N10-009 Dumps

CompTIA Network+ Exam

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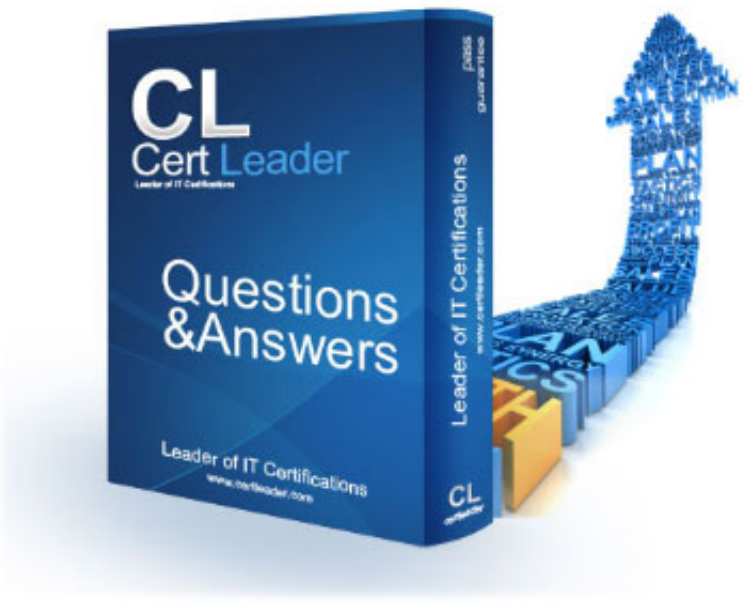


NEW QUESTION 1
- (Topic 3)
A network technician is attempting to harden a commercial switch that was recently purchased. Which of the following hardening techniques best mitigates the use of publicly available information?

A. Changing the default password
B. Blocking inbound SSH connections
C. Removing the gateway from the network configuration
D. Restricting physical access to the switch

Answer: A

Explanation:
Changing the default password is a hardening technique that best mitigates the use of publicly available information, such as vendor documentation, online forums, or hacking tools, that may reveal the default credentials of a commercial switch. By changing the default password to a strong and unique one, the network technician can prevent unauthorized access to the switch configuration and management. References:
? Network Hardening - N10-008 CompTIA Network+ : 4.3 - YouTube1
? CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 151

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following would most likely affect design considerations when building out an IDF?

A. The source panel amperage
B. The fire suppression system
C. The humidity levels
D. The cable transmission speeds

Answer: B

Explanation:
The fire suppression system is a design consideration when building out an IDF because it can affect the safety and reliability of the network equipment and cabling. A fire suppression system is a system that detects and extinguishes fires in a building, using water, gas, or chemicals. Depending on the type of fire suppression system, it can have different impacts on the IDF design, such as:
? Water-based systems, such as sprinklers, can damage the network equipment and cabling if they are activated by a fire or a false alarm. Therefore, the IDF should be designed to protect the equipment and cabling from water exposure, such as using waterproof cabinets, drip pans, and conduits.
? Gas-based systems, such as clean agent systems, can displace the oxygen in the IDF and cause suffocation for anyone inside. Therefore, the IDF should be designed to allow for ventilation and air circulation, as well as warning signs and alarms to alert anyone in the IDF before the gas is released.
? Chemical-based systems, such as dry chemical systems, can leave a residue on the network equipment and cabling that can affect their performance and lifespan. Therefore, the IDF should be designed to minimize the contact between the chemical and the equipment and cabling, as well as provide a means for cleaning and restoring them after a fire.
The other options are not correct because:
? The source panel amperage is not a design consideration when building out an IDF, as it is determined by the electrical circuit and the power needs of the network equipment and cabling. The source panel amperage does not affect the layout, location, or protection of the IDF.
? The humidity levels are not a design consideration when building out an IDF, as they are controlled by the HVAC system and the ventilation of the IDF. The humidity levels do not affect the layout, location, or protection of the IDF.
? The cable transmission speeds are not a design consideration when building out an IDF, as they are determined by the type and quality of the network cabling and the network equipment. The cable transmission speeds do not affect the layout, location, or protection of the IDF.

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Topic 3)
A network administrator needs to create an SVI on a Layer 3-capable device to separate voice and data traffic. Which of the following best explains this use case?

A. A physical interface used for trunking logical ports
B. A physical interface used for management access
C. A logical interface used for the routing of VLANs
D. A logical interface used when the number of physical ports is insufficient

Answer: C

Explanation:
An SVI, or switched virtual interface, is a logical interface that is created on a Layer 3- capable device, such as a multilayer switch or a router. An SVI is associated with a VLAN and can be used to route traffic between different VLANs on the same device or across multiple devices. An SVI can also provide management access, security features, and quality of service (QoS) for the VLAN. An SVI is different from a physical interface, which is a port that connects to a physical device or network. A physical interface can be used for trunking, which is a method of carrying multiple VLANs over a single link, or for connecting to a single VLAN. An SVI is also different from a subinterface, which is a logical division of a physical interface that can be assigned to different VLANs.
References:

? VLANs and Trunking – N10-008 CompTIA Network+ : 2.11
? Switched Virtual Interfaces – N10-008 CompTIA Network+ : 2.22

NEW QUESTION 5
- (Topic 3)
A company's publicly accessible servers are connected to a switch between the company's ISP-connected router and the firewall in front of the company network. The firewall is stateful, and the router is running an ACL. Which of the following best describes the area between the router and the firewall?

A. Untrusted zone
B. Screened subnet
C. Trusted zone
D. Private VLAN

Answer: B

Explanation:
A screened subnet is a network segment that is isolated from both the internal and external networks by firewalls or routers. It is used to host publicly accessible servers that need some protection from external attacks, but also need to be separated from the internal network for security reasons.
References
? 1: Seven-Second Subnetting – N10-008 CompTIA Network+ : 1.4
? 2: CompTIA Network+ Study Guide: Exam N10-008, 5th Edition, page 56
? 3: CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Exam Subnetting Quiz, question 22

NEW QUESTION 6
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following protocols can be routed?

A. FCoE
B. Fibre Channel
C. iSCSl
D. NetBEUI

Answer: C

Explanation:
iSCSI (Internet Small Computer System Interface) is a protocol that allows SCSI commands to be transported over IP networks1. iSCSI can be routed because it contains a network address and a device address, as required by a routable protocol2. iSCSI can be used to access block-level storage devices over a network, such as SAN (Storage Area Network).
FCoE (Fibre Channel over Ethernet) is a protocol that allows Fibre Channel frames to be encapsulated and transported over Ethernet networks1. FCoE cannot be routed because it does not contain a network address, only a device address. FCoE operates at the data link layer and requires special switches and adapters to support it. FCoE can also be used to access block-level storage devices over a network, such as SAN.
Fibre Channel is a protocol that provides high-speed and low-latency communication between servers and storage devices1. Fibre Channel cannot be routed because it does not use IP networks, but rather its own dedicated network infrastructure. Fibre Channel operates at the physical layer and the data link layer and requires special cables, switches, and adapters to support it. Fibre Channel can also be used to access block-level storage devices over a network, such as SAN.
NetBEUI (NetBIOS Extended User Interface) is an old protocol that provides session-level communication between devices on a local network1. NetBEUI cannot be routed because it does not contain a network address, only a device address. NetBEUI operates at the transport layer and relies on NetBIOS for name resolution. NetBEUI is obsolete and has been replaced by other protocols, such as TCP/IP.

