

CompTIA

Exam Questions N10-009

CompTIA Network+ Exam



NEW QUESTION 1

- (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 2

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

[https://partners.comptia.org/docs/default-source/resources/comptia-network-n10-008-exam-objectives-\(2-0\)](https://partners.comptia.org/docs/default-source/resources/comptia-network-n10-008-exam-objectives-(2-0)),

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Service_set_\(802.11_network\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Service_set_(802.11_network))

NEW QUESTION 3

- (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 4

- (Exam Topic 1)

A technician is installing a high-density wireless network and wants to use an available frequency that supports the maximum number of channels to reduce interference. Which of the following standard 802.11 frequency ranges should the technician look for while reviewing WAP specifications?

- A. 2.4GHz
- B. 5GHz
- C. 6GHz
- D. 900MHz

Answer: B

Explanation:

* 802.11 a/b/g/n/ac wireless networks operate in two frequency ranges: 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz. The 5 GHz frequency range supports more channels than the 2.4 GHz frequency range, making it a better choice for high-density wireless networks.

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

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 1)

An engineer notices some late collisions on a half-duplex link. The engineer verifies that the devices on both ends of the connection are configured for half duplex.

Which of the following is the MOST likely cause of this issue?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 1)

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)

At which of the following OSI model layers would a technician find an IP header?

- A. Layer 1
- B. Layer 2
- C. Layer 3
- D. Layer 4

Answer: C

Explanation:

An IP header can be found at the third layer of the OSI model, also known as the network layer. This layer is responsible for logical addressing, routing, and forwarding of data packets.

References:

> CompTIA Network+ Certification Study Guide, Exam N10-007, Fourth Edition, Chapter 2: Network Models, p. 82

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 1)

A workstation is configured with the following network details:

IP address	Subnet mask	Default gateway
10.1.2.23	10.1.2.0/27	10.1.2.1

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 1)

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 13

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 16

- (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 21

- (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 26

- (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 30

- (Exam Topic 1)

Given the following information:

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

[https://partners.comptia.org/docs/default-source/resources/comptia-network-n10-008-exam-objectives-\(2-0\)](https://partners.comptia.org/docs/default-source/resources/comptia-network-n10-008-exam-objectives-(2-0)), <https://www.lumen.com/help/en-us/network/traceroute/understanding-the-traceroute-output.html>

NEW QUESTION 32

- (Exam Topic 1)

A technician is configuring a network switch to be used in a publicly accessible location. Which of the following should the technician configure on the switch to prevent unintended connections?

- A. DHCP snooping

- B. Geofencing
- C. Port security
- D. Secure SNMP

Answer: C

Explanation:

Port security is a feature that restricts input to a switch port by limiting and identifying MAC addresses of the devices allowed to access the port. This prevents unintended connections from unauthorized devices or spoofed MAC addresses. Port security can also be configured to take actions such as shutting down the port or sending an alert when a violation occurs. References:

[https://partners.comptia.org/docs/default-source/resources/comptia-network-n10-008-exam-objectives-\(2-0\)](https://partners.comptia.org/docs/default-source/resources/comptia-network-n10-008-exam-objectives-(2-0)),
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst9500/software/release/16-10/configuration_guide/se

NEW QUESTION 34

- (Exam Topic 1)

After the A record of a public website was updated, some visitors were unable to access the website. Which of the following should be adjusted to address the issue?

- A. TTL
- B. MX
- C. TXT
- D. SOA

Answer: A

Explanation:

TTL (Time To Live) should be adjusted to address the issue of some visitors being unable to access the website after the A record was updated. TTL is a value that specifies how long a DNS record should be cached by DNS servers and clients before it expires and needs to be refreshed. If the TTL is too high, some DNS servers and clients may still use the old A record that points to the previous IP address of the website, resulting in connection failures. By lowering the TTL, the DNS servers and clients will update their cache more frequently and use the new A record that points to the current IP address of the website. References:

<https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/dns/dns-records/dns-ttl/>

NEW QUESTION 37

- (Exam Topic 1)

A network administrator is implementing OSPF on all of a company's network devices. Which of the following will MOST likely replace all the company's hubs?

