARP spoofing attacks by identifying any duplicate or malicious entries in the ARP table.
A service-level agreement (SLA) is a contract that defines the expectations and responsibilities of both parties in terms of service quality, availability, performance, and response time. An SLA can help a network administrator to provide and maintain a satisfactory level of service to the customers or users of the network by setting and measuring specific goals and metrics. An SLA can also help to resolve any disputes or issues that may arise between the service provider and the service consumer by establishing clear terms and conditions for the service delivery.

NEW QUESTION 239
- (Exam Topic 3)
An engineer needs to restrict the database servers that are in the same subnet from communicating with each other. The database servers will still need to communicate with the application servers in a different subnet. In some cases, the database servers will be clustered, and the servers will need to communicate with other cluster members. Which of the following technologies will be BEST to use to implement this filtering without creating rules?

A. Private VLANs
B. Access control lists
C. Firewalls
D. Control plane policing

Answer: A

Explanation:
"Use private VLANs: Also known as port isolation, creating a private VLAN is a method of restricting switch ports (now called private ports) so that they can communicate only with a particular uplink. The private VLAN usually has numerous private ports and only one uplink, which is usually connected to a router, or firewall."

NEW QUESTION 244
- (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 249
- (Exam Topic 3)
A building was recently remodeled in order to expand the front lobby. Some mobile users have been unable to connect to the available network jacks within the new lobby, while others have had no issues. Which of the following is the MOST likely cause of the connectivity issues?

A. LACP
B. Port security
C. 802.11ax
D. Duplex settings

Answer: B

Explanation:
Port security is a feature that allows a network device to limit the number and type of MAC addresses that can access a port. Port security can prevent unauthorized devices from connecting to the network through an available network jack. Therefore, port security is the most likely cause of the connectivity issues for some mobile users in the new lobby.

NEW QUESTION 253
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which of the following BEST describes a spirt-tunnel client-to-server VPN connection?

A. The client sends an network traffic down the VPN tunnel
B. The client has two different IP addresses that can be connected to a remote site from two different ISPs to ensure availability
C. The client sends some network traffic down the VPN tunnel and other traffic to the local gateway.
D. The client connects to multiple remote sites at the same time

Answer: C

Explanation:
In a split-tunnel VPN, the client can access both the local network and the remote network simultaneously, with some network traffic sent through the VPN tunnel and other traffic sent to the local gateway. This approach allows for more efficient use of bandwidth and reduces the load on the VPN server. It also allows the client to continue accessing local resources while connected to the remote network.

NEW QUESTION 258
- (Exam Topic 3)
A network administrator is troubleshooting a client's device that cannot connect to the network. A physical inspection of the switch shows the RJ45 is connected.

The NIC shows no activity lights. The network administrator moves the device to another location and connects to the network without issues. Which Of the following tools would be the BEST option for the network administrator to use to further troubleshoot?

A. Tone generator
B. Multimeter
C. Optical time-domain reflectometer
D. Cable tester

Answer: D

Explanation:
A cable tester is a tool that can verify the integrity and functionality of a network cable. It can measure the electrical characteristics of the cable, such as resistance, capacitance, and impedance, and detect any faults or defects, such as shorts, opens, or crosstalk. A cable tester can help the network administrator troubleshoot the problem by determining if the cable is faulty or not. A tone generator is a tool that can send an audible signal through a cable to help locate and identify it. A multimeter is a tool that can measure voltage, current, and resistance of electrical circuits. An optical time-domain reflectometer (OTDR) is a tool that can test the quality and length of fiber optic cables.
References: CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives Version 7.0 (N10-007), Objective 2.3: Given a scenario, use the appropriate tool to support wired or wireless networks.

NEW QUESTION 262
- (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 Mowing 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 265
- (Exam Topic 3)
A network engineer is concerned about VLAN hopping happening on the network. Which of the following should the engineer do to address this concern?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 268
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which of the following options represents the participating computers in a network?