NEW QUESTION 7
- (Topic 3)
A Chief Information Officer wants to monitor network breaching in a passive, controlled manner. Which of the following would be best to implement?

A. Honeypot
B. Perimeter network
C. Intrusion prevention system
D. Port security

Answer: A

Explanation:
A honeypot is a decoy system that is designed to attract and trap hackers who attempt to breach the network. A honeypot mimics a real system or network, but contains fake or non- sensitive data and applications. A honeypot can be used to monitor network breaching in a passive, controlled manner, as it allows the network administrator to observe the hacker’s behavior, techniques, and tools without compromising the actual network or data. A honeypot can also help to divert the hacker’s attention from the real targets and collect forensic evidence for further analysis or prosecution.

NEW QUESTION 8
- (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 9
- (Topic 3)

A technician is trying to install a VoIP phone, but the phone is not turning on. The technician checks the cable gong from the phone to the switch, and the cable is good. Which of the following actions IS needed for this phone to work?

A. Add a POE injector
B. Enable MDIX.
C. Use a crossover cable.
D. Reconfigure the port.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 3)
A company is moving to a new building designed with a guest waiting area that has existing network ports. Which of the following practices would BEST secure the network?

A. Ensure all guests sign an NDA.
B. Disable unneeded switchports in the area.
C. Lower the radio strength to reduce Wi-Fi coverage in the waiting area.
D. Enable MAC filtering to block unknown hardware addresses.

Answer: B

Explanation:
One of the best practices to secure the network would be to disable unneeded switchports in the guest waiting area. This will prevent unauthorized users from connecting to the network through these ports. It's important to identify which switchports are not in use and disable them, as this will prevent unauthorized access to the network. Other practices such as ensuring all guests sign an NDA, lowering the radio strength to reduce Wi-Fi coverage in the waiting area and enabling MAC filtering to block unknown hardware addresses are not as effective in securing the network as disabling unneeded switchports. Enforcing an NDA with guests may not stop a malicious user from attempting to access the network, reducing the radio strength only limits the Wi-Fi coverage, and MAC filtering can be easily bypassed by hackers.

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 3)
A company streams video to multiple devices across a campus. When this happens, several users report a degradation of network performance. Which of the following would MOST likely address this issue?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 12
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following IP packet header fields is the mechanism for ending loops at Layer 3?

A. Checksum
B. Type
C. Time-to-live
D. Protocol

Answer: C

Explanation:
The time-to-live (TTL) field is the mechanism for ending loops at Layer 3, which is the network layer of the OSI model. The TTL field is an 8-bit field that indicates the maximum time or number of hops that an IP packet can travel before it is discarded. Every time an IP packet passes through a router, the router decrements the TTL value by one. If the TTL value reaches zero, the router drops the packet and sends an ICMP message back to the source, informing that the packet has expired. This way, the TTL field prevents an IP packet from looping endlessly in a network with routing errors or cycles123.
The other options are not mechanisms for ending loops at Layer 3. The checksum field is a 16-bit field that is used to verify the integrity of the IP header. The checksum field is calculated by adding all the 16-bit words in the header and taking the one's complement of the result. If the checksum field does not match the calculated value, the IP packet is considered corrupted and discarded12. The type field, also known as the type of service (TOS) or differentiated services code point (DSCP) field, is an 8-bit field that is used to specify the quality of service (QoS) or priority of the IP packet. The type field can indicate how the packet should be handled in terms of delay, throughput, reliability, or cost12. The protocol field is an 8-bit field that is used to identify the transport layer protocol that is encapsulated in the IP packet. The protocol field can indicate whether the payload is a TCP segment, a UDP datagram, an ICMP message, or another protocol12.

NEW QUESTION 16
- (Topic 3)
A network technician is investigating a trouble ticket for a user who does not have network connectivity. All patch cables between the wall jacks and computers in the building were upgraded over the weekend from Cat 5 to Cat 6. The newly installed cable is crimped with a TIA/EIA 568A on one end and a TIA/EIA 568B on the other end.
Which of the following should the technician do to MOST likely fix the issue?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 21
- (Topic 3)
A technician removes an old PC from the network and replaces it with a new PC that is unable to connect to the LAN. Which of the Mowing is MOST likely the cause of the issue?

A. Port security
B. Port tagging
C. Port aggregation
D. Port mirroring

Answer: A

Explanation:
It is most likely that the issue is caused by port security, as this is a feature that can prevent new devices from connecting to the LAN. Port tagging, port aggregation, and port mirroring are all features that are used to manage traffic on the network, but they are not related to the connectivity of new devices. If the technician has configured port security on the network and the new PC does not meet the security requirements, it will not be able to connect to the LAN.

NEW QUESTION 23
- (Topic 3)
The following DHCP scope was configured for a new VLAN dedicated to a large deployment of 325 loT sensors:

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 27
- (Topic 3)
A network administrator is trying to create a subnet, which is the most efficient size possible, for 31 laptops. Which of the following network subnets would be best in this situation?

A. 10.10.10.0/24
B. 10.10.10.0/25
C. 10.10.10.0/26
D. 10.10.10.0/27

Answer: D

Explanation:
A /27 subnet mask has 32 IP addresses, of which 30 are usable for hosts. This is the smallest subnet that can accommodate 31 laptops, as the other options have either too few or too many IP addresses. A /27 subnet mask is equivalent to 255.255.255.224 in decimal notation, and has a wildcard mask of 0.0.0.31. The network address is 10.10.10.0, and the broadcast address is 10.10.10.31. The usable host range is 10.10.10.1 to 10.10.10.30.
References
1: Subnet Cheat Sheet – 24 Subnet Mask, 30, 26, 27, 29, and other IP Address CIDR Network References
2: IP Subnet Calculator

NEW QUESTION 32
- (Topic 3)
A user calls the help desk to report being unable to reach a file server. The technician logs in to the user's computer and verifies that pings fall to respond back when trying to reach the file server. Which of the following would BEST help the technician verify whether the file server is reachable?

A. netstat
B. ipconfig
C. nslookup
D. traceroute

Answer: D

Explanation:
Traceroute is a network diagnostic tool that allows you to trace the path that network packets take from one device to another. By running traceroute to the file server, the technician can see the sequence of devices and networks that the packets pass through on their way to the file server. This can help the technician to determine if there is a problem with the network connection between the user's computer and the file server, or if the issue is with the file server itself.

NEW QUESTION 33
- (Topic 3)
A company receives a cease-and-desist order from its ISP regarding prohibited torrent activity. Which of the following should be implemented to comply with the cease-and-desist order?

A. MAC security
B. Content filtering
C. Screened subnet
D. Perimeter network

Answer: B

Explanation:
Content filtering is a technique that blocks or allows access to certain types of web content, based on predefined criteria or policies. Content filtering can be used to comply with the cease-and-desist order by preventing users from accessing torrent sites or downloading torrent files, which are often used for illegal file sharing or piracy. Content filtering can also protect the network from malware, phishing, or inappropriate content. References: CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Cert Guide - O'Reilly Media, Chapter 14: Securing a Basic Network, page 520

NEW QUESTION 37
- (Topic 3)
A network technician 13 troubleshooting a specific port on a switch. Which of the following commands should the technician use to see the port configuration?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 40
- (Topic 3)
A technician discovered that some information on the local database server was changed during a tile transfer to a remote server. Which of the following should concern the technician the MOST?