- A. A Layer 3 switch
- B. A proxy server
- C. A NGFW
- D. A WLAN controller

Answer: A

Explanation:

A Layer 3 switch will likely replace all the company's hubs when implementing OSPF on all of its network devices. A Layer 3 switch combines the functionality of a traditional Layer 2 switch with the routing capabilities of a router. By implementing OSPF on a Layer 3 switch, an organization can improve network performance and reduce the risk of network congestion. References: Network+ Certification Study Guide, Chapter 5: Network Security

NEW QUESTION 38

- (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 40

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

A VoIP sales call with a customer would be most affected by jitter greater than 10ms on the WAN connection. Jitter is the variation in delay of packets arriving at

the destination. It can cause choppy or distorted audio quality for VoIP applications, especially over WAN links that have limited bandwidth and high latency. The recommended jitter for VoIP is less than 10ms. References: <https://www.voip-info.org/voip-jitter/>

NEW QUESTION 42

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 45

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 50

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 52

- (Exam Topic 1)

Within the realm of network security, Zero Trust:

- A. prevents attackers from moving laterally through a system.
- B. allows a server to communicate with outside networks without a firewall.
- C. block malicious software that is too new to be found in virus definitions.
- D. stops infected files from being downloaded via websites.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Zero Trust is a security framework that requires all users, whether in or outside the organization's network, to be authenticated, authorized, and continuously validated for security configuration and posture before being granted or keeping access to applications and data. Zero Trust prevents attackers from moving laterally through a system by applying granular policies and controls based on the principle of least privilege and by segmenting and encrypting data flows across the network. References: [https://partners.comptia.org/docs/default-source/resources/comptia-network-n10-008-exam-objectives-\(2-0\)](https://partners.comptia.org/docs/default-source/resources/comptia-network-n10-008-exam-objectives-(2-0)), <https://www.crowdstrike.com/cybersecurity-101/zero-trust-security/>

NEW QUESTION 55

- (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 60

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following is the LARGEST MTU for a standard Ethernet frame?

- A. 1452
- B. 1492
- C. 1500
- D. 2304

Answer: C

Explanation:

The maximum transmission unit (MTU) is the largest size of a data packet that can be transmitted over a network. A standard Ethernet frame supports an MTU of 1500 bytes, which is the default value for most Ethernet networks. Larger MTUs are possible with jumbo frames, but they are not widely supported and may cause fragmentation or compatibility issues. References:

[https://partners.comptia.org/docs/default-source/resources/comptia-network-n10-008-exam-objectives-\(2-0\)](https://partners.comptia.org/docs/default-source/resources/comptia-network-n10-008-exam-objectives-(2-0)),
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maximum_transmission_unit

NEW QUESTION 62

- (Exam Topic 1)

A network administrator is designing a new datacenter in a different region that will need to communicate to the old datacenter with a secure connection. Which of the following access methods would provide the BEST security for this new datacenter?

- A. Virtual network computing
- B. Secure Socket Shell
- C. In-band connection
- D. Site-to-site VPN

Answer: D

Explanation:

Site-to-site VPN provides the best security for connecting a new datacenter to an old one because it creates a secure tunnel between the two locations, protecting data in transit. References: CompTIA Network+ Certification Study Guide, Chapter 5: Network Security.

NEW QUESTION 67

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 70

- (Exam Topic 1)

The network administrator is informed that a user's email password is frequently hacked by brute-force programs. Which of the following policies should the network administrator implement to BEST mitigate this issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Captive portal
- B. Two-factor authentication
- C. Complex passwords
- D. Geofencing
- E. Role-based access

F. Explicit deny

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Two-factor authentication (2FA) is a method of verifying a user's identity by requiring two pieces of evidence, such as something the user knows (e.g., a password) and something the user has (e.g., a token or a smartphone). 2FA adds an extra layer of security that makes it harder for hackers to access a user's account by brute-force programs. Complex passwords are passwords that are long, random, and use a combination of uppercase and lowercase letters, numbers, and symbols. Complex passwords are more resistant to brute-force attacks than simple or common passwords. References:
[https://partners.comptia.org/docs/default-source/resources/comptia-network-n10-008-exam-objectives-\(2-0\)](https://partners.comptia.org/docs/default-source/resources/comptia-network-n10-008-exam-objectives-(2-0)),<https://www.csoonline.com/article/3225913/what-is-two-factor-authentication-2fa-how-to-enable-it-and-why-yo> <https://www.howtogeek.com/195430/how-to-create-a-strong-password-and-remember-it/>

NEW QUESTION 74

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 77

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following routing protocols is used to exchange route information between public autonomous systems?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) is a routing protocol used to exchange route information between public autonomous systems (AS). OSPF (Open Shortest Path First), EGRIP (Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol), and RIP (Routing Information Protocol) are all used for internal routing within a single AS. Therefore, BGP is the correct option to choose for this question.