A. Nodes
B. CPUs
C. Servers
D. Clients

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 270
- (Exam Topic 3)
A desktop support department has observed slow wireless speeds for a new line of laptops using the organization's standard image. No other devices have experienced the same issue. Which of the following should the network administrator recommend troubleshooting FIRST to resolve this issue?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Wireless drivers can affect the performance and compatibility of your wireless connection5. If only a new line of laptops using the organization’s standard image has experienced slow wireless speeds, it could be that their wireless drivers are outdated or incompatible with the network. Updating the device wireless drivers could resolve this issue.
Wireless drivers play an important role in the performance of a wireless connection, as they control how the device interacts with the wireless network. If the laptops in question are using an outdated version of the wireless driver, it could be causing the slow speeds. The network administrator should recommend updating the device wireless drivers first to see if this resolves the issue.

NEW QUESTION 271
- (Exam Topic 3)
An engineer needs to verity the external record tor 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 272
- (Exam Topic 3)
A user reports that a new VoIP phone works properly, but the computer that is connected to the phone cannot access any network resources. Which of the following MOST likely needs to be configured correctly to provide network connectivity to the computer?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 275
- (Exam Topic 3)
A network technician is planning a network scope. The web server needs to be within 12.31 69.1 to 12.31.69.29. Which of the following would meet this requirement?

A. Lease time
B. Range reservation
C. DNS
D. Superscope

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 280
- (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 282
- (Exam Topic 3)
A company has multiple offices around the world. The computer rooms in some office locations are too warm Dedicated sensors are in each room, but the process of checking each sensor takes a long time. Which of the following options can the company put In place to automate temperature readings with internal resources?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 286
- (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 291
- (Exam Topic 3)
A technician is configuring a static IP address on a new device in a newly created subnet. The work order specifies the following requirements:
• The IP address should use the highest address available in the subnet.
• The default gateway needs to be set to 172.28.85.94.
• The subnet mask needs to be 255.255.255.224.
Which of the following addresses should the engineer apply to the device?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 296
- (Exam Topic 3)
A network administrator received a report staling 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 301
- (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 306
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which of the following issues are present with RIPv2? (Select TWO).

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:
The disadvantages of RIP (Routing Information Protocol) include the following.
---Outdated, insecure, and slow. This is your parents' protocol. It was a thing before the Web was born.
---The more well-known problem of the 15 hop limitation in which data must travel
---Convergence time is terrible for information propagation in a network
---Metrics. It determines the number of hops from source to destination, and gives no regard to other factors when determining the best path for data to travel
---Overhead. A good example would be routing tables. These are broadcast at half-minute intervals to other routers regardless of whether the data has changed or not. It's essentially like those old cartoons where the
town guard in the walled city cries out, '10 o' the clock and all is well!'.
RIPv2 introduced more security and reduced broadcast traffic, which is relevant for some available answers here.

NEW QUESTION 310
- (Exam Topic 3)
A company is utilizing multifactor authentication for data center access. Which of the following is the MOST effective security mechanism against physical intrusions due to stolen credentials?

A. Biometrics security hardware
B. Access card readers
C. Access control vestibule
D. Motion detection cameras

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 314
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which of the following would be the MOST likely attack used to bypass an access control vestibule?

A. Tailgating
B. Phishing
C. Evil twin
D. Brute-force

Answer: A

Explanation:
Tailgating is when someone follows an authorized person into a restricted area without having the proper credentials. This is usually done by pretending to be with the authorized person, or by offering assistance. Tailgating is a social engineering attack and does not require any technical skill.

NEW QUESTION 318
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which of the following DHCP settings would be used to ensure a device gets the same IP address each time it is connected to the network?

A. Scope options
B. Reservation
C. Exclusion
D. Relay
E. Pool

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 319
- (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 321
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which of the following describes when an active exploit is used to gain access to a network?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 325
- (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 328
- (Exam Topic 3)
A medical building offers patients Wi-Fi in the waiting room. Which of the following security features would be the BEST solution to provide secure connections and keep the medical data protected?

