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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Short explanation
The switch feature that is most likely to be used to assist with logging IPv6 and MAC addresses of devices on a network segment is Neighbor Discovery Protocol (NDP). NDP is used by IPv6 to discover and maintain information about other nodes on the network, including their IPv6 and MAC addresses. By periodically querying NDP, the administrator can log this information for auditing purposes.
References:
> CompTIA Network+ Certification Study Guide, Exam N10-007, Fourth Edition, Chapter 2: The OSI Model and Networking Protocols, Objective 2.1: Compare and contrast TCP and UDP ports, protocols, and their purposes.

NEW QUESTION 3
- (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 4
- (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 5

- (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 6
- (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 7
- (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 8
- (Exam Topic 1)
A network administrator discovers that users in an adjacent building are connecting to the company's guest wireless network to download inappropriate material. Which of the following can the administrator do to MOST easily mitigate this issue?

A. Reduce the wireless power levels
B. Adjust the wireless channels
C. Enable wireless client isolation
D. Enable wireless port security

Answer: A

Explanation:
Reducing the wireless power levels can limit the range of the guest wireless network and prevent users in an adjacent building from connecting to it. Adjusting the wireless channels or enabling wireless client isolation will not affect the signal strength or coverage of the guest network. Enabling wireless port security will not work on a guest network that does not use authentication or MAC address filtering. References: CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives Version 2.0 (Exam Number: N10-006), Domain 2.0 Network Operations, Objective 2.5 Given a scenario, implement appropriate wireless configuration settings; Guest WiFi Security - Cisco Umbrella

NEW QUESTION 9

- (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 10
- (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 10
- (Exam Topic 1)
A network engineer performs the following tasks to increase server bandwidth: Connects two network cables from the server to a switch stack
Configure LACP on the switchports
Verifies the correct configurations on the switch interfaces Which of the following needs to be configured on the server?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 13
- (Exam Topic 1)
Several WIFI users are reporting the inability to connect to the network. WLAN users on the guest network are able to access all network resources without any performance issues. The following table summarizes the findings after a site survey of the area in question:

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Based on the site survey table, we can see that AP 2, AP 3, and AP 4 are all broadcasting on the same channel, which can cause interference and affect performance. Therefore, the next step a wireless technician should take to troubleshoot this issue is to reconfigure the channels to reduce overlap. This will help to improve network performance and eliminate any interference.
References:
- Network+ N10-007 Certification Exam Objectives, Objective 2.8: Given a scenario, troubleshoot common wireless problems and perform site surveys.

NEW QUESTION 14
- (Exam Topic 1)
Given the following information:

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Tracert is a command-line tool that traces the route of a packet from a source to a destination and displays the number of hops and the round-trip time for each hop. The output shown in the question is an example of a tracert output, which shows five hops with their IP addresses and hostnames (if available) and three latency measurements for each hop in milliseconds. References:
https://partners.comptia.org/docs/default-source/resources/comptia-network-n10-008-exam-objectives-(2-0), https://www.lumen.com/help/en-us/network/traceroute/understanding-the-traceroute-output.html

NEW QUESTION 19
- (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://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst9500/software/release/16-10/configuration_guide/se

NEW QUESTION 21
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following is used to track and document various types of known vulnerabilities?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 24
- (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 25
- (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 30
- (Exam Topic 1)
A technician is installing a cable modem in a SOHO. Which of the following cable types will the technician MOST likely use to connect a modem to the ISP?

A. Coaxial
B. Single-mode fiber
C. Cat 6e
D. Multimode fiber

Answer: A

Explanation:
Coaxial cable is a type of cable that consists of a central copper conductor surrounded by an insulating layer and a braided metal shield. Coaxial cable is commonly used to connect a cable modem to an ISP by transmitting data over cable television networks. Coaxial cable can support high bandwidth and long distances with minimal interference or attenuation. References: https://partners.comptia.org/docs/default-source/resources/comptia-network-n10-008-exam-objectives-(2-0), https://www.techopedia.com/definition/4027/coaxial-cable

NEW QUESTION 35
- (Exam Topic 1)
A network engineer is investigating reports of poor network performance. Upon reviewing a device configuration, the engineer finds that duplex settings are mismatched on both ends. Which of the following would be the MOST likely result of this finding?

A. Increased CRC errors
B. Increased giants and runts
C. Increased switching loops
D. Increased device temperature

Answer: A

Explanation:
Mismatched duplex settings can cause an increase in CRC errors, which are errors in data transmission that can result in corrupted data. References: CompTIA Network+ Certification Study Guide, Chapter 4: Infrastructure.

NEW QUESTION 40
- (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 43
- (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://www.crowdstrike.com/cybersecurity-101/zero-trust-security/

NEW QUESTION 47
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following ports is commonly used by VoIP phones?

A. 20
B. 143
C. 445
D. 5060

Answer: D

Explanation:
TCP/UDP port 5060 is commonly used by VoIP phones. It is the default port for SIP (Session Initiation Protocol), which is a signaling protocol that establishes, modifies, and terminates multimedia sessions over IP networks. SIP is widely used for VoIP applications such as voice and video calls. References: https://www.voip-info.org/session-initiation-protocol/

NEW QUESTION 52
- (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 54
- (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://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maximum_transmission_unit

NEW QUESTION 56
- (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 implements 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://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 57
- (Exam Topic 1)
A company hired a technician to find all the devices connected within a network. Which of the following software tools would BEST assist the technician in completing this task?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 59
- (Exam Topic 1)
A network is experiencing a number of CRC errors during normal network communication. At which of the following layers of the OSI model will the administrator MOST likely start to troubleshoot?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 63
- (Exam Topic 1)
A technician is troubleshooting a network switch that seems to stop responding to requests intermittently whenever the logging level is set for debugging. Which of the following metrics should the technician check to begin troubleshooting the issue?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 66
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following provides redundancy on a file server to ensure the server is still connected to a LAN even in the event of a port failure on a switch?

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

Answer: A

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

automatically switching to another network interface card.
References: CompTIA Network+ Certification Study Guide, Sixth Edition by Glen E. Clarke

NEW QUESTION 68
- (Exam Topic 1)
A network administrator walks into a datacenter and notices an unknown person is following closely. The administrator stops and directs the person to the security desk. Which of the following attacks did the network administrator prevent?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 72
- (Exam Topic 1)
A fiber link connecting two campus networks is broken. Which of the following tools should an engineer use to detect the exact break point of the fiber link?

A. OTDR
B. Tone generator
C. Fusion splicer
D. Cable tester
E. PoE injector

Answer: A

Explanation:
To detect the exact break point of a fiber link, an engineer should use an OTDR (Optical Time Domain Reflectometer). This device sends a series of pulses into the fiber, measuring the time it takes for the pulses to reflect back, and can pinpoint the exact location of the break.
References:
- Network+ N10-007 Certification Exam Objectives, Objective 2.5: Given a scenario, troubleshoot copper cable issues.
- FS: OTDR (Optical Time Domain Reflectometer) Testing Principle and Applications

NEW QUESTION 77
- (Exam Topic 1)
An IT organization needs to optimize speeds for global content distribution and wants to reduce latency in high-density user locations. Which of the following technologies BEST meets the organization’s requirements?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 78
- (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)
Which of the following BEST describes a network appliance that warns of unapproved devices that are accessing the network?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 82
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which of the following systems would MOST likely be found in a screened subnet?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 85
- (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 87
- (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 90
- (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 93
- (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 94
- (Exam Topic 2)
A network technician needs to correlate security events to analyze a suspected intrusion. Which of the following should the technician use?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 98
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following services can provide data storage, hardware options, and scalability to a third-party company that cannot afford new devices?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
IaaS stands for Infrastructure as a Service, which is a cloud computing model that provides virtualized computing resources such as servers, storage, and networking over the Internet. IaaS can provide data storage, hardware options, and scalability to a third-party company that cannot afford new devices by allowing them to rent or lease the infrastructure they need from a cloud provider. The company can pay only for what they use and scale up or down as needed. References: https://www.comptia.org/blog/what-is-iaas

NEW QUESTION 100
- (Exam Topic 2)
A SaaS provider has decided to leave an unpatched VM available via a public DMZ port. With which of the following concepts is this technique MOST closely associated?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 101
- (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 104
- (Exam Topic 2)
A technician is troubleshooting a previously encountered issue. Which of the following should the technician reference to find what solution was implemented to resolve the issue?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 109
- (Exam Topic 2)
A network technician is reviewing an upcoming project's requirements to implement IaaS. Which of the following should the technician consider?