References:

- > Network+ N10-007 Certification Exam Objectives, Objective 3.3: Given a scenario, configure and apply the appropriate routing protocol.
- > Cisco: Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) Overview

NEW QUESTION 79

- (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 81

- (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 84

- (Exam Topic 1)

A branch of a company recently switched to a new ISP. The network engineer was given a new IP range to assign. The ISP assigned 196.26.4.0/26, and the branch gateway router now has the following configurations on the interface that peers to the ISP:

```
IP address:      196.26.4.30
Subnet mask:     255.255.255.224
Gateway:        196.24.4.1
```

The network engineer observes that all users have lost Internet connectivity. Which of the following describes the issue?

- A. The incorrect subnet mask was configured
- B. The incorrect gateway was configured
- C. The incorrect IP address was configured
- D. The incorrect interface was configured

Answer: C

Explanation:

The IP address configured on the router interface is 196.26.4.1/26, which belongs to the IP range assigned by the ISP (196.26.4.0/26). However, this IP address is not valid for this interface because it is the network address of the subnet, which cannot be assigned to any host device. The network address is the first address of a subnet that identifies the subnet itself. The valid IP addresses for this subnet are from 196.26.4.1 to 196.26.4.62, excluding the network address (196.26.4.0) and the broadcast address (196.26.4.63). The router interface should be configured with a valid IP address within this range to restore Internet connectivity for all users. References:

[https://partners.comptia.org/docs/default-source/resources/comptia-network-n10-008-exam-objectives-\(2-0\)](https://partners.comptia.org/docs/default-source/resources/comptia-network-n10-008-exam-objectives-(2-0)), <https://www.techopedia.com/definition/24136/network-address>

NEW QUESTION 87

- (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 88

- (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 93

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

- A. Business continuity plan
- B. Change management
- C. System life cycle

D. Standard operating procedures

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 96

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 101

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following technologies provides a failover mechanism for the default gateway?

- A. FHRP
- B. LACP
- C. OSPF
- D. STP

Answer: A

Explanation:

First Hop Redundancy Protocol (FHRP) provides a failover mechanism for the default gateway, allowing a backup gateway to take over if the primary gateway fails. References: CompTIA Network+ Certification Study Guide, Chapter 4: Infrastructure.

NEW QUESTION 102

- (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 106

- (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. Honeytrap

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 110

- (Exam Topic 2)

A business is using the local cable company to provide Internet access. Which of the following types of cabling will the cable company MOST likely use from the demarcation point back to the central office?

- A. Multimode
- B. Cat 5e
- C. RG-6
- D. Cat 6
- E. 100BASE-T

Answer: C

Explanation:

RG-6 is a type of coaxial cable that is commonly used by cable companies to provide Internet access from the demarcation point back to the central office. It has a thicker conductor and better shielding than RG-59, which is another type of coaxial cable. Multimode and Cat 5e are types of fiber optic and twisted pair cables respectively, which are not typically used by cable companies. Cat 6 and 100BASE-T are standards for twisted pair cables, not types of cabling.

NEW QUESTION 112

- (Exam Topic 2)

A corporation has a critical system that would cause unrecoverable damage to the brand if it was taken offline. Which of the following disaster recovery solutions should the corporation implement?

- A. Full backups
- B. Load balancing
- C. Hot site
- D. Snapshots

Answer: C

Explanation:

A hot site is the disaster recovery solution that the corporation should implement for its critical system that would cause unrecoverable damage to the brand if it was taken offline. A hot site is a fully operational backup site that can take over the primary site's functions in case of a disaster or disruption. A hot site has all the necessary hardware, software, data, network connections, and personnel to resume normal operations with minimal downtime. A hot site is suitable for systems that require high availability and cannot afford any data loss or interruption. References: <https://www.enterprisestorageforum.com/management/disaster-recovery-site/> 1

NEW QUESTION 116

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following is used to provide networking capability for VMs at Layer 2 of the OSI model?