A. Confidentiality
B. Integrity
C. DDoS
D. On-path attack

Answer: B

Explanation:
The technician should be most concerned about data integrity and security. If information on the local database server was changed during a file transfer to a remote server, it could indicate that unauthorized access or modifications were made to the data. It could also indicate a failure in the file transfer process, which could result in data loss or corruption. The technician should investigate the cause of the changes and take steps to prevent it from happening again in the future. Additionally, they should verify the integrity of the data and restore it from a backup if necessary to ensure that the correct and complete data is available. The technician should also take appropriate actions such as notifying the system administrator and management of the incident, and following the incident management process to minimize the damage caused by the incident.

NEW QUESTION 45
- (Topic 3)
A Wi-Fi network was recently deployed in a new, multilevel budding. Several issues are now being reported related to latency and drops in coverage. Which of the following is the FIRST step to troubleshoot the issues?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 47
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following is an advantage of using the cloud as a redundant data center?

A. The process of changing cloud providers is easy.

B. Better security for company data is provided.
C. The initial capital expenses are lower.
D. The need for backups is eliminated.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Using the cloud as a redundant data center means that the company does not need to invest in building and maintaining a physical backup site, which can be costly and time- consuming. Instead, the company can pay for the cloud services as needed, which can reduce the initial capital expenses and operational costs. However, this does not mean that the other options are true. Changing cloud providers may not be easy due to compatibility, contractual, or regulatory issues. Security for company data may not be better in the cloud, depending on the cloud provider's policies and practices. The need for backups is not eliminated, as the cloud data still needs to be protected from loss, corruption, or unauthorized access.
References:
? Part 1 of current page talks about how Bing is your AI-powered copilot for the web and provides various examples of how it can help you with different tasks, such as writing a joke, creating a table, or summarizing research. However, it does not mention anything about using the cloud as a redundant data center.
? Part 2 of current page shows the search results for "ai powered search bing chat", which include web, image, and news results. However, none of these results seem to be relevant to the question, as they are mostly about Bing's features, products, or announcements, not about cloud computing or data centers.
? Therefore, I cannot find the answer or the explanation from the current page. I have to use my own knowledge and information from other sources to verify the answer and provide a short but comprehensive explanation. I will cite these sources using numerical references.
? : CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives, Version 8.0, Domain 3.0: Network Operations, Objective 3.4: Given a scenario, use appropriate resources to support configuration management, Subobjective 3.4.2: Cloud-based configuration management, https://www.comptia.jp/pdf/comptia-network-n10-008-exam-objectives.pdf
? : Cloud Computing: Concepts, Technology & Architecture, Chapter 9: Fundamental Cloud Security, Section 9.1: Cloud Security Threats, https://ptgmedia.pearsoncmg.com/images/9780133387520/samplepages/9780133 387520.pdf
? : Cloud Computing: Principles and Paradigms, Chapter 19: Data Protection and Disaster Recovery for Cloud Computing, Section 19.1: Introduction, https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1002/9780470940105.ch19

NEW QUESTION 51
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following documents is MOST likely to be associated with identifying and documenting critical applications?

A. Software development life-cycle policy
B. User acceptance testing plan
C. Change management policy
D. Business continuity plan

Answer: D

Explanation:
A business continuity plan (BCP) is a document that outlines the procedures and strategies to ensure the continuity of critical business functions in the event of a disaster or disruption. A BCP is most likely to be associated with identifying and documenting critical applications that are essential for the organization's operations and recovery. A BCP also defines the roles and responsibilities of the staff, the backup and restore processes, the communication channels, and the testing and maintenance schedules.
References: Network+ Study Guide Objective 5.2: Explain disaster recovery and business continuity concepts.

NEW QUESTION 54
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following records can be used to track the number of changes on a DNS zone?

A. SOA
B. SRV
C. PTR
D. NS

Answer: A

Explanation:
The DNS 'start of authority' (SOA) record stores important information about a domain or zone such as the email address of the administrator, when the domain was last updated, and how long the server should wait between refreshes. All DNS zones need an SOA record in order to conform to IETF standards. SOA records are also important for zone transfers.

NEW QUESTION 59
- (Topic 3)
A security engineer is trying to connect cameras to a 12-port PoE switch, but only eight cameras turn on. Which of the following should the engineer check first?

A. Ethernet cable type
B. Voltage
C. Transceiver compatibility
D. DHCP addressing

Answer: B

Explanation:
The most likely reason why only eight cameras turn on is that the PoE switch does not
have enough power budget to supply all 12 cameras. The engineer should check the voltage and wattage ratings of the PoE switch and the cameras, and make sure they are compatible and sufficient. The Ethernet cable type, transceiver compatibility, and DHCP addressing are less likely to cause this problem, as they would affect the data transmission rather than the power delivery.
References:
? CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Certification Study Guide, page 181
? CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Cert Guide, Deluxe Edition, page 352

? PoE Troubleshooting: The Common PoE Errors and Solutions3

NEW QUESTION 64
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following is most likely to be implemented to actively mitigate intrusions on a host device?

A. HIDS
B. MDS
C. HIPS
D. NIPS

Answer: A

Explanation:
HIDS (host-based intrusion detection system) is a type of security software that monitors and analyzes the activity on a host device, such as a computer or a server. HIDS can detect and alert on intrusions, such as malware infections, unauthorized access, configuration changes, or policy violations. HIDS can also actively mitigate intrusions by blocking or quarantining malicious processes, files, or network connections1.
HIPS (host-based intrusion prevention system) is similar to HIDS, but it can also prevent intrusions from happening in the first place by enforcing security policies and rules on the host device2. MDS (multilayer switch) is a network device that combines the functions of a switch and a router, and it does not directly protect a host device from intrusions3. NIPS (network-based intrusion prevention system) is a network device that monitors and blocks malicious traffic on the network level, and it does not operate on the host device level4.

NEW QUESTION 69
- (Topic 3)
An engineer recently decided to upgrade the firmware on a router. During the upgrade, the help desk received calls about a network outage, and a critical ticket was opened. The network manager would like to create a policy to prevent this from happening in the future. Which of the following documents should the manager create?

A. Change management
B. incident response
C. Standard operating procedure
D. System life cycle

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 74
- (Topic 3)
A bank installed a new smart TV to stream online video services, but the smart TV was not able to connect to the branch Wi-Fi. The next day. a technician was able to connect the TV to the Wi-Fi, but a bank laptop lost network access at the same time. Which of the following is the MOST likely cause?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 79
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following is a valid and cost-effective solution to connect a fiber cable into a network switch without available SFP ports?

A. Use a media converter and a UTP cable
B. Install an additional transceiver module and use GBICs
C. Change the type of connector from SC to F-type
D. Use a loopback adapter to make the connection

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 80
- (Topic 3)
A customer reports there is no access to resources following the replacement of switches. A technician goes to the site to examine the configuration and discovers redundant links between two switches. Which of the following is the reason the network is not functional?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 81
- (Topic 3)
Users are reporting performance issues when attempting to access the main fileshare server. Which of the following steps should a network administrator perform next based on the network troubleshooting methodology?