A. Software installation processes
B. Type of database to be installed
C. Operating system maintenance
D. Server hardware requirements

Answer: D

Explanation:
IaaS stands for Infrastructure as a Service, which is a cloud computing model that provides virtualized computing resources such as servers, storage, and networking over the Internet. When implementing IaaS, the network technician should consider the server hardware requirements, such as CPU, RAM, disk space, and network bandwidth, that are needed to run the applications and services on the cloud. The other options are not relevant to IaaS, as they are either handled by the cloud provider or by the end-user. References: https://www.comptia.org/blog/what-is-iaas

NEW QUESTION 111
- (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 113
- (Exam Topic 2)
A network administrator wants to analyze attacks directed toward the company's network. Which of the following must the network administrator implement to assist in this goal?

A. A honeypot
B. Network segmentation

C. Antivirus
D. A screened subnet

Answer: A

Explanation:
A honeypot is a decoy system that is intentionally left vulnerable or exposed to attract attackers and divert them from the real targets. A honeypot can also be used to collect information about the attackers' techniques and motives. A network administrator can implement a honeypot to analyze attacks directed toward the company's network, as a honeypot can help identify the source, target, method, and impact of an attack, as well as provide recommendations for remediation.
References:
https://www.comptia.org/blog/what-is-a-honeypot

NEW QUESTION 115
- (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 119
- (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)
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 123
- (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 AP1. References: https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless-mobility/wireless-lan-wlan/82068-omni-vs-direct.html 1

NEW QUESTION 124
- (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 126
- (Exam Topic 2)
A technician is implementing a new wireless network to serve guests at a local office. The network needs to provide Internet access but disallow associated stations from communicating with each other. Which of the following would BEST accomplish this requirement?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Wireless client isolation is a feature on wireless routers that limits the connectivity between wireless devices connected to the same network. It prevents them from accessing resources on other wireless or wired devices, as a security measure to reduce attacks and threats. This feature can be useful for guest and BYOD SSIDs, but it can also be disabled on the router's settings. References:
https://www.howtogeek.com/179089/lock-down-your-wi-fi-network-with-your-routers-wireless-isolation-option

NEW QUESTION 127
- (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/produc

NEW QUESTION 128
- (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 129
- (Exam Topic 2)
A network technician is installing an analog desk phone for a new receptionist After running a new phone line, the technician now needs to cnmp on a new connector. Which of the following connectors would MOST likely be used in this case?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 132
- (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 QS

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 134
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following security devices would be BEST to use to provide mechanical access control to the MDF/IDF?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 137
- (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 138
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following protocols will a security appliance that is correlating network events from multiple devices MOST likely rely on to receive event messages?

A. Syslog
B. Session Initiation Protocol

C. Secure File Transfer Protocol
D. Server Message Block

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 142
- (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 145
- (Exam Topic 2)
A network field technician is installing and configuring a secure wireless network. The technician performs a site survey. Which of the following documents would MOST likely be created as a result of the site survey?

A. Physical diagram
B. Heat map
C. Asset list
D. Device map

Answer: B

Explanation:
A heat map would most likely be created as a result of the site survey. A heat map is a graphical representation of the wireless signal strength and coverage in a given area. It can show the location of APs, antennas, walls, obstacles, interference sources, and dead zones. It can help with planning, optimizing, and troubleshooting wireless networks. References: https://www.netspotapp.com/what-is-a-wifi-heatmap.html

NEW QUESTION 149
- (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 arc 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 154
- (Exam Topic 2)
A network administrator decided to use SLAAC in an extensive IPv6 deployment to alleviate IP address management. The devices were properly connected into the LAN but autoconfiguration of the IP address did not occur as expected. Which of the following should the network administrator verify?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 157
- (Exam Topic 2)
A firewall administrator is implementing a rule that directs HTTP traffic to an internal server listening on a non-standard socket Which of the following types of rules is the administrator implementing?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 161
- (Exam Topic 2)
A network administrator has been directed to present the network alerts from the past week to the company's executive staff. Which of the following will provide the BEST collection and presentation of this data?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 166
- (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 167
- (Exam Topic 2)
An IT technician suspects a break in one of the uplinks that provides connectivity to the core switch. Which of the following command-line tools should the technician use to determine where the incident is occurring?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 171
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following OSI model layers is where conversations between applications are established, coordinated, and terminated?

A. Session
B. Physical
C. Presentation
D. Data link

Answer: A

Explanation:
Reference: https://www.techtarget.com/searchnetworking/definition/OSI#:~:text=The%20session%20layer,and%20termina
The session layer is where conversations between applications are established, coordinated, and terminated. It is responsible for creating, maintaining, and ending sessions between different devices or processes. The physical layer deals with the transmission of bits over a medium. The presentation layer formats and translates data for different applications. The data link layer provides reliable and error-free delivery of frames within a network.

NEW QUESTION 175
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following technologies allows traffic to be sent through two different ISPs to increase performance?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 180
- (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 lo 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 181
- (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 182
- (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 183
- (Exam Topic 2)
A technician is connecting DSL for a new customer. After installing and connecting the on-premises equipment, the technician verifies DSL synchronization. When connecting to a workstation, however, the link LEDs on the workstation and modem do not light up. Which of the following should the technician perform during troubleshooting?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 185
- (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 186
- (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 189
- (Exam Topic 2)
Which of the following would be used to expedite MX record updates to authoritative NSs?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 191
- (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 194
- (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 siring
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 198
- (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 203
- (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 208
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which of the following has the capability to centrally manage configuration, logging, and firmware versioning for distributed devices?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 211
- (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 216
- (Exam Topic 3)
A technician is checking network devices to look for opportunities to improve security Which of the following toots 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 217
- (Exam Topic 3)
A technician is investigating an issue with connectivity at customer's location. The technician confirms that users can access resources locally but not over the internet The technician theorizes that the local router has failed and investigates further. The technician's testing results show that the route is functional: however, users still are unable to reach resources on the internal. Which of the following describes what the technician should do NEXT?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
According to the CompTIA Network+ troubleshooting model123, 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 220
- (Exam Topic 3)
A network administrator notices excessive wireless traffic occurring on an access point after normal business hours. The access point is located on an exterior wall. Which of the following should the administrator do to limit wireless access outside the building?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
A directional antenna is a type of antenna that radiates or receives radio waves in a specific direction. This can help limit wireless access outside the building by focusing the signal towards the intended area and reducing the signal strength in other directions. A private VLAN is a feature that isolates network devices within a VLAN. Disabling roaming on the WAP prevents wireless clients from switching to another WAP when the signal is weak. Stopping broadcasting of the SSID hides the network name from wireless clients, but does not prevent them from connecting if they know the SSID.
References: CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives Version 7.0 (N10-007), Objective 3.1: Given a scenario, install and configure wireless LAN infrastructure and implement the appropriate technologies in support of wireless capable devices.

NEW QUESTION 221
- (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 226
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which of the following would MOST likely utilize PoE?

A. A camera
B. A printer
C. A hub
D. A modem

Answer: A

Explanation:
A camera is most likely to utilize PoE (Power over Ethernet). PoE is a technology that allows electrical power to be delivered over Ethernet cables. It is used to power a variety of devices, such as cameras, phones, access points, and other networking equipment.Cameras are particularly well-suited for PoE because they are often installed in locations where it is difficult or impossible to run electrical power. By using PoE, cameras can be powered directly over the Ethernet cable, eliminating the need for separate power cables and outlets.Other devices, such as printers, hubs, and modems, are less likely to utilize PoE because they typically do not need to be powered over Ethernet. These devices are usually powered by AC (alternating current) power and are typically connected to a power outlet rather than an Ethernet cable.

NEW QUESTION 227
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which of the following OSI model layers would allow a user to access and download files from a remote computer?