- A. VPN
- B. VRRP
- C. vSwitch
- D. VIP

Answer: C

Explanation:

A vSwitch (virtual switch) is a software-based switch that provides networking capability for VMs (virtual machines) at Layer 2 of the OSI model. It connects the VMs to each other or to external networks using virtual NICs (network interface cards). A VPN (virtual private network) is a technology that creates a secure tunnel over a public network for remote access or site-to-site connectivity. VRRP (Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol) is a protocol that provides high availability for routers by creating a virtual router with multiple physical routers. A VIP (virtual IP) is an IP address that can be shared by multiple servers or devices for load balancing or failover purposes.

NEW QUESTION 117

- (Exam Topic 2)

A network administrator is downloading a large patch that will be uploaded to several enterprise switches simultaneously during the day's upgrade cycle. Which of the following should the administrator do to help ensure the upgrade process will be less likely to cause problems with the switches?

- A. Confirm the patch's MD5 hash prior to the upgrade
- B. Schedule the switches to reboot after an appropriate amount of time.
- C. Download each switch's current configuration before the upgrade
- D. Utilize FTP rather than TFTP to upload the patch

Answer: A

Explanation:

The network administrator should confirm the patch's MD5 hash prior to the upgrade to help ensure the upgrade process will be less likely to cause problems with the switches. MD5 (Message Digest 5) is a cryptographic hash function that produces a 128-bit hash value for any given input. It can be used to verify the integrity and authenticity of a file by comparing its hash value with a known or expected value. If the hash values match, it means that the file has not been corrupted or tampered with during transmission or storage. If the hash values do not match, it means that the file may be damaged or malicious and should not be used for the upgrade. References:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/security-vpn/secure-shell-ssh/15292-scp.html>

NEW QUESTION 120

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 122

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following protocol types describes secure communication on port 443?

- A. ICMP
- B. UDP
- C. TCP
- D. IP

Answer: C

Explanation:

TCP is the protocol type that describes secure communication on port 443. TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) is a connection-oriented protocol that provides reliable and ordered delivery of data packets over an IP network. TCP uses port numbers to identify different applications or services on a device. Port 443 is the default port for HTTPS (Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure), which is an extension of HTTP that uses SSL (Secure Sockets Layer) or TLS (Transport Layer Security) encryption to protect data in transit between a web server and a web browser. References: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/routing-information-protocol-rip/13788-3.html>

NEW QUESTION 125

- (Exam Topic 2)

A technician wants to install a WAP in the center of a room that provides service in a radius surrounding a radio. Which of the following antenna types should the AP utilize?

- A. Omni
- B. Directional
- C. Yagi
- D. Parabolic

Answer: A

Explanation:

An omni antenna should be used by the AP to provide service in a radius surrounding a radio. An omni antenna is a type of antenna that has a 360-degree horizontal radiation pattern. It can provide wireless coverage in all directions from the antenna with varying degrees of vertical coverage. It is suitable for indoor environments where users are located around the AP. References: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless-mobility/wireless-lan-wlan/82068-omni-vs-direct.html>

NEW QUESTION 126

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 129

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 134

- (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 138

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 143

- (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 crimp on a new connector. Which of the following connectors would MOST likely be used in this case?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

<https://www.comptia.org/blog/what-is-rj11>

NEW QUESTION 144

- (Exam Topic 2)

A user reports a weak signal when walking 20ft (6.1 m) away from the WAP in one direction, but a strong signal when walking 20ft in the opposite direction. The technician has reviewed the configuration and confirmed the channel type is correct. There is no jitter or latency on the connection. Which of the following would be the MOST likely cause of the issue?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 148

- (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 151

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following is a system that is installed directly on a server's hardware and abstracts the hardware from any guest machines?

- A. Storage array
- B. Type 1 hypervisor
- C. Virtual machine
- D. Guest OS

Answer: B

Explanation:

A type 1 hypervisor is a system that is installed directly on a server's hardware and abstracts the hardware from any guest machines. A hypervisor is a software layer that enables virtualization by creating and managing virtual machines (VMs) on a physical host. A type 1 hypervisor, also known as a bare-metal hypervisor or a native hypervisor, runs directly on the host's hardware without requiring an underlying operating system (OS). It provides better performance and security than a type 2 hypervisor, which runs on top of an existing OS and relies on it for hardware access. References:

<https://www.vmware.com/topics/glossary/content/hypervisor>

NEW QUESTION 153

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 157

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following attacks encrypts user data and requires a proper backup implementation to recover?