A. Implement a fix to resolve the connectivity issues.
B. Determine if anything has changed.
C. Establish a theory of probable cause.
D. Document all findings, actions, and lessons learned.

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to the network troubleshooting methodology, the first step is to identify the problem and gather information about the current state of the network using the network troubleshooting tools that are available1. The next step is to determine if anything has changed in the network configuration, environment, or usage that could have caused or contributed to the performance issues1. This step helps to narrow down the possible causes and eliminate irrelevant factors. For example, the network administrator could check if there were any recent updates, patches, or modifications to the fileshare server or the network devices that connect to it. They could also check if there was an increase in network traffic or demand for the fileshare server resources2.
The other options are not correct because they are not the next steps in the network troubleshooting methodology. Implementing a fix to resolve the connectivity issues (A) is premature without determining the root cause of the problem. Establishing a theory of probable cause © is a later step that requires testing and verification. Documenting all findings, actions, and lessons learned (D) is the final step that should be done after resolving the problem and restoring normal network operations1.

NEW QUESTION 86
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following attacks utilizes a network packet that contains multiple network tags?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 89
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following architectures would allow the network-forwarding elements to adapt to new business requirements with the least amount of operating effort?

A. Software-defined network
B. Spine and leaf
C. Three-tier
D. Backbone

Answer: A

Explanation:
Software-defined network (SDN) is a network architecture that allows the network- forwarding elements to be controlled by a centralized software application. This enables the network to adapt to new business requirements with the least amount of operating effort, as the network administrator can configure and manage the network from a single console, without having to manually configure each device individually. SDN also provides more flexibility, agility, and scalability for the network, as it can dynamically adjust the network resources and policies based on the application needs and traffic conditions.
References:
? CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 5, section 1.3: “Explain the concepts and characteristics of routing and switching.”
? Software-Defined Networking – CompTIA Network+ N10-007 – 1.3, video lecture by Professor Messer.

NEW QUESTION 92
- (Topic 3)
Users are reporting poor wireless performance in some areas of an industrial plant The wireless controller is measuring a tow EIRP value compared to me recommendations noted on me most recent site survey. Which of the following should be verified or replaced for the EIRP value to meet the site survey's specifications? (Select TWO).

A. AP transmit power
B. Channel utilization
C. Signal loss
D. Update ARP tables
E. Antenna gain
F. AP association time

Answer: AE

Explanation:
? AP transmit power: You should check if your APs have sufficient power output and adjust them if needed. You should also make sure they are not exceeding regulatory limits for your region.
? Antenna gain: You should check if your antennas have adequate gain for your coverage area and replace them if needed. You should also make sure they are

aligned properly and not obstructed by any objects.
In the scenario described, the wireless controller is measuring a low EIRP value compared to the recommendations noted in the most recent site survey. EIRP is the combination of the power transmitted by the access point and the antenna gain. Therefore, to increase the EIRP value to meet the site survey's specifications, the administrator should verify or replace the AP transmit power (option A) and the antenna gain (option E). This can be achieved by adjusting the transmit power settings on the AP or by replacing the AP's antenna with one that has a higher gain

NEW QUESTION 96
- (Topic 3)
A company has multiple offices around the world. The computer rooms in some office locations are too warm Dedicated sensors are in each room, but the process of checking each sensor takes a long time. Which of the following options can the company put In place to automate temperature readings with internal resources?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 99
- (Topic 3)
A network technician needs to ensure that all files on a company's network can be moved in a safe and protected manner without interception from someone who is not the intended recipient. Which of the following would allow the network technician to meet these requirements?

A. FTP
B. TFTP
C. SMTP
D. SFTP

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 102
- (Topic 3)
A company is reviewing ways to cut the overall cost of Its IT budget. A network technician suggests removing various computer programs from the IT budget and only providing these
programs on an as-needed basis. Which of the following models would meet this requirement?

A. Multitinency
B. laaS
C. SaaS
D. VPN

Answer: C

Explanation:
SaaS stands for Software as a Service and is a cloud computing model where software applications are hosted and delivered over the internet by a service provider. SaaS can help the company cut the overall cost of its IT budget by eliminating the need to purchase, install, update, and maintain various computer programs on its own devices. The company can access the programs on an as-needed basis and pay only for what it uses. Multitenancy is a feature of cloud computing where multiple customers share the same physical or virtual resources. IaaS stands for Infrastructure as a Service and is a cloud computing model where computing resources such as servers, storage, and networking are provided over the internet by a service provider. VPN stands for Virtual Private Network and is a technology that creates a secure and encrypted connection over a public network.
References: CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives Version 7.0 (N10-007), Objective 1.9: Compare and contrast common network service types.

NEW QUESTION 106
- (Topic 3)
A company is opening a new building on the other side of its campus. The distance from the closest building to the new building is 1,804ft (550m). The company needs to connect the networking equipment in the new building to the Other buildings on the campus without using a repeater. Which Of the following transceivers should the company use?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 108
- (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 112
- (Topic 3)
The power company notifies a network administrator that it will be turning off the power to the building over the weekend. Which of the following is the BEST solution to prevent the servers from going down?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 113
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following routing technologies is used to prevent network failure at the gateway by protecting data traffic from a failed router?

A. BGP
B. OSPF
C. EIGRP
D. FHRP

Answer: D

Explanation:
FHRP stands for First Hop Redundancy Protocol, and it is a group of protocols that allow routers to work together to provide backup or failover for the default gateway in a network. FHRP can prevent network failure at the gateway by protecting data traffic from a failed router and ensuring that there is always an active router to forward packets. Some examples of FHRP protocols are HSRP, VRRP, and GLBP12.
References: 1: CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Cert Guide - Chapter 13: Routing Protocols32: First Hop Redundancy Protocols (FHRP) Explained4

NEW QUESTION 116
- (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 118
- (Topic 3)
An IT administrator is creating an alias to the primary customer's domain. Which of the following DNS record types does this represent?

A. CNAME
B. MX
C. A
D. PTR

Answer: A

Explanation:
A CNAME record is a type of DNS record that maps an alias name to a canonical name, or the primary domain name. A CNAME record is used to create subdomains or alternative names for the same website, without having to specify the IP address for each alias. For example, a CNAME record can map www.example.com to example.com, or mail.example.com to example.com. References: CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Cert Guide, Chapter 2, Section 2.4

NEW QUESTION 122
- (Topic 3)
A network administrator is configuring a new switch and wants to connect two ports to the core switch to ensure redundancy. Which of the following configurations would meet this
requirement?

A. Full duplex
B. 802.1Q tagging
C. Native VLAN
D. Link aggregation

Answer: D

Explanation:
Link aggregation is a technique that allows multiple physical ports to be combined into a single logical channel, which provides increased bandwidth, load balancing, and redundancy. Link aggregation can be configured using protocols such as Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) or static methods.
References
? Link aggregation is one of the common Ethernet switching features covered in Objective 2.3 of the CompTIA Network+ N10-008 certification exam1.
? Link aggregation can be used to connect two ports to the core switch to ensure redundancy23.
? Link aggregation can be configured using LACP or static methods23.
1: CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 5 2: Interface Configurations – N10-008 CompTIA Network+ : 2.3 3: CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Cert Guide, Chapter 11, page 323

NEW QUESTION 123
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following best describe the functions of Layer 2 of the OSI model? (Select two).