A. Session
B. Presentation
C. Network
D. Application

Answer: D

Explanation:
The application layer of the OSI model (Open Systems Interconnection) is responsible for providing services to applications that allow users to access and download files from a remote computer. These services include file transfer, email, and web access, as well as other related services. In order for a user to access and download files from a remote computer, the application layer must provide the necessary services that allow the user to interact with the remote computer.

NEW QUESTION 232
- (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 237
- (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 242
- (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 245
- (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 247
- (Exam Topic 3)
A network manager is configuring switches in IDFs to ensure unauthorized client computers are not connecting to a secure wired network. Which of the following is the network manager MOST likely performing?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 252
- (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 257
- (Exam Topic 3)
Several end users viewing a training video report seeing pixelated images while watching. A network administrator reviews the core switch and is unable to find an immediate cause. Which of the following BEST explains what is occurring?

A. Jitter
B. Bandwidth
C. Latency

D. Giants

Answer: A

Explanation:
"Jitter is the loss of packets due to an overworked WAP. Jitter shows up as choppy conversations over a video call, strange jumps in the middle of an online game—pretty much anything that feels like the network has missed some data. Latency is when data stops moving for a moment due to a WAP being unable to do the work. This manifests as a Word document that stops loading, for example, or an online file that stops downloading."

NEW QUESTION 261
- (Exam Topic 3)
Due to a surge in business, a company is onboarding an unusually high number of salespeople. The salespeople are assigned desktops that are wired to the network. The last few salespeople to be onboarded are able to access corporate materials on the network but not sales-specific resources. Which of the following is MOST likely the cause?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 263
- (Exam Topic 3)
An administrator needs to connect two laptops directly to each other using 802.11ac but does not have an AP available. Which of the following describes this configuration?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 268
- (Exam Topic 3)
A technician wants to monitor and provide traffic segmentation across the network. The technician would like to assign each department a specific identifier. Which of the following will the technician MOST likely use?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 272
- (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?

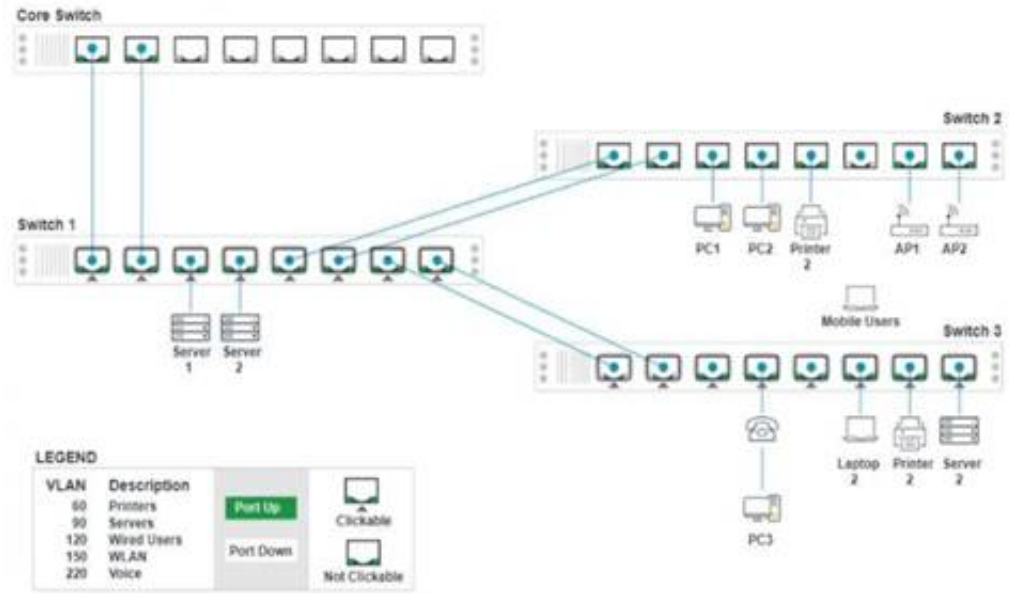
A. Automate a continuous backup and restore process of the system's state of the active gateway.
B. Use a static assignment of the gateway IP address on the network clients.
C. Configure DHCP relay and allow clients to receive a new IP setting.
D. Configure a shared VIP and deploy VRRP on the routers.

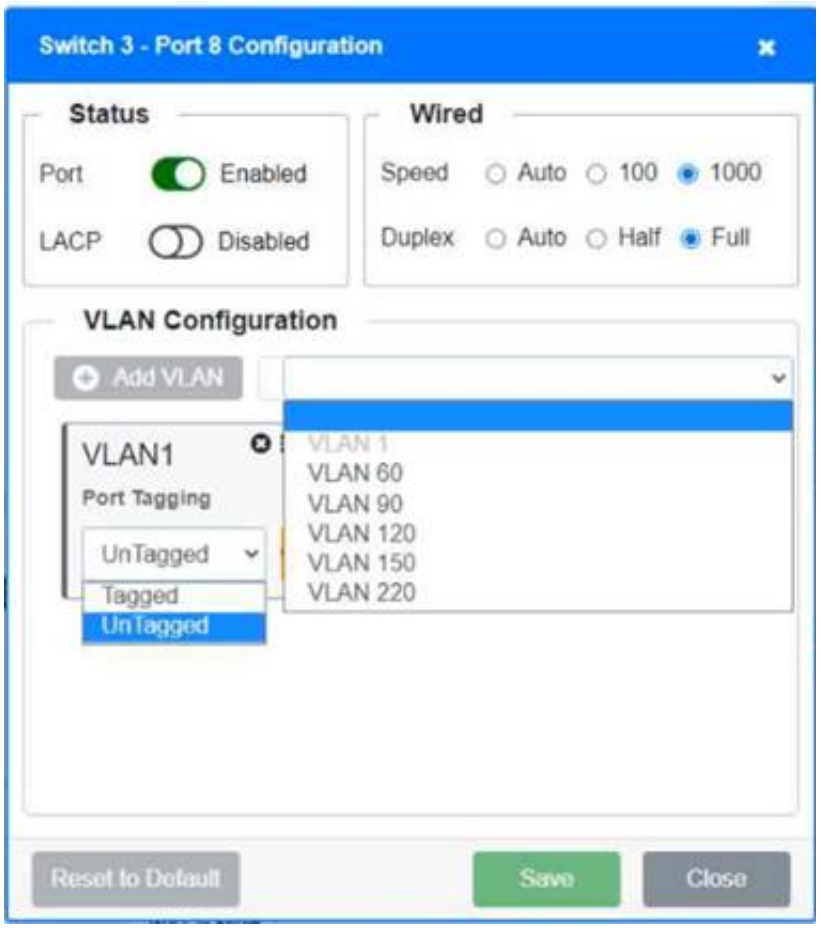
Answer: D

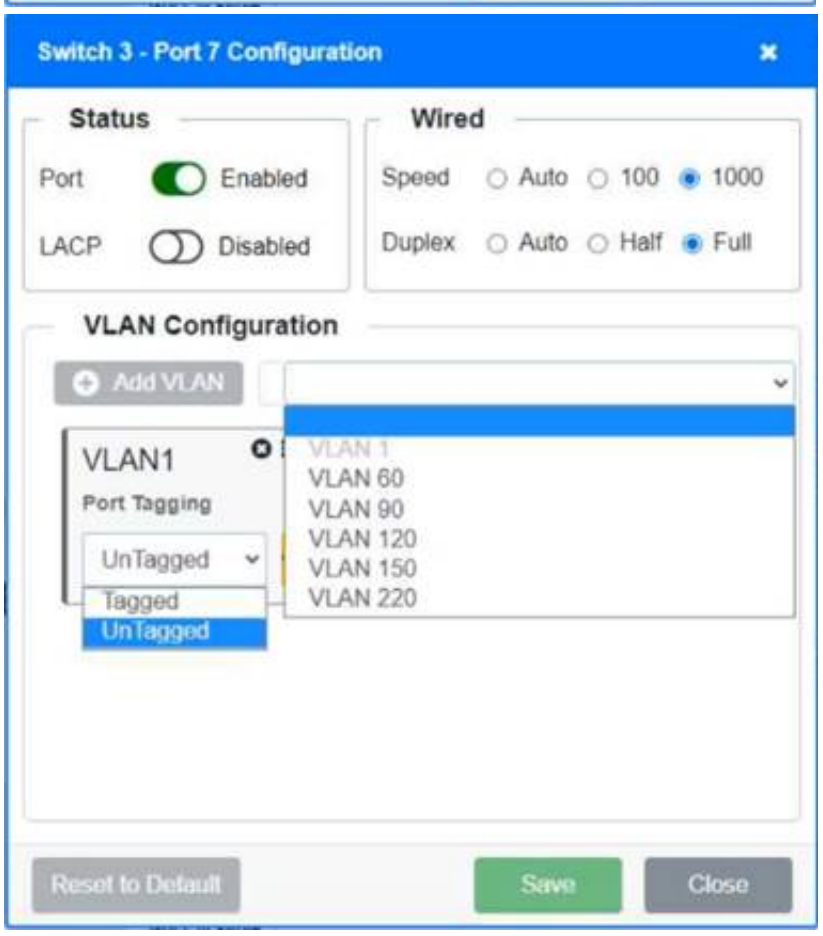
Explanation:
The open standard protocol Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) is similar to HSRP, the differences mainly being in terminology and packet formats. In VRRP, the active router is known as the master, and all other routers in the group are known as backup routers. There is no specific 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