- A. DDoS
- B. Phishing
- C. Ransomware
- D. MAC spoofing

Answer: C

Explanation:

Ransomware is a type of malware that encrypts user data and demands a ransom for its decryption. Ransomware can prevent users from accessing their files and applications, and cause data loss or corruption. A proper backup implementation is essential to recover from a ransomware attack, as it can help restore the encrypted data without paying the ransom or relying on the attackers' decryption key. References: <https://www.comptia.org/blog/what-is-ransomware>

NEW QUESTION 162

- (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 163

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 164

- (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 165

- (Exam Topic 2)

Given the following output:

```
192.168.22.1    00-13-5d-00-e6-23
192.168.22.15  00-15-88-00-58-00
192.168.22.10  00-13-5d-00-e6-23
192.168.22.100 00-13-5d-00-e6-23
```

Which of the following attacks is this MOST likely an example of?

- A. ARP poisoning
- B. VLAN hopping
- C. Rogue access point
- D. Amplified DoS

Answer: A

Explanation:

The output is most likely an example of an ARP poisoning attack. ARP poisoning, also known as ARP spoofing, is a type of attack that exploits the ARP protocol to associate a malicious device's MAC address with a legitimate IP address on a local area network. This allows the attacker to intercept, modify, or redirect network traffic between two devices without their knowledge. The output shows that there are multiple entries for the same IP address (192.168.1.1) with different MAC addresses in the ARP cache of the device. This indicates that an attacker has sent fake ARP replies to trick the device into believing that its MAC address is associated with the IP address of another device (such as the default gateway). References: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/about/security-center/arp-spoofing.html>

NEW QUESTION 166

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 168

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 171

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 175

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 178

- (Exam Topic 2)

A network requirement calls for segmenting departments into different networks. The campus network is set up with users of each department in multiple buildings. Which of the following should be configured to keep the design simple and efficient?

- A. MDIX
- B. Jumbo frames
- C. Port tagging
- D. Flow control

Answer: C

Explanation:

Port tagging is a technique that involves adding a tag or identifier to the frames or packets that belong to a certain VLAN. A VLAN is a logical segment of a network that isolates traffic between different groups of devices. Port tagging allows devices on different physical ports or switches to communicate with each other as if they were on the same port or switch. Port tagging can help keep the design simple and efficient by reducing the number of physical ports and switches needed to segment departments into different networks. References: <https://www.comptia.org/blog/what-is-port-tagging>

NEW QUESTION 181

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 183

- (Exam Topic 2)

A systems administrator is running a VoIP network and is experiencing jitter and high latency. Which of the following would BEST help the administrator determine the cause of these issues?

- A. Enabling RADIUS on the network
- B. Configuring SNMP traps on the network
- C. Implementing LDAP on the network
- D. Establishing NTP on the network

Answer: B

Explanation:

SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) is a protocol that allows network devices to communicate with a network management system (NMS) for monitoring and configuration purposes. SNMP traps are unsolicited messages sent by network devices to the NMS when certain events or conditions occur, such as errors, failures, or thresholds. Configuring SNMP traps on the network would best help the administrator determine the cause of jitter and high latency on a VoIP network, as they would provide real-time alerts and information about the network performance and status. Enabling RADIUS on the network is not relevant to troubleshooting VoIP issues, as RADIUS is a protocol that provides authentication, authorization, and accounting services for network access. Implementing LDAP on the network is also not relevant to troubleshooting VoIP issues, as LDAP is a protocol that provides directory services for storing and querying information about users, groups, devices, etc. Establishing NTP on the network is not directly related to troubleshooting VoIP issues, as NTP is a protocol that synchronizes the clocks of network devices.

NEW QUESTION 187

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

* 2.4 GHz is the wireless frequency that would allow for the least signal attenuation when deploying a low-density wireless network with multiple types of building materials. Signal attenuation is the loss of signal strength or quality as it travels through a medium or over a distance. Signal attenuation can be affected by various factors such as distance, interference, reflection, refraction, diffraction, scattering, or absorption. Generally, lower frequencies have less signal attenuation than higher frequencies because they can penetrate obstacles better and travel farther. Therefore, 2.4GHz would have less signal attenuation than 5GHz, 850MHz, or 900MHz. References:

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

NEW QUESTION 189

- (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 192

- (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 195

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 198

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

- A. The device firmware should have been kept current.
- B. Unsecure protocols should have been disabled.