A. Isolating the guest network
B. Securing SNMP
C. MAC filtering
D. Disabling unneeded switchports

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 329
- (Exam Topic 3)
A network engineer developed a plan of action to resolve an ongoing issue. Which of the following steps should the engineer take NEXT?

A. Verify full system functionality and implement preventative measures.
B. Implement the solution to resolve the problem.
C. Document findings, actions, outcomes, and lessons learned.
D. Establish a theory of probable cause.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Network troubleshooting is a repeatable process, which means that you can break it down into clear steps that anyone can follow. Identify the Problem. ... Develop a Theory. ... Test the Theory. ... Plan of Action. ...
Implement the Solution. ... Verify System Functionality. ... Document the Issue.
Theory of probable cause is before Plan of action. https://www.comptia.org/content/guides/a-guide-to-network-troubleshooting

NEW QUESTION 331
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which of the following is the MOST appropriate use case for the deployment of a clientless VPN?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 333
- (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 336
- (Exam Topic 3)
A cafeteria is lacing 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 tor 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 337
- (Exam Topic 3)
At which of the following OSI model layers does routing occur?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 339
- (Exam Topic 3)
An organization would like to implement a disaster recovery strategy that does not require a facility agreement or idle hardware. Which of the following strategies MOST likely meets the organization's requirements?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
A cloud site is a type of disaster recovery site that uses cloud computing services to provide backup and recovery of data and applications in the event of a disaster1. A cloud site does not require a facility agreement or idle hardware, as the cloud provider manages the infrastructure and resources on demand. A cloud site can also offer scalability, flexibility, and cost-effectiveness compared to other types of disaster recovery sites.

NEW QUESTION 344
- (Exam Topic 3)
After a critical power issue, the network team was not receiving UPS status notifications. The network team would like to be alerted on these status changes. Which of the following would be BEST to use tor these notifications?

A. Traps
B. MB
C. NetFlow
D. Syslog

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 345
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which of the following can be used to store various types of devices and provide contactless delivery to users?

A. Asset tags
B. Biometrics
C. Access control vestibules
D. Smart lockers

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 346
- (Exam Topic 3)
A technician is consolidating a topology with multiple SSIDs into one unique SSiD deployment. Which of the following features will be possible after this new configuration?

A. Seamless roaming
B. Basic service set
C. WPA
D. MU-MIMO

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 351
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which of the following documents would be used to define uptime commitments from a provider, along with details on measurement and enforcement?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
A service level agreement (SLA) is a document that is used to define uptime commitments from a provider, along with details on measurement and enforcement. An SLA is a contract between a service provider and a customer that outlines the level of service that the provider is committed to providing and the terms under which that service will be delivered.

NEW QUESTION 352
- (Exam Topic 3)
A network administrator installed a new data and VoIP network. Users are now experiencing poor call quality when making calls. Which of the following should the administrator do to increase VoIP performance?

A. Configure a voice VLAN.
B. Configure LACP on all VoIP phones.
C. Configure PoE on the network.
D. Configure jumbo frames on the network.

Answer: A

Explanation:
"Benefits of Voice VLAN
It ensures that your VoIP (Voice over Internet Phone) devices do not have to contend directly with all the broadcasts and other traffic from the data VLAN. A voice VLAN can simplify network configuration in some circumstances."
https://community.fs.com/blog/auto-voip-vs-voice-vlan-what-s-the-difference.html Jumbo Frames
"When jumbo frames on a VoIP/UC network are enabled, it can cause the same kind of delay to your network transmissions."
"VoIP uses will always not benefit from jumbo frame, as VoIP like gaming, is latency and time sensitive. Jumbo Frame for Internet Purpose: You will not see any performance boost as the files that came across the internet does not support jumbo frame."
https://www.ankmax.com/newsinfo/1358641.html#:~:text=VoIP%20uses%20will%20always%20not,does%20n "To summarize this general best practice guide, you should NOT enable jumbo frame feature as a general home user."

NEW QUESTION 356
- (Exam Topic 3)
A malicious user is using special software 10 perform an on-path attack. Which of the following best practices should be configured to mitigate this threat?