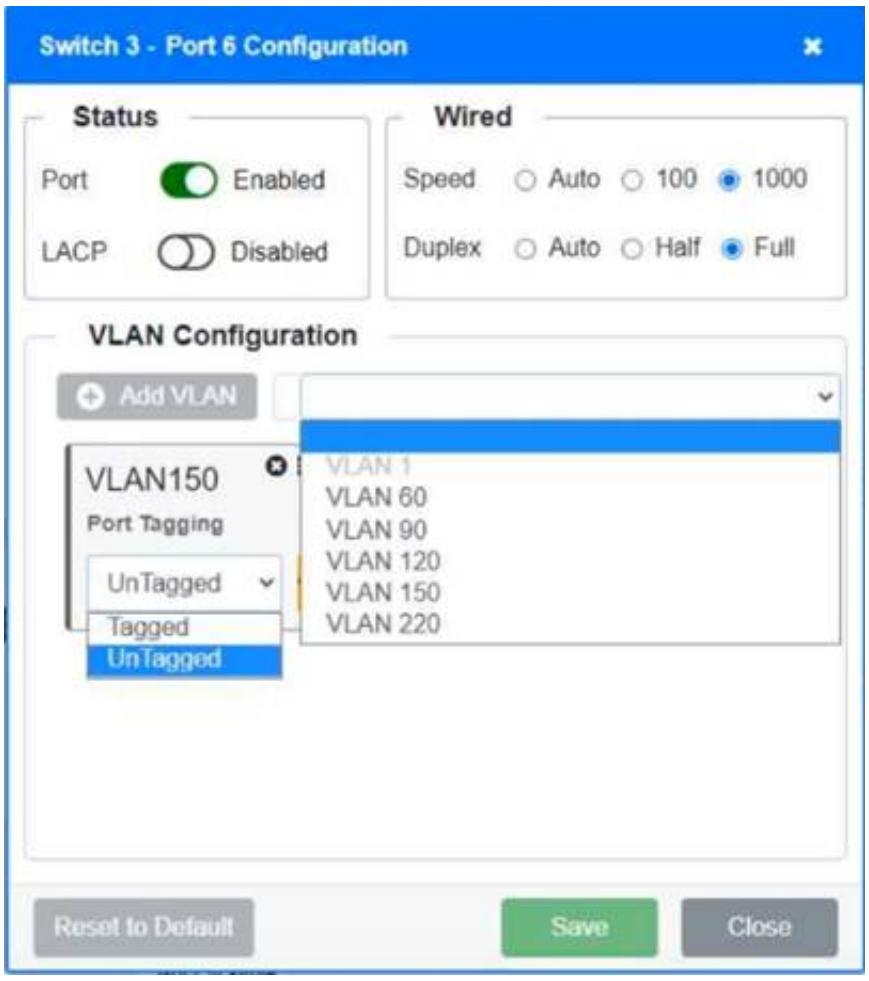
NEW QUESTION 275
- (Exam Topic 3)
SIMULATION
A network technician replaced a switch and needs to reconfigure it to allow the connected devices to connect to the correct networks.
INSTRUCTIONS

Click on the appropriate port(s) on Switch 1 and Switch 3 to verify or reconfigure the correct settings:
• Ensure each device accesses only its correctly associated network
• Disable all unused switch ports
• Require fault-tolerant connections between the switches
• Only make necessary changes to complete the above requirements
If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.