- C. Parental controls should have been enabled
- D. The default credentials should have been changed

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 201

- (Exam Topic 2)

A network administrator is setting up several IoT 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 IoT 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 203

- (Exam Topic 3)

A network administrator views a network pcap and sees a packet containing the following:

```
community: public
request-id: 13438
get-response 1.3.6.1.2.1.1.3.0 Value:206801150
```

Which of the following are the BEST ways for the administrator to secure this type of traffic? (Select TWO).

- A. Migrate the network to IPv6.
- B. Implement 802.1 X authentication
- C. Set a private community string
- D. Use SNMPv3.
- E. Incorporate SSL encryption
- F. Utilize IPSec tunneling.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

The packet shown in the image is an SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) packet, which is used to monitor and manage network devices. SNMP uses community strings to authenticate requests and responses between SNMP agents and managers. However, community strings are sent in clear text and can be easily intercepted by attackers. Therefore, one way to secure SNMP traffic is to set a private community string that is not the default or well-known value. Another way to secure SNMP traffic is to use SNMPv3, which is the latest version of the protocol that supports encryption and authentication of SNMP messages. References: CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives Version 7.0 (N10-007), Objective 2.5: Given a scenario, use remote access methods.

NEW QUESTION 204

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of the following network devices can perform routing between VLANs?

- A. Layer 2 switch
- B. Layer 3 switch
- C. Load balancer
- D. Bridge

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://www.practicalnetworking.net/stand-alone/routing-between-vlans/#:~:text=A%20router%20will%20perfo>

NEW QUESTION 206

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 208

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of the following devices have the capability to allow communication between two different subnetworks? (Select TWO).

- A. IDS
- B. Access point
- C. Layer 2 switch
- D. Layer 3 switch
- E. Router
- F. Media converter

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 211

- (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 215

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company needs a redundant link to provide a channel to the management network in an incident response scenario. Which of the following remote access methods provides the BEST solution?

- A. Out-of-band access
- B. Split-tunnel connections
- C. Virtual network computing
- D. Remote desktop gateways

Answer: A

Explanation:

Out-of-band access is a remote access method that provides a separate, independent channel for accessing network devices and systems. Out-of-band access uses a dedicated network connection or a separate communication channel, such as a dial-up or cellular connection, to provide access to network devices and systems. This allows an administrator to access the management network even if the primary network connection is unavailable or impaired. Out-of-band access is a good solution for providing a redundant link to the management network in an incident response scenario because it can be used to access the network even if the primary connection is unavailable or impaired.

NEW QUESTION 218

- (Exam Topic 3)

A network device needs to discover a server that can provide it with an IPv4 address. Which of the following does the device need to send the request to?

- A. Default gateway
- B. Broadcast address
- C. Unicast address
- D. Link local address

Answer: B

Explanation:

The DHCP client sends broadcast request packets to the network; the DHCP servers respond with broadcast packets that offer IP parameters, such as an IP address for the client. After the client chooses the IP parameters, communication between the client and server is by unicast packets.

"When a DHCP client boots up, it automatically sends out a DHCP Discover UDP datagram to the broadcast address, 255.255.255.255. This DHCP Discover message asks "Are there any DHCP servers out there?" The client can't send unicast traffic yet, as it doesn't have a valid IP address that can be used."

NEW QUESTION 220

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 223

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 225

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 230

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

* 802.11g is an older wireless standard that operates in the 2.4 GHz frequency band and has a maximum data rate of 54 Mbps. 802.11a is a newer wireless standard that operates in the 5 GHz frequency band and has a maximum data rate of 54 Mbps. By configuring the APs to be compatible with 802.11a, the network engineer can reduce interference and congestion in the 2.4 GHz band and improve wireless performance.

References: Network+ Study Guide Objective 2.5: Implement network troubleshooting methodologies

NEW QUESTION 235

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 238

- (Exam Topic 3)

A non-employee was able to enter a server room. Which of the following could have prevented this from happening?

- A. A security camera
- B. A biometric reader
- C. OTP key fob
- D. Employee training

Answer: B

Explanation:

A biometric reader is a device that scans a person's physical characteristics, such as fingerprints, iris, or face, and compares them to a database of authorized users. A biometric reader can be used to restrict access to a server room and prevent unauthorized entry. A biometric reader provides a high level of security and cannot be easily bypassed or duplicated.

References: Network+ Study Guide Objective 5.1: Summarize the importance of physical security controls.

NEW QUESTION 239

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 244

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of the following provides guidance to an employee about restricting non-business access to the company's videoconferencing solution?