A. Local addressing
B. Error preventing
C. Logical addressing
D. Error detecting
E. Port addressing
F. Error correcting

Answer: AD

Explanation:
Layer 2 of the OSI model, also known as the data link layer, is responsible for physical addressing and error detecting. Physical addressing refers to the use of MAC addresses to identify and locate devices on a network segment. Error detecting refers to the use of techniques such as checksums and CRCs to identify and correct errors in the data frames.
References:
? OSI Model | Computer Networking | CompTIA1

NEW QUESTION 127
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following is the most secure connection used to inspect and provide controlled internet access when remote employees are connected to the corporate network?

A. Site-to-site VPN
B. Full-tunnel VPN
C. Split-tunnel VPN
D. SSH

Answer: B

Explanation:
A full-tunnel VPN is a type of virtual private network (VPN) that encrypts and routes all the traffic from the remote device to the corporate network, regardless of the destination or protocol. This provides a secure connection for the remote employees to access the corporate resources, as well as inspect and control the internet access through the corporate firewall and proxy servers. A full-tunnel VPN also prevents any leakage of sensitive data or exposure to malicious attacks from the public internet. A full-tunnel VPN is more secure than a split-tunnel VPN, which only encrypts and routes the traffic destined for the corporate network, while allowing the traffic for other destinations to bypass the VPN and use the local internet connection. A site-to-site VPN is a type of VPN that connects two or more networks, such as branch offices or data centers, over the internet. It is not suitable for connecting individual remote employees to the corporate network. SSH stands for Secure Shell, and it is a protocol that allows secure remote login and command execution over an encrypted channel. It is not a type of VPN, and it does not provide
controlled internet access. References: CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Cert Guide, Chapter 5, Section 5.3

NEW QUESTION 130
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following describes traffic going in and out of a data center from the internet?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 132
- (Topic 3)

Which of the following architectures is used for FTP?

A. Client-server
B. Service-oriented
C. Connection-oriented
D. Data-centric

Answer: A

Explanation:
FTP (File Transfer Protocol) is a client-server based protocol, meaning that the two computers involved communicate with each other in a request-response pattern. The client sends a request to the server and the server responds with the requested data. This type of architecture is known as client-server, and it is used for many different types of applications, including FTP. Other architectures, such as service-oriented, connection- oriented, and data-centric, are not used for FTP.

NEW QUESTION 137
- (Topic 3)
A network resource was accessed by an outsider as a result of a successful phishing campaign. Which of the following strategies should be employed to mitigate the effects of phishing?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 140
- (Topic 3)
A security engineer is trying to determine whether an internal server was accessed by hosts on the internet. The internal server was shut down during the investigation Which of the following will the engineer review to determine whether the internal server had an unauthorized access attempt?

A. The server's syslog
B. The NetFlow statistics
C. The firewall logs
D. The audit logs on the core switch

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 141
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following ports is a secure protocol?

A. 20
B. 23
C. 443
D. 445

Answer: C

Explanation:
This is the port number for HTTPS, which stands for Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure. HTTPS is a secure version of HTTP, which is the protocol used to communicate between web browsers and web servers. HTTPS encrypts the data sent and received using SSL/TLS, which are cryptographic protocols that provide authentication, confidentiality, and integrity. HTTPS is commonly used for online transactions, such as banking and shopping, where security and privacy are important

NEW QUESTION 146
- (Topic 3)
Users are reporting intermittent Wi-Fi connectivity in specific parts of a building. Which of the following should the network administrator check FIRST when troubleshooting this issue? (Select TWO).

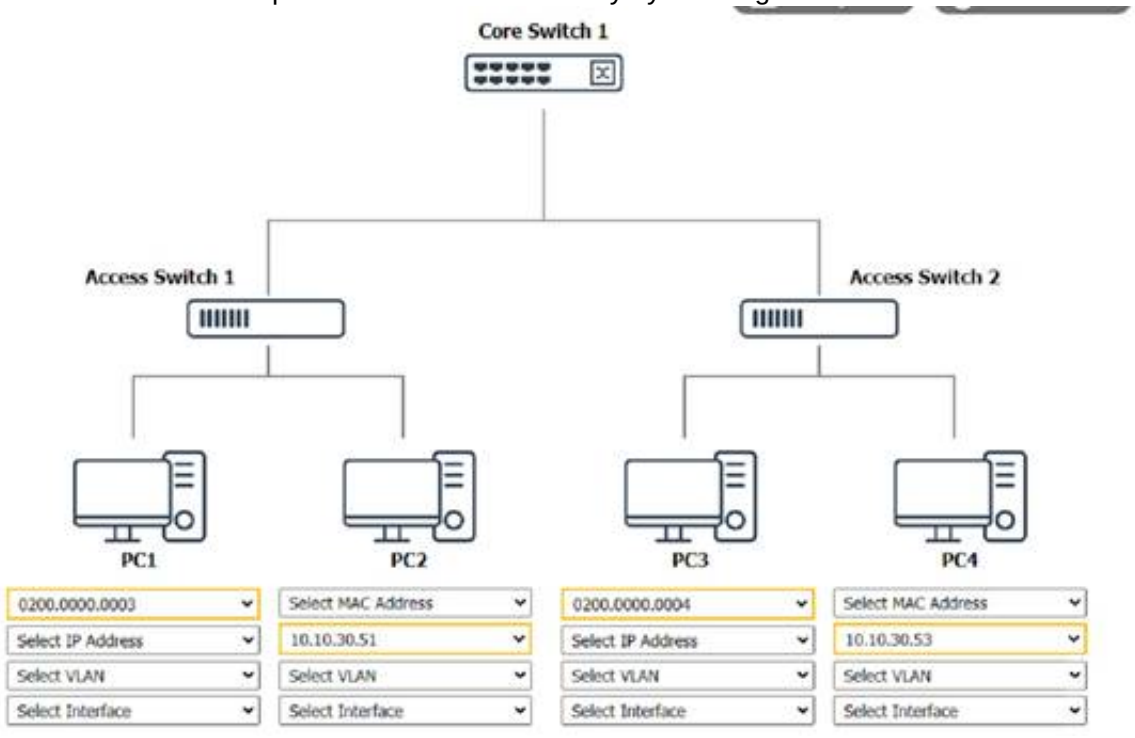
A. Site survey
B. EIRP
C. AP placement
D. Captive portal
E. SSID assignment
F. AP association time