A. Dynamic ARP inspection
B. Role-based access
C. Control plane policing
D. MAC filtering

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 361
- (Exam Topic 3)
Classification using labels according to information sensitivity and impact in case of unauthorized access or leakage is a mandatory component of:

A. an acceptable use policy.
B. a memorandum of understanding.
C. data loss prevention,
D. a non-disclosure agreement.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Data loss prevention (DLP) is a set of tools and processes that aim to prevent unauthorized access or leakage of sensitive information. One of the components of DLP is data classification, which involves labeling data according to its information sensitivity and impact in case of unauthorized disclosure. Data classification helps to identify and protect the most critical and confidential data and apply appropriate security controls and policies. References: Network+ Study Guide Objective 5.1: Explain the importance of policies, processes and procedures for IT governance. Subobjective: Data loss prevention.

NEW QUESTION 366
- (Exam Topic 3)
A network administrator determines that even when optimal wireless coverage is configured, the network users still report constant disconnections After troubleshooting, the administrator determines that moving from one location to another causes the disconnection Which of the following settings should provide

better network stability?

A. Client association timeout
B. RSSl roaming threshold
C. RF attenuation ratio
D. EIRP power setting

Answer: B

Explanation:
In this case, the most likely cause of the constant disconnections when moving from one location to another is likely due to a problem with the roaming functionality of the wireless network. The setting that would likely provide better network stability in this situation is the RSSI roaming threshold, which determines the signal strength required for a client device to remain connected to the wireless network. If the roaming threshold is set too low, the client device may disconnect and reconnect to the network too frequently as it moves between different access points. On the other hand, if the threshold is set too high, the client device may not roam to a new access point when necessary, leading to a loss of connectivity. Adjusting the RSSI roaming threshold to an appropriate value may help to improve the stability of the wireless network in this situation.

NEW QUESTION 371
- (Exam Topic 3)
A company's data center is hosted at its corporate office to ensure greater control over the security of sensitive data. During times when there are increased workloads, some of the company's non-sensitive data is shifted to an external cloud provider. Which of the following cloud deployment models does this describe?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 374
- (Exam Topic 3)
A WAN technician reviews activity and identifies newly installed hardware that is causing outages over an eight-hour period. Which of the following should be considered FIRST?

A. Network performance baselines
B. VLAN assignments
C. Routing table
D. Device configuration review

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 375
- (Exam Topic 3)
A network engineer is designing a wireless network that has the following requirements:
• Network speed must be higher than 100Mbps
• Must use the 2.4GHz and 5GHz bands
Which of the following 802.11 standards should the engineer select?

A. 802. lla
B. 802.11b
C. 802. 11g
D. 802.11 n

Answer: D

Explanation:
* 802.11 n is a wireless standard that supports up to 600 Mbps data rate and operates in both the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz frequency bands. 802.11n uses multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) technology to increase the number of spatial streams and improve the wireless performance and range. 802.11n meets the requirements of the wireless network design.
References: Network+ Study Guide Objective 1.6: Explain the functions of network services.

NEW QUESTION 376
- (Exam Topic 3)
Network users reported that a recent firmware upgrade to a firewall did not resolve the issue that prompted the upgrade. Which of the following should be performed NEXT?

A. Reopen the service ticket, request a new maintenance window, and roll back to the anterior firmware version.
B. Gather additional information to ensure users' concerns are not been caused by a different issue withsimilar symptoms.
C. Employ a divide-and-conquer troubleshooting methodology by engaging the firewall vendor's support.
D. Escalate the issue to the IT management team in order to negotiate a new SLA with the user's manager.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Before taking any further action, it is important to verify that the problem reported by the users is the same as the one that prompted the firmware upgrade. It is possible that the firmware upgrade did resolve the original issue, but a new or different issue has arisen with similar symptoms. By gathering additional information from the users, such as error messages, screenshots, logs, or network traces, the technician can confirm or rule out this possibility and avoid wasting time and resources on unnecessary steps.
Reopening the service ticket, requesting a new maintenance window, and rolling back to the anterior firmware version (A) is a possible option if the firmware