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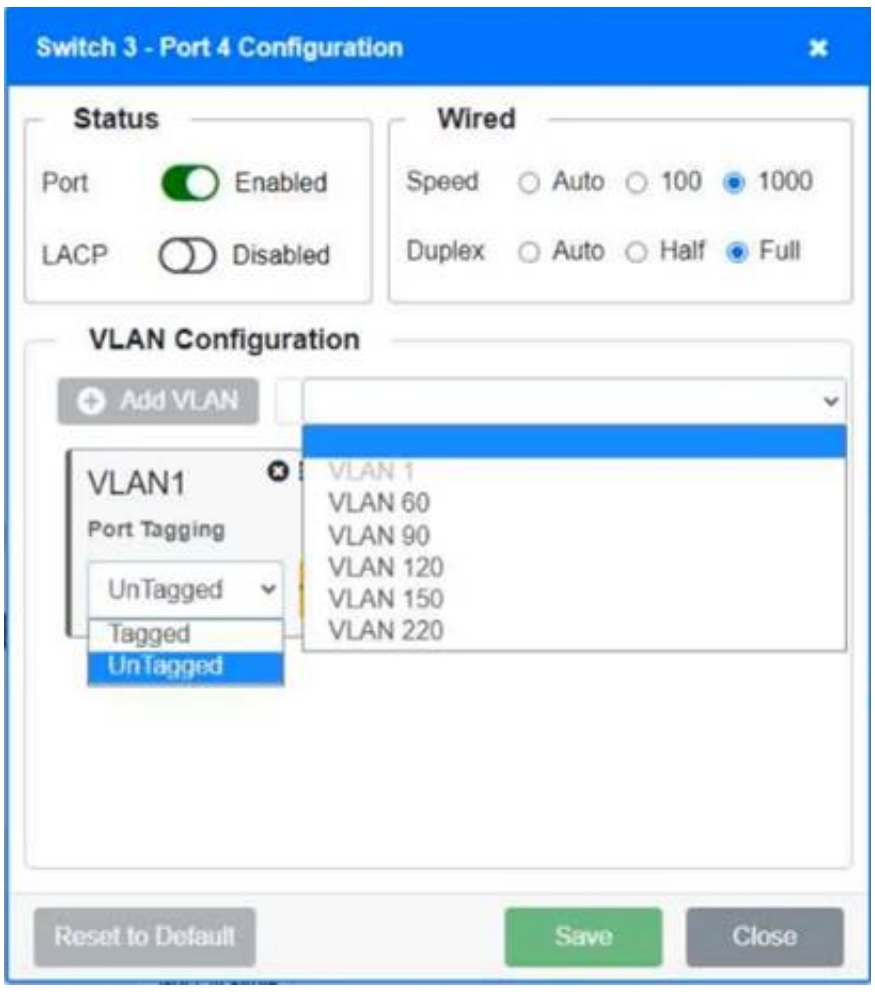
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100
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Duplex
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Half
Full
VLAN Configuration
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Port Tagging
UnTagged
Tagged
UnTagged
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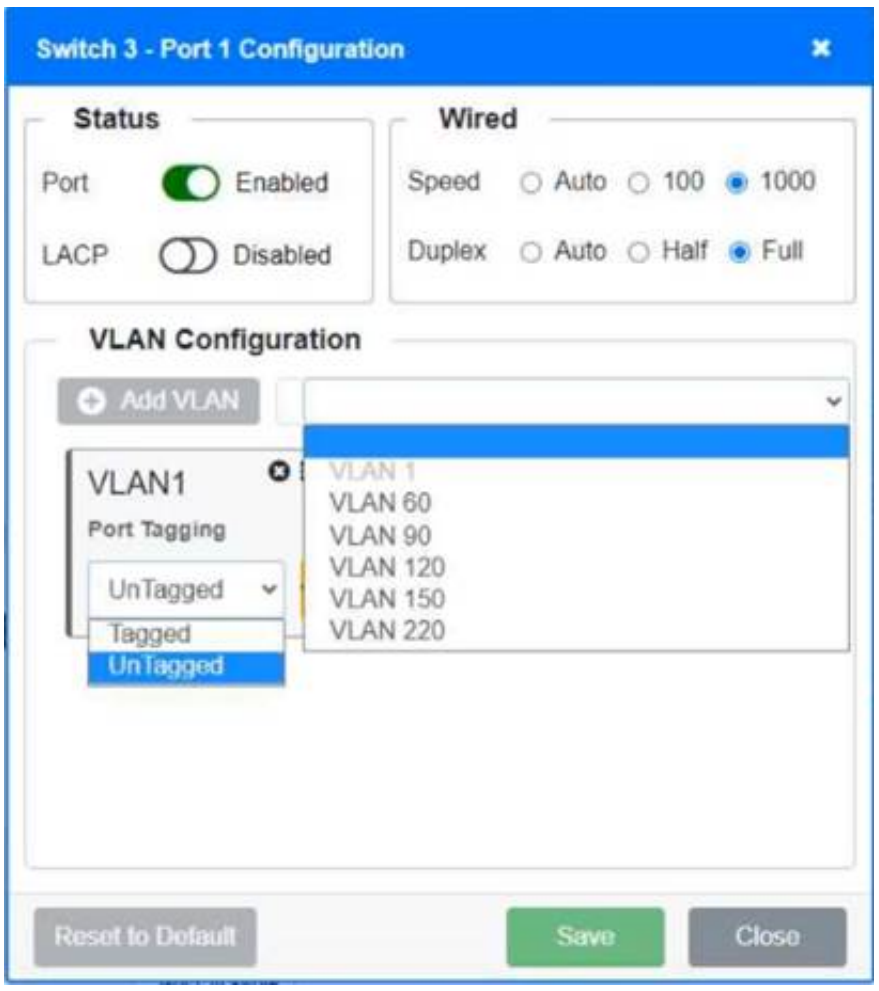
VLAN 60
VLAN 90
VLAN 120
VLAN 150
VLAN 220
Reset to Default
Save
Close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VLAN 220
Reset to Default
Save
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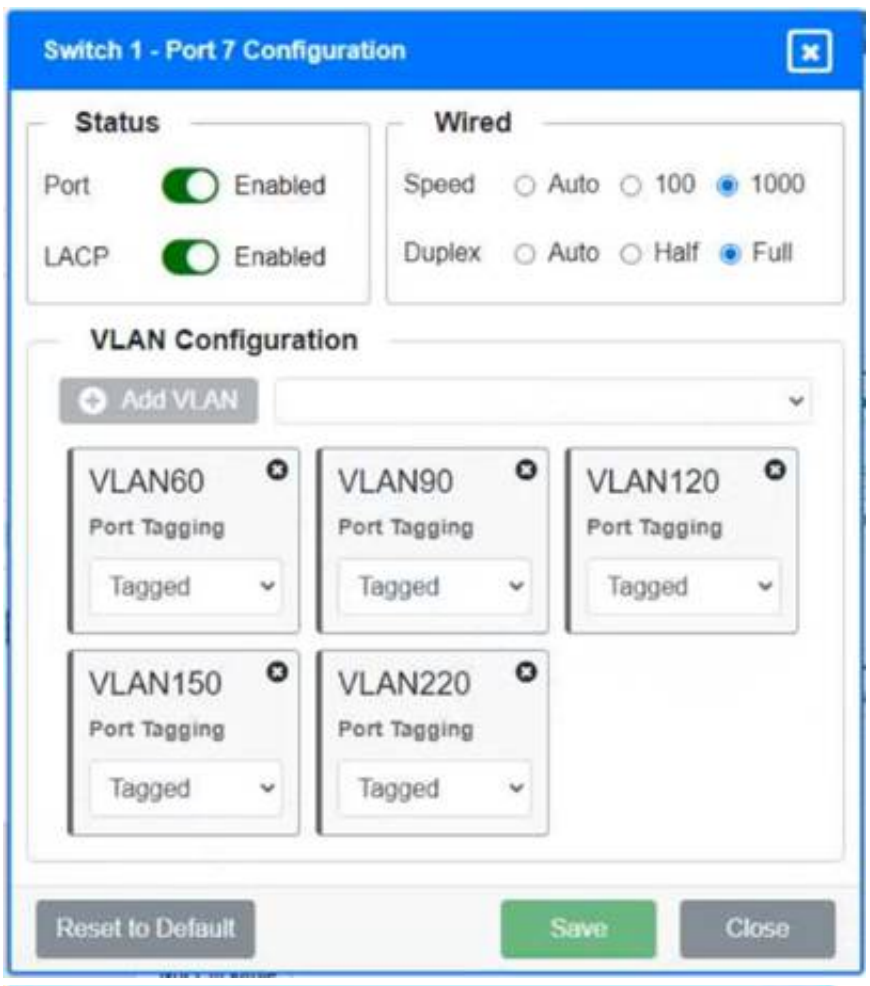
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Tagged
VLAN90
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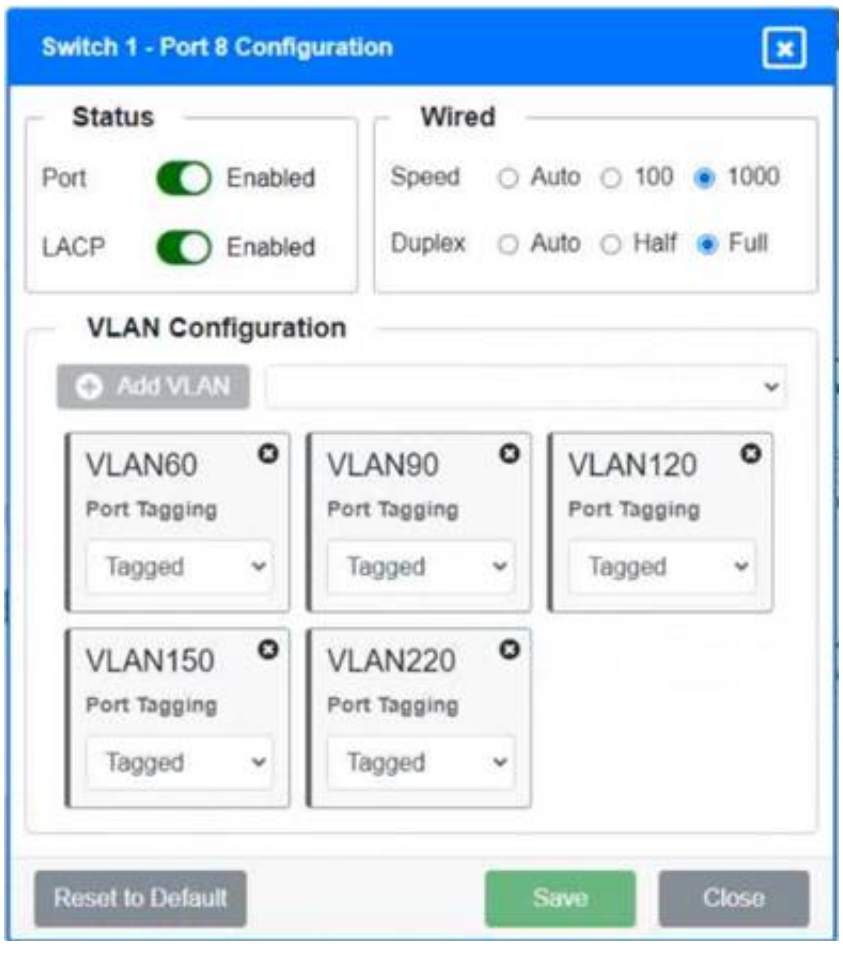
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Tagged
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Tagged
VLAN120
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Tagged
VLAN150
Port Tagging
Tagged
VLAN220
Port Tagging
Tagged
Reset to Default
Save
Close