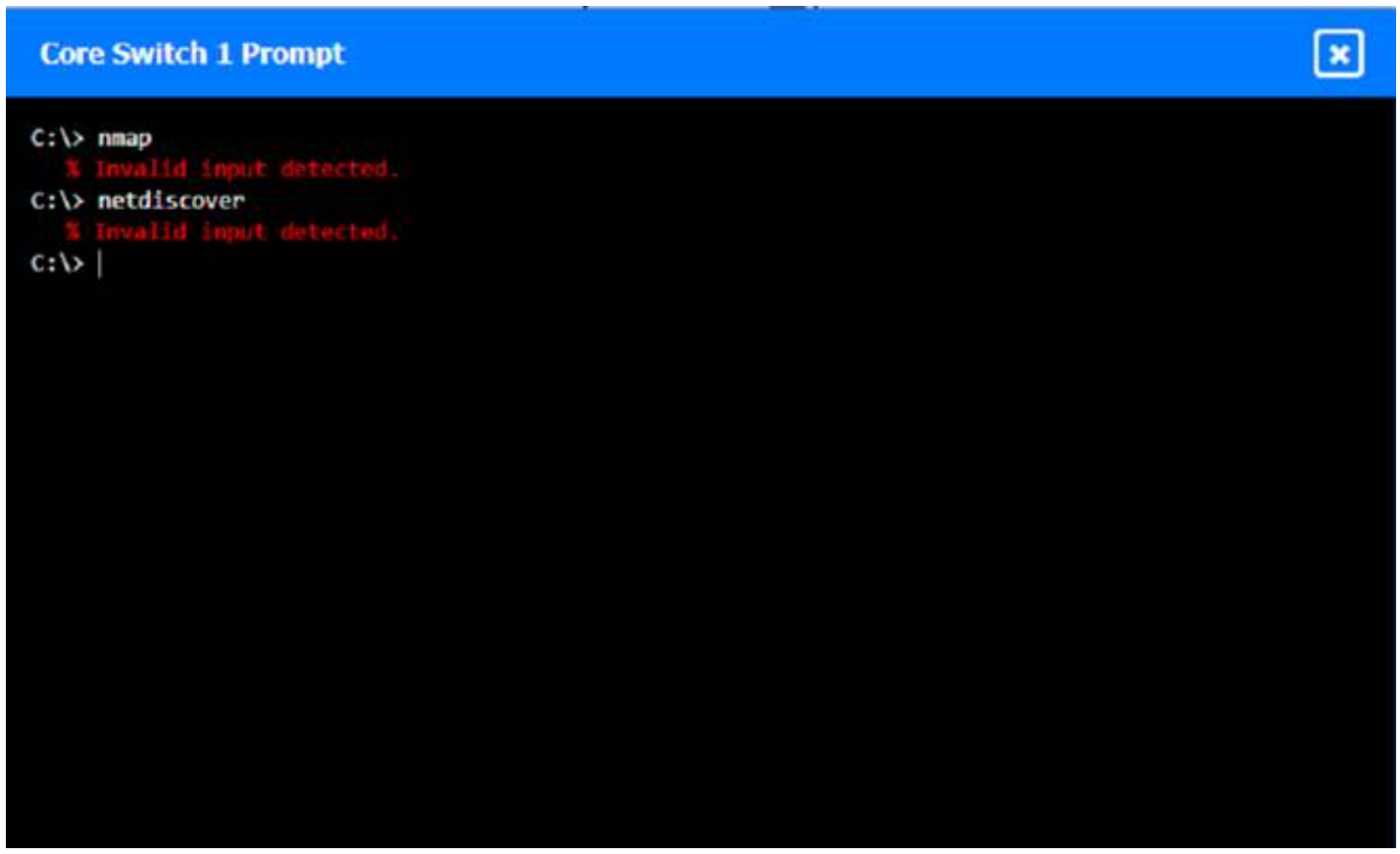
Answer: AC

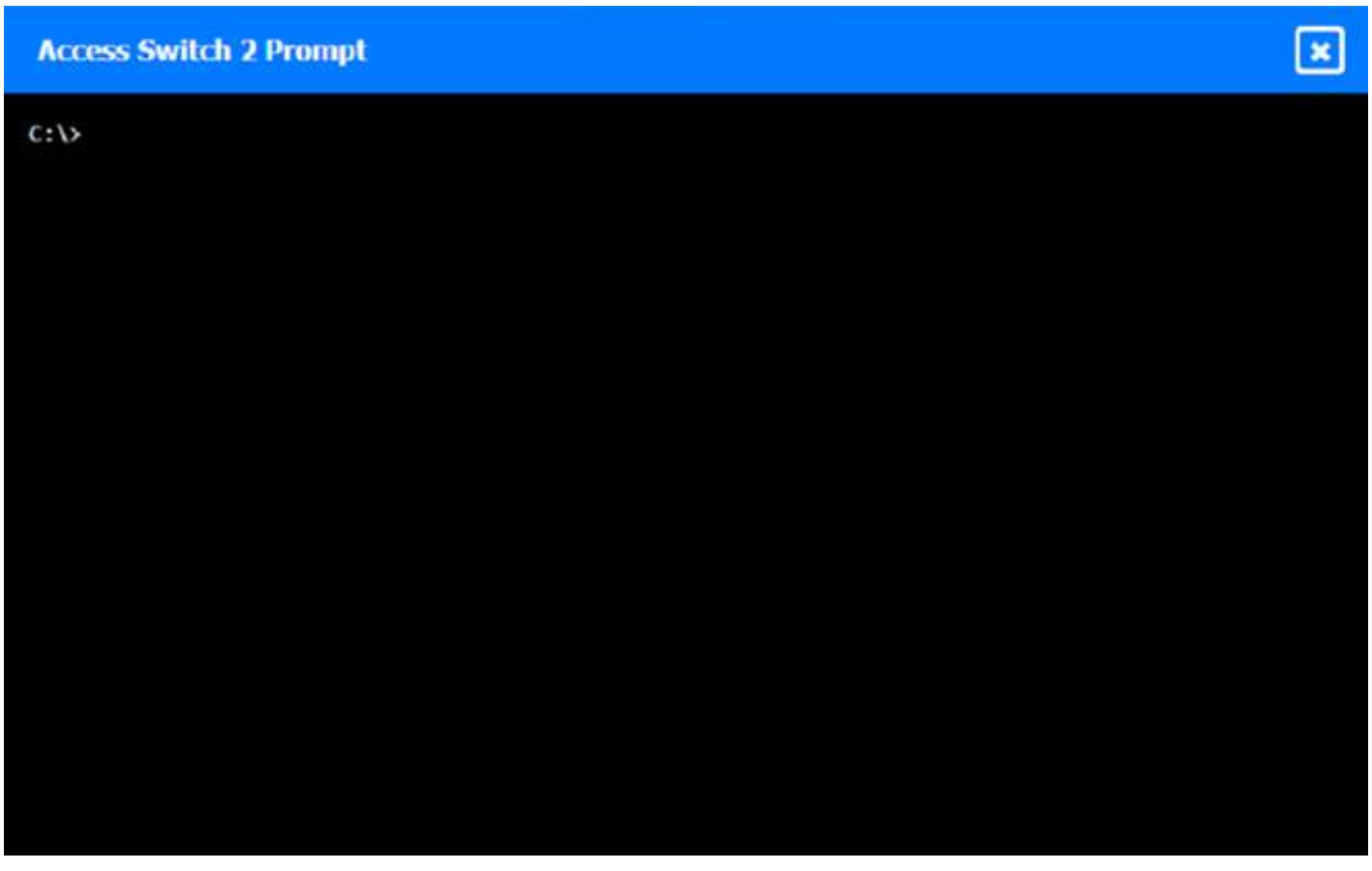
Explanation:
This is a coverage issue. WAP placement and power need to be checked. Site survey should be done NEXT because it takes a while.

NEW QUESTION 149

SIMULATION - (Topic 3)
A network technician was recently onboarded to a company. A manager has
tasked the technician with documenting the network and has provided the technician With partial information from previous documentation.
Instructions:
Click on each switch to perform a network discovery by entering commands into the terminal. Fill in the missing information using drop-down menus provided.