upgrade did not resolve the original issue and caused more problems. However, this should not be done without first verifying that the users' concerns are related to the firmware upgrade and not a different issue.
Employing a divide-and-conquer troubleshooting methodology by engaging the firewall vendor's support © is another possible option if the technician needs assistance from the vendor to diagnose or resolve the issue. However, this should also not be done without first gathering additional information from the users to narrow down the scope of the problem and provide relevant details to the vendor.
Escalating the issue to the IT management team in order to negotiate a new SLA with the user's manager (D) is not a relevant option at this stage. An SLA (Service Level Agreement) is a contract that defines the expectations and responsibilities of both parties in terms of service quality, availability, performance, and response time. Negotiating a new SLA does not address the root cause of the issue or help to resolve it. Moreover, escalating an issue to management should only be done when all other options have been exhausted or when there is a significant impact or risk to the business.

NEW QUESTION 378
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which of the following is a security flaw in an application or network?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 381
- (Exam Topic 3)
A technician is deploying a new SSID for an industrial control system. The control devices require the network to use encryption that employs TKIP and a symmetrical password to connect. Which of the following should the technician configure to ensure compatibility with the control devices?

A. WPA2-Enterprise
B. WPA-Enterprise
C. WPA-PSK
D. WPA2-PSK

Answer: C

Explanation:
"WPA uses Temporal Key Integrity Protocol (TKIP) for enhanced encryption. TKIP uses RC4 for the encryption algorithm, and the CompTIA Network+ exam may reference TKIP-RC4 in a discussion of wireless."
" WPA2 uses Counter Mode with Cipher Block Chaining Message Authentication Code
Protocol (CCMP) for integrity checking and Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) for encryption. On the Network+ exam, you might find this referenced as simply CCMP-AES"

NEW QUESTION 384
- (Exam Topic 3)
A network technician needs to install security updates on several switches on me 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 385
- (Exam Topic 3)
A company joins a bank's financial network and establishes a connection to the clearinghouse servers in the range 192 168.124.0/27. An IT technician then realizes the range exists within the VM pool at the data center. Which of the following is the BEST way for the technician to connect to the bank's servers?

A. NAT
B. PAT
C. CIDR
D. SLAAC

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 387
- (Exam Topic 3)
A customer needs to distribute Ethernet to multiple computers in an office. The customer would like to use non-proprietary standards. Which of the following blocks does the technician need to install?

A. 110
B. 66

C. Bix
D. Krone

Answer: A

Explanation:
A 110 block is a type of punch-down block that is used to distribute Ethernet to multiple computers in an office. A punch-down block is a device that connects one group of wires to another group of wires by using a special tool that pushes the wires into slots on the block. A 110 block is a non-proprietary standard that supports up to Category 6 cabling and can be used for voice or data applications. References: https://www.comptia.org/training/books/network-n10-008-study-guide (page 64)

NEW QUESTION 390
- (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 393
- (Exam Topic 3)
During a client audit, a network analyst is tasked with recommending changes to upgrade the client network and readiness. Afield technician has submitted the following report:

Building B is connected to Building A via site-to-site directional antennas.
Thirty additional users have been added recently and are not shown on the network map.
The IT closet and storage room share a space that has poor ventilation.
Performance reports show optimal network performance but little on system health.

Based on this report, which of the following metrics or sensors would be the BEST recommendation to the client?

A. Electrical
B. Humidity
C. Flooding
D. Temperature

Answer: B

Explanation:
Humidity is the amount of water vapor in the air. High humidity can cause corrosion, condensation, and short circuits in electronic devices. Low humidity can cause static electricity and damage sensitive components. The optimal humidity range for a data center is between 40% and 60%. Based on the report, the humidity level in the server room is 70%, which is too high and can affect the performance and reliability of the network equipment. Therefore, the best recommendation to the client is to install a humidity sensor and a dehumidifier to control the humidity level in the server room.
References: Network+ Study Guide Objective 5.1: Summarize the importance of physical security controls.

NEW QUESTION 394
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