Switch 1 - Port 6 Configuration
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LACP
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Duplex
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VLAN Configuration
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Tagged
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Tagged
VLAN150
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Tagged
Reset to Default
Save
Close

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Auto
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VLAN Configuration
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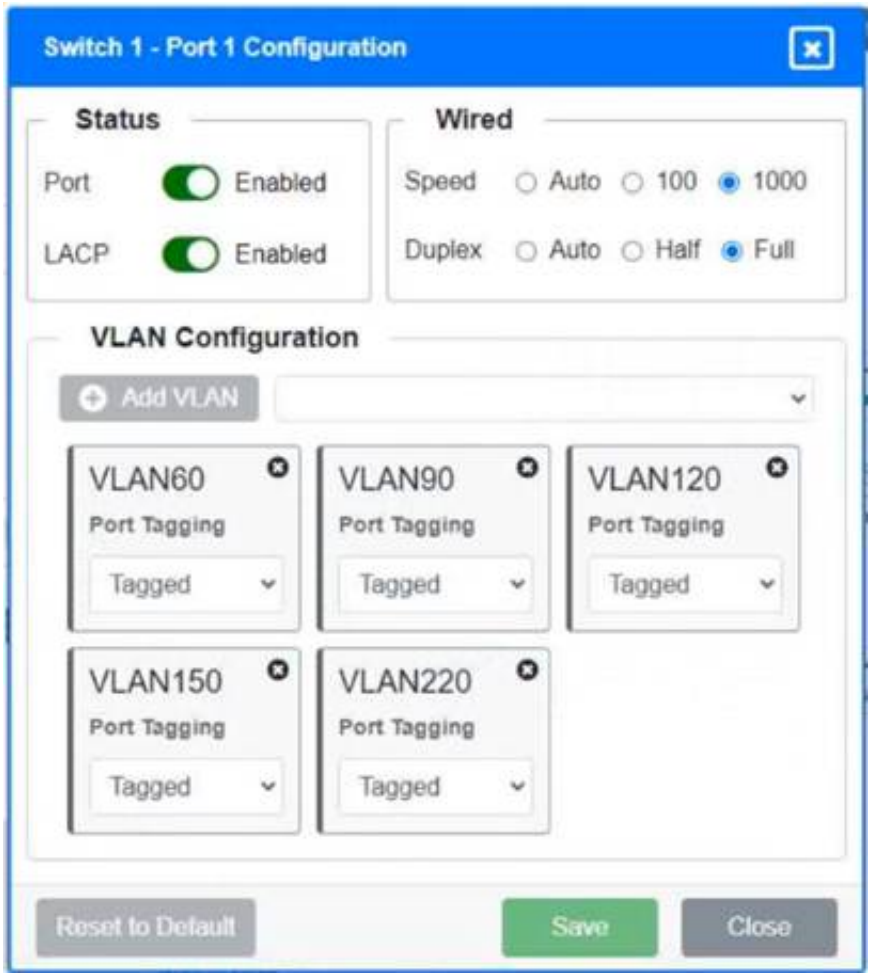
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Tagged
VLAN90
Port Tagging
Tagged
VLAN120
Port Tagging
Tagged
VLAN150
Port Tagging
Tagged
VLAN220
Port Tagging
Tagged
Reset to Default
Save
Close

Switch 1 - Port 5 Configuration
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LACP
Enabled
Wired
Speed
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1000
Duplex
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Full
VLAN Configuration
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Port Tagging
Tagged
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Reset to Default
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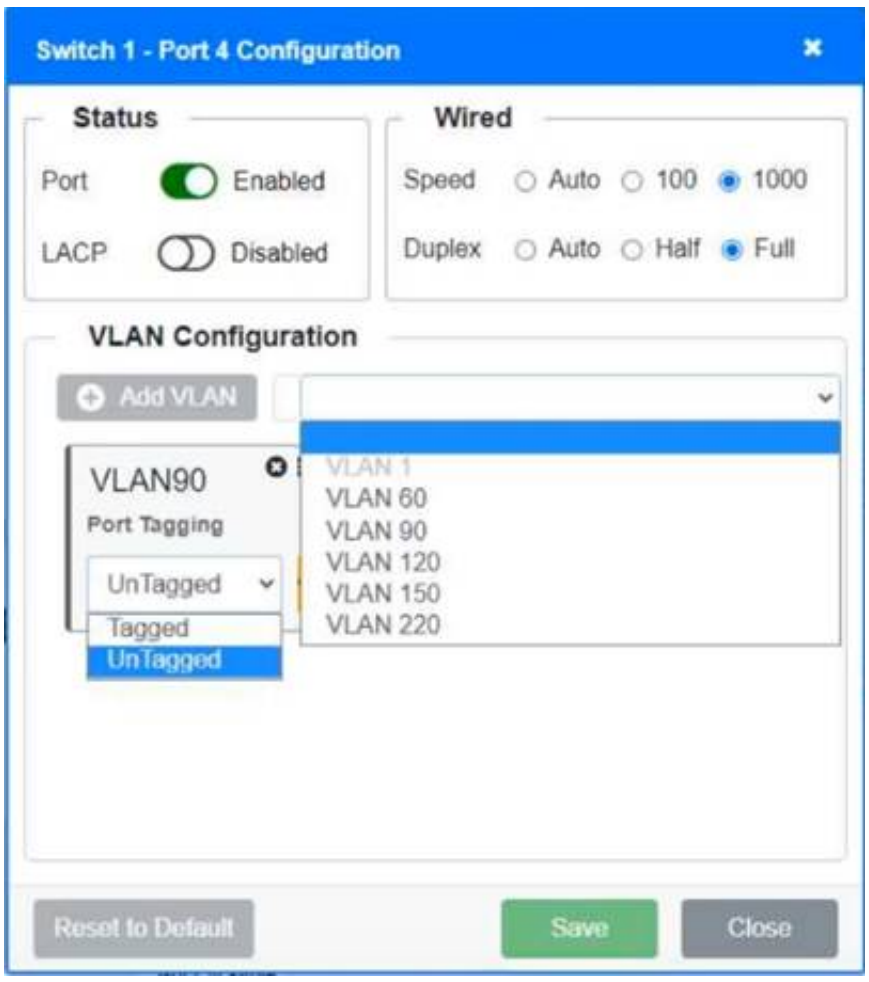
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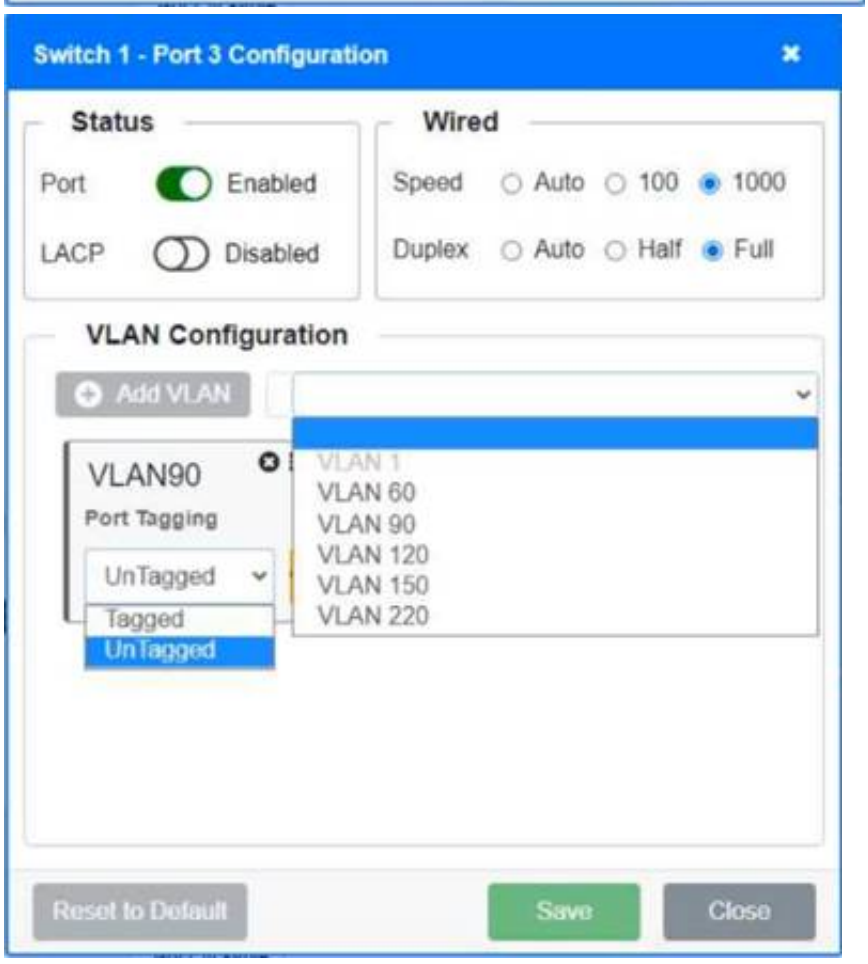
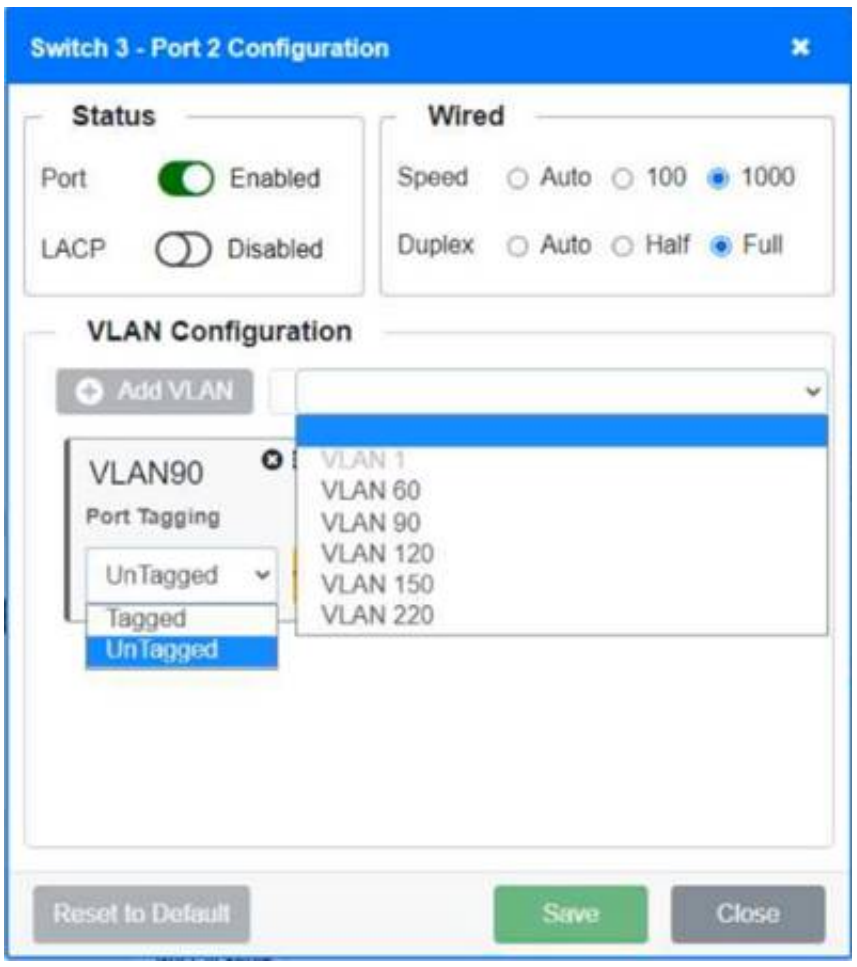
VLAN90
Port Tagging
UnTagged
Tagged
UnTagged
VLAN 1
VLAN 60
VLAN 90
VLAN 120
VLAN 150
VLAN 220
Reset to Default
Save
Close