A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
(Note: Ips will be change on each simulation task, so we have given example answer for the understanding)
To perform a network discovery by entering commands into the terminal, you can use the following steps:
? Click on each switch to open its terminal window.
? Enter the command show ip interface brief to display the IP addresses and statuses of the switch interfaces.
? Enter the command show vlan brief to display the VLAN configurations and assignments of the switch interfaces.
? Enter the command show cdp neighbors to display the information about the neighboring devices that are connected to the switch.
? Fill in the missing information in the diagram using the drop-down menus provided. Here is an example of how to fill in the missing information for Core Switch 1:
? The IP address of Core Switch 1 is 192.168.1.1.
? The VLAN configuration of Core Switch 1 is VLAN 1: 192.168.1.0/24, VLAN 2: 192.168.2.0/24, VLAN 3: 192.168.3.0/24.
? The neighboring devices of Core Switch 1 are Access Switch 1 and Access Switch 2.
? The interfaces that connect Core Switch 1 to Access Switch 1 are GigabitEthernet0/1 and GigabitEthernet0/2.
? The interfaces that connect Core Switch 1 to Access Switch 2 are GigabitEthernet0/3 and GigabitEthernet0/4.
You can use the same steps to fill in the missing information for Access Switch 1 and Access Switch 2.

NEW QUESTION 152
- (Topic 3)
A help desk technician is concerned that a client's network cable issues may be causing intermittent connectivity. Which of the following would help the technician determine if this is the issue?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 155
- (Topic 3)
A network administrator is reviewing the following metrics from a network management system regarding a switchport. The administrator suspects an issue because users are calling in regards to the switchport's performance:

Metric	Value
Uptime	201 days, 3 hours, 18 minutes
MDIX	On
CRCs	0
Giants	2508
Output queue maximum	40
Packets input	136208849
Packets output	64458087024

Based on the information in the chart above, which of the following fs the cause of these performance issues?

A. The connected device is exceeding the configured MTU.
B. The connected device is sending too many packets
C. The switchport has been up for too long
D. The connected device is receiving too many packets.
E. The switchport does not have enough CRCs

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 160
- (Topic 3)
A Chief Executive Officer and a network administrator came to an agreement With a vendor to purchase new equipment for the data center A document was drafted so all parties would be Informed about the scope of the project before It started. Which of the following terms BEST describes the document used?

A. Contract
B. Project charter
C. Memorandum of understanding
D. Non-disclosure agreement

Answer: B

Explanation:
The document used to inform all parties about the scope of the project before it starts is likely a project charter.
A project charter is a document that outlines the key aspects of a project, including the project's objectives, scope, stakeholders, and resources. It serves as a formal agreement between the project team and the stakeholders, and helps to define the project's goals and constraints.
A project charter typically includes information about the project's scope, including the specific deliverables that are expected and any constraints or limitations that may impact the project. It may also include details about the project team and stakeholders, the project schedule and budget, and the roles and responsibilities of each party.
By creating a project charter, the Chief Executive Officer and the network administrator can ensure that all parties involved in the project have a clear understanding of the project's goals and objectives, and can help to prevent misunderstandings or miscommunications during the project.
What is in a project charter?
A project charter is a formal short document that states a project exists and provides project managers with written authority to begin work. A project charter document describes a project to create a shared understanding of its goals, objectives and resource requirements before the project is scoped out in detail.
What are the 5 elements of the project charter?
What Are the Contents of a Project Charter? A project charter should always include an overview, an outline of scope, an approximate schedule, a budget estimate, anticipated risks, and key stakeholders

NEW QUESTION 161
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following DHCP settings would be used to ensure a device gets the same IP address each time it is connected to the network?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 166
- (Topic 3)
The lack of a formal process to grant network permissions to different profiles of employees and contractors is leading to an increasing number of security incidents Non-uniform and overly permissive network accesses are being granted. Which of the following would be the MOST appropriate method to improve the security of the environment?

A. Change the default permissions to implicit deny
B. Configure uniform ACLs to employees and NAC for contractors.
C. Deploy an RDP server to centralize the access to the network
D. Implement role-based access control

Answer: D

Explanation:

The most appropriate method to improve the security of the environment would be to implement role-based access control (RBAC). With RBAC, users are granted access to the network based on their role within the organization. This allows for more granular access control, as different roles may require different levels of access. Additionally, this ensures that users only have access to the resources they need and no more. This helps to reduce the risk of unauthorized access or misuse of the network. References and further information can be found in the CompTIA Network+ Study Manual, Chapter 8, Access Control.
RBAC is a method of restricting network access based on the roles of individual users within the organization. With RBAC, users are granted access only to the resources they need to perform their specific job functions. This approach reduces the risk of unauthorized access, provides greater visibility into user activity, and simplifies network management. Changing the default permissions to implicit deny may improve security, but it could also cause issues for legitimate users who require access to specific resources. Configuring uniform ACLs and NAC for contractors is a step in the right direction, but it may not be enough to address the overall lack of a formal process for granting network permissions. Deploying an RDP server to centralize access to the network is not a viable solution, as it would not address the root cause of the security incidents.
Therefore, the most appropriate option is to implement role-based access control. Reference: CompTIA Network+ Study Guide, Fourth Edition, Chapter 7, section 7.4.

NEW QUESTION 171
- (Topic 3)
A firewall administrator observes log entries of traffic being allowed to a web server on port 80 and port 443. The policy for this server is to only allow traffic on port 443. The firewall administrator needs to investigate how this change occurred to prevent a reoccurrence. Which of the following should the firewall administrator do next?

A. Consult the firewall audit logs.
B. Change the policy to allow port 80.
C. Remove the server object from the firewall policy.
D. Check the network baseline.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Firewall audit logs are records of the changes made to the firewall configuration, policies, and rules. They can help the firewall administrator to track who, when, and what changes were made to the firewall, and identify any unauthorized or erroneous modifications that could cause security issues or network outages. By consulting the firewall audit logs, the firewall administrator can investigate how the change that allowed traffic on port 80 to the web server occurred, and prevent it from happening again

NEW QUESTION 175
- (Topic 3)
A network administrator is decommissioning a server. Which of the following will the network administrator MOST likely consult?

A. Onboarding and off boarding policies
B. Business continuity plan
C. Password requirements
D. Change management documentation

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 176
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following commands can be used to display the IP address, subnet address, gateway address, and DNS address on a Windows computer?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
The ipconfig command is a utility that allows you to view and modify the network configuration of a Windows computer. By running the command "ipconfig /all", you can view detailed information about the network configuration of your computer, including the IP address, subnet mask, default gateway, and DNS server addresses.
Option A (netstat -a) is a command that displays active network connections and their status, but it does not display IP address or other network configuration information. Option B (ifconfig) is a command used on Linux and Unix systems to view and modify network configuration, but it is not available on Windows. Option C (ip addr) is a command used on Linux and Unix systems to view and modify network configuration, but it is not available on Windows.

NEW QUESTION 177
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following layers of the OSI model has new protocols activated when a user moves from a wireless to a wired connection?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 182
- (Topic 3)
During an annual review of policy documents, a company decided to adjust its recovery time frames. The company agreed that critical applications can be down for no more than six hours, and the acceptable amount of data loss is no more than two hours. Which of the following should be documented as the RPO?