- A. Acceptable use policy
- B. Data loss prevention
- C. Remote access policy
- D. Standard operating procedure

Answer: A

Explanation:

An acceptable use policy (AUP) is a set of rules that outline the proper and improper use of an organization's resources, such as its videoconferencing solution. An AUP can provide guidance to employees about what is expected of them when using the organization's videoconferencing solution, including restricting non-business access to it.

NEW QUESTION 246

- (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 249

- (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 169.254.255.254. These addresses are not routable and can only communicate with other devices on the same local network.

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

NEW QUESTION 252

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 254

- (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 257

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 262

- (Exam Topic 3)

A network is experiencing extreme latency when accessing a particular website. Which of the following commands will BEST help identify the issue?

- A. ipconfig
- B. netstat
- C. tracert
- D. ping

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 264

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 269

- (Exam Topic 3)

A network technician is troubleshooting an area where the wireless connection to devices is poor. The technician theorizes that the signal-to-noise ratio in the area is causing the issue. Which of the following should the technician do NEXT?

- A. Run diagnostics on the relevant devices.
- B. Move the access point to a different location.
- C. Escalate the issue to the vendor's support team.
- D. Remove any electronics that might be causing interference.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 274

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 278

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 279

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 281

- (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 285

- (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 290

- (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 294

- (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 the following terminations should the technician use when running a cable from the ISP's port to the front desk?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 297

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 300

- (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 traceroute 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 304

- (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, the administrator sees the 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 306

- (Exam Topic 3)

Due to concerns around single points of failure, a company decided to add an additional WAN to the network. The company added a second MPLS vendor to the current MPLS WAN and deployed an additional WAN router at each site. Both MPLS providers use OSPF on the WAN network, and EIGRP is run internally. The first site to go live with the new WAN is successful, but when the second site is activated significant network issues occur. Which of the following is the MOST likely cause for the WAN instability?

- A. A routing loop
- B. Asymmetrical routing
- C. A switching loop
- D. An incorrect IP address

Answer: B

Explanation:

Asymmetrical routing is the most likely cause for the WAN instability. When two different routing protocols are used, like OSPF and EIGRP, it can cause asymmetrical routing, which results in traffic being routed differently in each direction. This can lead to instability in the WAN. A CDP neighbor change, a switching loop, or an incorrect IP address are not likely causes for WAN instability.

NEW QUESTION 307

- (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 311

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 315

- (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 320

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 322

- (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 325

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of the following protocols can be routed?

- A. FCoE
- B. Fibre Channel
- C. iSCSI
- D. NetBEUI

Answer: C

Explanation:

iSCSI (Internet Small Computer System Interface) is a protocol that allows SCSI commands to be transported over IP networks¹. iSCSI can be routed because it contains a network address and a device address, as required by a routable protocol². iSCSI can be used to access block-level storage devices over a network, such as SAN (Storage Area Network).

FCoE (Fibre Channel over Ethernet) is a protocol that allows Fibre Channel frames to be encapsulated and transported over Ethernet networks¹. FCoE cannot be routed because it does not contain a network address, only a device address. FCoE operates at the data link layer and requires special switches and adapters to support it. FCoE can also be used to access block-level storage devices over a network, such as SAN.

Fibre Channel is a protocol that provides high-speed and low-latency communication between servers and storage devices¹. Fibre Channel cannot be routed because it does not use IP networks, but rather its own dedicated network infrastructure. Fibre Channel operates at the physical layer and the data link layer and requires special cables, switches, and adapters to support it. Fibre Channel can also be used to access block-level storage devices over a network, such as SAN.

NetBEUI (NetBIOS Extended User Interface) is an old protocol that provides session-level communication between devices on a local network¹. NetBEUI cannot be routed because it does not contain a network address, only a device address. NetBEUI operates at the transport layer and relies on NetBIOS for name resolution. NetBEUI is obsolete and has been replaced by other protocols, such as TCP/IP.

NEW QUESTION 327

- (Exam Topic 3)

A security administrator is trying to prevent incorrect IP addresses from being assigned to clients on the network. Which of the following would MOST likely prevent this and allow the network to continue to operate?