Switch 1 - Port 3 Configuration
Status
Port
Enabled
LACP
Disabled
Wired
Speed
Auto
100
1000
Duplex
Auto
Half
Full
VLAN Configuration
Add VLAN
VLAN90
Port Tagging
UnTagged
Tagged
UnTagged
VLAN 1
VLAN 60
VLAN 90
VLAN 120
VLAN 150
VLAN 220
Reset to Default
Save
Close



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Switch 1 and Switch 2 is the only two switches that can be configured. Only switches linked together with there switch ports needs to be "tagged" and "LACP" needs to be enabled. The other ports must be untagged with no LACP enabled. You only need to assign the correct vlan via each port. 'Speed and Duplex' needs to be Speed=1000 and Duplex=Full, with is by default.
https://resources.infosecinstitute.com/topic/what-are-tagged-and-untagged-ports/

NEW QUESTION 279
- (Exam Topic 3)
An engineer is gathering data to determine the effectiveness of UPSs in use at remote retail locations. Which of the following statistics can the engineer use to determine the availability of the remote network equipment?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 283
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which of the following would be the MOST cost-effective recovery solution for a company's lower-priority applications?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 288
- (Exam Topic 3)
Many IP security cameras use RTSP to control media playback. Which of the following default transport layer port numbers does RTSP use?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
RTSP stands for Real Time Streaming Protocol and is an application-level network protocol designed for controlling media playback on streaming media servers. RTSP uses the default transport layer port number 554 for both TCP and UDP1. Port 445 is used for SMB (Server Message Block), a protocol for file and printer sharing. Port 587 is used for SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol), a protocol for sending email messages. Port 5060 is used for SIP (Session Initiation Protocol), a protocol for initiating and managing multimedia sessions.
References: 1 Real Time Streaming Protocol - Wikipedia (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Real_Time_Streaming_Protocol)

NEW QUESTION 292
- (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 me following terminations should the technician use when running a cable from the ISP's port lo the front desk?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 298
- (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 303
- (Exam Topic 3)
A network technician is implementing a solution that will allow end users to gain access to multiple applications after logging on. Which of the following authentication methods would allow this type of access?

A. SSO
B. LDAP
C. EAP
D. TACACS+

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 308
- (Exam Topic 3)
An administrator is setting up a multicast server on a network, but the firewall seems to be dropping the traffic. After logging in to the device, me administrator sees me following entries:

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

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

A. Rule 1

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 312
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which of the following allows for an devices within a network to share a highly reliable time source?

A. NTP
B. SNMP
C. SIP
D. DNS

Answer: A

Explanation:
Network Time Protocol (NTP) is a protocol used to maintain a highly accurate and reliable clock time on all devices within a network. NTP works by synchronizing the time of all the devices within a network to a single, highly accurate time source. This allows for the time of all the devices to be kept in sync with each other, ensuring a consistent and reliable time source for all devices within the network.

NEW QUESTION 317
- (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 319
- (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 322
- (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 323
- (Exam Topic 3)
On a network with redundant switches, a network administrator replaced one of the switches but was unable to get a connection with another switch. Which of the following should the administrator chock after successfully testing the cable that was wired for TIA/EIA-568A on both ends?

A. If MDIX is enabled on the new switch
B. If PoE is enabled

C. If a plenum cable is being used
D. If STP is disabled on the switches

Answer: A

Explanation:
Auto-MDIX (or medium dependent interface crossover) is a feature that automatically detects the type of cable connection and configures the interface accordingly (i.e. straight-through or crossover). This ensures that the connection between the two switches is successful. This is referenced in the CompTIA Network+ Study Manual, page 519.

NEW QUESTION 324
- (Exam Topic 3)
Users within a corporate network need to connect to the Internet, but corporate network policy does not allow direct connections. Which of the following is MOST likely to be used?

A. Proxy server
B. VPN client
C. Bridge
D. VLAN

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 327
- (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 332
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which of the following describes the ability of a corporate IT department to expand its cloud-hosted VM environment with minimal effort?

A. Scalability
B. Load balancing
C. Multitenancy
D. Geo-redundancy

Answer: A

Explanation:
Scalability is the ability of a corporate IT department to expand its cloud-hosted virtual machine (VM) environment with minimal effort. This allows IT departments to quickly and easily scale up their cloud environment to meet increased demand. Scalability also allows for the efficient use of resources, as IT departments can quickly and easily scale up or down as needed.

NEW QUESTION 333
- (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 335
- (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)
A network engineer is investigating reports of poor performance on a videoconferencing application. Upon reviewing the report, the engineer finds that available bandwidth at the WAN connection is low.
Which Of the following is the MOST appropriate mechanism to handle this issue?

A. Traffic shaping
B. Flow control
C. NetFIow
D. Link aggregation

Answer: A

Explanation:
Traffic shaping is a congestion management method that regulates network data transfer by delaying the flow of less important or less desired packets1. Traffic shaping can help to improve the performance of a videoconferencing application by prioritizing its packets over other types of traffic and smoothing out traffic bursts. Traffic shaping can also help to avoid packet loss and ensure fair allocation of bandwidth among different applications or users.
Flow control is a mechanism that prevents a sender from overwhelming a receiver with more data than it can handle. Flow control can help to avoid buffer overflow and data loss, but it does not prioritize different types of traffic or smooth out traffic bursts. Flow control operates at the data link layer or the transport layer, while traffic shaping operates at the network layer or above.
NetFlow is a protocol that collects and analyzes network traffic data for monitoring and troubleshooting purposes2. NetFlow can help to identify the sources, destinations, volumes, and types of traffic on a network, but it does not regulate or shape the traffic flow. NetFlow operates at the network layer or above.
Link aggregation is a technique that combines multiple physical links into one logical link for increased bandwidth, redundancy, and load balancing. Link aggregation can help to improve the performance of a videoconferencing application by providing more available bandwidth at the WAN connection, but it does not prioritize different types of traffic or smooth out traffic bursts. Link aggregation operates at the data link layer.

NEW QUESTION 338
- (Exam Topic 3)
An IT technician needs to increase bandwidth to a server. The server has multiple gigabit ports. Which of the following can be used to accomplish this without replacing hardware?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 340
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which of the following protocols is widely used in large-scale enterprise networks to support complex networks with multiple routers and balance traffic load on multiple links?

A. OSPF
B. RIPv2
C. QoS
D. STP

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 342
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which of the following would be the BEST choice to connect branch sites to a main office securely?

A. VPN headend
B. Proxy server
C. Bridge
D. Load balancer

Answer: A

Explanation:
Host-to-Site, or Client-to-Site, VPN allows for remote servers, clients, and other hosts to establish tunnels through a VPN gateway (or VPN headend) via a private network. The tunnel between the headend and the client host encapsulates and encrypts data.

NEW QUESTION 346
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 350
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which of the following bandwidth management techniques uses buffers al 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 355
- (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 360
- (Exam Topic 3)
A company wants to add a local redundant data center to its network in case of failure at its primary location. Which of the following would give the LEAST amount of redundancy for the company's network?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 365
- (Exam Topic 3)
ARP spoofing would normally be a part of:

A. an on-path attack.
B. DNS poisoning.
C. a DoS attack.
D. a rogue access point.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 368
- (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 372
- (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 10OMB 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 374
- (Exam Topic 3)
The Chief Executive Officer of a company wants to ensure business operations are not disrupted in the event of a disaster. The solution must have fully redundant equipment, real-time synchronization, and zero data loss. Which Of the following should be prepared?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 378
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which of the following is considered a physical security detection device?

A. Cameras
B. Biometric readers
C. Access control vestibules
D. Locking racks

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 379
- (Exam Topic 3)
A network administrator wants to test the throughput of a new metro Ethernet circuit to verify that its
performance matches the requirements specified m the SLA. Which of the following would BEST help measure the throughput?

A. iPerf
B. Ping
C. NetFlow
D. Netstat

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 383
- (Exam Topic 3)
An administrator would like to allow Windows clients from outside me office to access workstations without using third-party software. Which or the following access methods would meet this requirement?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
To allow Windows clients from outside the office to access workstations without using third-party software, the administrator can use the Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP). RDP is a built-in feature of the Windows operating system that allows users to remotely connect to and control other Windows computers over a network

connection.
To use RDP, the administrator will need to enable the Remote Desktop feature on the workstations that need to be accessed, and ensure that the appropriate firewall rules are in place to allow RDP traffic to pass through. The administrator will also need to provide the remote users with the necessary credentials to access the workstations.
Once RDP is set up and configured, the remote users can use the Remote Desktop client on their own computers to connect to the workstations and access them as if they were physically present in the office. This allows the administrator to provide remote access to the workstations without the need for any additional software or third-party tools.

NEW QUESTION 387
- (Exam Topic 3)
An international company is transferring its IT assets including a number of WAPs from the United States to an office in Europe for deployment. Which of the following considerations should the company research
before Implementing the wireless hardware?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 388
- (Exam Topic 3)
A network engineer needs to create a subnet that has the capacity for five VLANs. with the following number of clients lo be allowed on each:

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 389
- (Exam Topic 3)
An employee working in a warehouse facility is experiencing interruptions in mobile applications while walking around the facility. According to a recent site survey, the WLAN comprises autonomous APs that are directly connected to the internet, providing adequate signal coverage. Which of the following is the BEST solution to improve network stability?

A. Implement client roaming using an extended service deployment employing a wireless controller.
B. Remove omnidirectional antennas and adopt a directional bridge.
C. Ensure all APs of the warehouse support MIMO and Wi-Fi 4.
D. Verify that the level of EIRP power settings is set to the maximum permitted by regulations.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Client roaming refers to the ability of a wireless device to seamlessly connect to a different access point (AP) as the user moves around the facility. This can help to improve network stability and reduce interruptions in mobile applications. An extended service deployment is a type of wireless network configuration that uses multiple APs to cover a large area, such as a warehouse facility. By using a wireless controller to manage the APs, the network can be better optimized for client roaming, which can improve network stability.
"Roaming With multiple WAPs in an ESS, clients will connect to whichever WAP has the strongest signal. As clients move through the space covered by the broadcast area, they will change WAP connections seamlessly, a process called roaming."

NEW QUESTION 390
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which of the following can be used to decrease latency during periods of high utilization of a firewall?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
NIC Teaming, also known as load balancing and failover (LBFO), allows multiple network adapters on a computer to be placed into a team for the following

purposes: (https://www.bing.com/search?q=what+is+nic+teaming+used+for%3F&form=QBLH&sp=-1&pq=what+is+nic

NEW QUESTION 394
- (Exam Topic 3)
While waking from the parking lot lo an access-controlled door an employee sees an authorized user open the door. Then the employee notices that another person catches the door before It closes and goes inside Which of the following attacks Is taking place?

A. Tailgating
B. Pipgybacking
C. Shoulder surfing
D. Phisning

Answer: A

Explanation:
The difference between piggybacking and tailgaiting is that with piggybacking, the person is willfully and intentionally letting you in. In this particular case, the person caught the door before it closed, so it is tailgating.
Tailgating is a physical security attack that occurs when an unauthorized person follows an authorized person through a secured door or gate without their knowledge or consent. Tailgating can allow an attacker to bypass access control mechanisms and gain entry to restricted areas or resources. Tailgating can also pose a safety risk for the authorized person and other occupants of the facility.
Piggybacking is a physical security attack that occurs when an unauthorized person follows an authorized person through a secured door or gate with their knowledge or consent. Piggybacking can also allow an attacker to bypass access control mechanisms and gain entry to restricted areas or resources. Piggybacking can also violate security policies and compromise the accountability of the authorized person.
Shoulder surfing is a physical security attack that occurs when an unauthorized person observes or records an authorized person's confidential information, such as passwords, PINs, or credit card numbers. Shoulder surfing can allow an attacker to steal credentials and access sensitive data or systems. Shoulder surfing can also violate privacy and confidentiality rights of the authorized person.
Phishing is a cyber security attack that occurs when an unauthorized person sends fraudulent emails or messages that appear to come from legitimate sources, such as banks, companies, or government agencies. Phishing can trick recipients into clicking on malicious links, opening malicious attachments, or providing personal or financial information. Phishing can allow an attacker to install malware, steal credentials, or perform identity theft. Phishing does not involve physical access to secured doors or gates.

NEW QUESTION 396
- (Exam Topic 3)
A network administrator is investigating reports about network performance and finds high utilization on a switch uplink. The administrator is unsure whether this is an anomaly or normal behavior that will require an upgrade to resolve. Which Of the following should the administrator reference to gain historical perspective?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 397
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