- A. Configuring DHCP snooping on the switch

- B. Preventing broadcast messages leaving the client network
- C. Blocking ports 67/68 on the client network
- D. Enabling port security on access ports

Answer: A

Explanation:

To prevent incorrect IP addresses from being assigned to clients on the network and allow the network to continue to operate, the security administrator should consider configuring DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) snooping on the switch. DHCP snooping is a security feature that is used to prevent unauthorized DHCP servers from operating on a network. It works by allowing the switch to monitor and validate DHCP traffic on the network, ensuring that only legitimate DHCP messages are forwarded to clients. This can help to prevent incorrect IP addresses from being assigned to clients, as it ensures that only authorized DHCP servers are able to provide IP addresses to clients on the network.

NEW QUESTION 330

- (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 334

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 337

- (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. 802.1Q
- C. Duplex
- D. LACP

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 341

- (Exam Topic 3)

A network technician needs to select an AP that will support at least 1.3Gbps and 5GHz only. Which of the following wireless standards must the AP support to meet the requirements?

- A. B
- B. AC
- C. AX
- D. N
- E. G

Answer: B

Explanation:

Wireless AC is a wireless standard that supports up to 1.3Gbps data rate and operates in the 5GHz frequency band only. Wireless AC is also backward compatible

with wireless A and N devices that use the 5GHz band. Wireless AC is suitable for high-performance applications such as HD video streaming and online gaming. References: Network+ Study Guide Objective 2.2: Explain the purposes and properties of routing and switching. Subobjective: Wireless standards and their characteristics.

NEW QUESTION 342

- (Exam Topic 3)

A company is undergoing expansion but does not have sufficient rack space in its data center. Which of the following would be BEST to allow the company to host its new equipment without a major investment in facilities?

- A. Using a colocation service
- B. Using available rack space in branch offices
- C. Using a flat network topology
- D. Reorganizing the network rack and installing top-of-rack switching

Answer: A

Explanation:

A colocation service is a service that provides rack space, power, cooling, security, and connectivity for a company's network equipment in a data center. A colocation service can be used when a company does not have sufficient rack space in its own data center and does not want to invest in building or expanding its own facilities. By using a colocation service, a company can host its new equipment in a professional and reliable environment without a major investment in facilities. References: <https://www.comptia.org/training/books/network-n10-008-study-guide> (page 414)

NEW QUESTION 346

- (Exam Topic 3)

Which of the following bandwidth management techniques uses buffers at the client side to prevent TCP retransmissions from occurring when the ISP starts to drop packets of specific types that exceed the agreed traffic rate?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 350

- (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 355

- (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 358

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

- A. A load balancer
- B. A proxy server

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 362

- (Exam Topic 3)

A network technician is selecting a replacement for a damaged fiber cable that goes directly to an SFP transceiver on a network switch. Which of the following cable connectors should be used?

- A. RJ45
- B. LC
- C. MT
- D. F-type

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 365

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 366

- (Exam Topic 3)

An IT technician successfully connects to the corporate wireless network at a bank. While performing some tests, the technician observes that the physical address of the DHCP server has changed even though the network connection has not been lost. Which of the following would BEST explain this change?

- A. Server upgrade
- B. Duplicate IP address
- C. Scope exhaustion
- D. Rogue server

Answer: D

Explanation:

A rogue server is a DHCP server on a network that is not under the administrative control of the network staff. It may provide incorrect IP addresses or other network configuration information to devices on the network, causing them to lose connectivity or be vulnerable to attacks. The physical address of the DHCP server may change if a rogue server takes over the role of assigning IP addresses to devices on the network. This can be detected by monitoring DHCP traffic or using tools such as RogueChecker.

NEW QUESTION 371

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 372

- (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 377

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The best choice for configuring link port aggregation between a Gigabit Ethernet distribution switch and a Fast Ethernet access switch is to use full duplex and 1GB speed for all interfaces that are participating in the link aggregation. This will allow for maximum throughput, as the full duplex connection will enable simultaneous sending and receiving of data, and the 1GB speed will ensure that the data is transferred quickly.

According to the CompTIA Network+ Study Guide, "Full-duplex Ethernet allows the network adapter to transmit and receive data simultaneously, which can result in double the bandwidth of half-duplex Ethernet." Additionally, the official text states, "Ethernet and Fast Ethernet use different speeds for data transmission, with Ethernet being 1,000 megabits (1 gigabit) per second and Fast Ethernet being 100 megabits per second."

NEW QUESTION 381

- (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 383

- (Exam Topic 3)

An administrator would like to allow Windows clients from outside the office to access workstations without using third-party software. Which of the following access methods would meet this requirement?

- A. Remote desktop gateway
- B. Split 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 384

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