A. Two hours
B. Four hours
C. Six hours
D. Eight hours

Answer: A

Explanation:
" RPO designates the variable amount of data that will be lost or will have to be re-entered during network downtime. RTO designates the amount of "real time" that can pass before the disruption begins to seriously and unacceptably impede the flow of normal business operations."

NEW QUESTION 187
- (Topic 3)
A company has wireless APS that were deployed with 802.11g. A network engineer has noticed more frequent reports of wireless performance issues during the lunch hour in comparison to the rest of the day. The engineer thinks bandwidth consumption will increase while users are on their breaks, but network utilization logs do not show increased bandwidth numbers. Which Of the following would MOST likely resolve this issue?

A. Adding more wireless APS
B. Increasing power settings to expand coverage
C. Configuring the APS to be compatible with 802.1la
D. Changing the wireless channel used

Answer: C

Explanation:
* 802.11g is an older wireless standard that operates in the 2.4 GHz frequency band and has a maximum data rate of 54 Mbps. 802.11a is a newer wireless standard that operates in the 5 GHz frequency band and has a maximum data rate of 54 Mbps. By configuring the APS to be compatible with 802.11a, the network engineer can reduce interference and congestion in the 2.4 GHz band and improve wireless performance.
References: Network+ Study Guide Objective 2.5: Implement network troubleshooting methodologies

NEW QUESTION 190
- (Topic 3)
A company has a geographically remote office. In order to connect to the internet, the company has decided to use a satellite WAN link. Which of the following is the GREATEST concern for this type of connection?

A. Duplex
B. Collisions
C. Jitter
D. Encapsulation

Answer: C

Explanation:
itter is the variation in latency or delay of packets in a network. Satellite WAN links have high latency and are prone to jitter, which can affect the quality of voice and video applications. Jitter is the greatest concern for this type of connection

NEW QUESTION 191
- (Topic 3)
A network administrator is troubleshooting a connectivity performance issue. As part of the troubleshooting process, the administrator performs a traceout from the client to the server, and also from the server to the client. While comparing the outputs, the administrator notes they show different hops between the hosts. Which of the following BEST explains these findings?

A. Asymmetric routing
B. A routing loop
C. A switch loop
D. An incorrect gateway

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 193
- (Topic 3)
To comply with an industry regulation, all communication destined to a secure server should be logged and archived on a storage device. Which of the Mowing can be configured to fulfill this requirement?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 196

- (Topic 3)
Which of the following connectors and terminations are required to make a Cat 6 cable that connects from a PC to a non-capable MDIX switch? (Select TWO).

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

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 201
- (Topic 3)
A network technician needs to select an AP that will support at least 1.3Gbps and 5GHz only. Which of the following wireless standards must the AP support to meet the requirements?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Wireless AC is a wireless standard that supports up to 1.3Gbps data rate and operates in the 5GHz frequency band only. Wireless AC is also backward compatible with wireless A and N devices that use the 5GHz band. Wireless AC is suitable for high-performance applications such as HD video streaming and online gaming.
References: Network+ Study Guide Objective 2.2: Explain the purposes and properties of routing and switching. Subobjective: Wireless standards and their characteristics.

NEW QUESTION 203
- (Topic 3)
A network administrator is in the process of installing 35 PoE security cameras. After the administrator installed and tested the new cables, the administrator installed the cameras. However, a small number of the cameras do not work. Which of the following is the most likely reason?

A. Incorrect wiring standard
B. Power budget exceeded
C. Signal attenuation
D. Wrong voltage

Answer: B

Explanation:
The power budget is the total amount of power that a PoE switch or injector can provide to the connected PoE devices. If the power budget is exceeded, some of the PoE devices may not receive enough power to function properly. To troubleshoot this issue, the network administrator should check the power consumption of each PoE device and the power capacity of the PoE switch or injector.
References:
? PoE Troubleshooting: The Common PoE Errors and Solutions1
? Security Camera Won’t Work - Top 10 Solutions to Fix2
? CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Exam Objectives https://www.comptia.org/certifications/network#examdetails

NEW QUESTION 204
- (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 208
- (Topic 3)
An organization has a security staff shortage and must prioritize efforts in areas where the staff will have the most impact. In particular, the focus is to avoid expending resources on identifying non-relevant events. A security analyst is reviewing web server logs and sees the following:

```
202.180.155.1 - [14/Jan/2021:04:12:28 -0200] "GET /img/us.gif" 404 295
202.180.155.1 - [14/Jan/2021:04:12:28 -0200] "GET /img/org.gif" 404 295
202.180.155.1 - [14/Jan/2021:04:12:29 -0200] "GET /img/org2.gif" 404 295
202.180.155.1 - [14/Jan/2021:04:12:29 -0200] "GET /img/org3.gif" 404 295
202.180.155.1 - [14/Jan/2021:04:12:30 -0200] "GET /img/org4.gif" 404 295
202.180.155.1 - [14/Jan/2021:04:12:31 -0200] "GET /img/directors.gif" 404 295
202.180.155.1 - [14/Jan/2021:04:12:31 -0200] "GET /img/directors2.gif" 404 295
202.180.155.1 - [14/Jan/2021:04:12:32 -0200] "GET /img/directors3.gif" 404 295
202.180.155.1 - [14/Jan/2021:04:12:33 -0200] "GET /img/directors4.gif" 404 295
```

Which of the following should the analyst recommend?

A. Configuring the web server log to filter out 404 errors on image files
B. Updating firewall rules to block 202.180.155.1
C. Resyncing the network time server and monitoring logs for future anomalous behavior
D. Checking with the penetration testing team to see if the team ran any scans on January 14, 2021

Answer: A

Explanation:
This answer will help the organization to avoid expending resources on identifying non- relevant events, as the 404 errors on image files are not indicative of any security threat or issue, but rather a misconfiguration or a broken link on the web server. The 404 errors on image files are also very frequent and repetitive, as shown by the web server log, which can clutter the log and make it harder to spot any relevant events. By filtering out these errors, the analyst can focus on more important events and reduce the noise in the log. The other answers are not as good as A, because they either do not address the problem of identifying non-relevant events, or they are based on incorrect assumptions or information. For example:
? B. Updating firewall rules to block 202.180.155.1 is not a good answer, because the IP address 202.180.155.1 is not doing anything malicious or suspicious, but rather requesting image files that do not exist on the web server. Blocking this IP address will not improve the security of the web server, but rather create unnecessary firewall rules and possibly deny legitimate access to the web server.
? C. Resyncing the network time server and monitoring logs for future anomalous behavior is not a good answer, because there is no evidence that the network time server is out of sync or causing any problems. The web server log shows that the entries are all within a few minutes of each other, which is normal and expected. Resyncing the network time server will not help the analyst to identify non-relevant events, but rather waste time and resources on an unrelated task.
? D. Checking with the penetration testing team to see if the team ran any scans on January 14, 2021 is not a good answer, because the web server log does not show any signs of a penetration test or a scan. The log shows only 404 errors on image files, which are not typical of a penetration test or a scan, which would usually target different types of files, ports, or vulnerabilities. Checking with the penetration testing team will not help the analyst to identify non-relevant events, but rather distract the analyst from the actual events and possibly create false alarms.
https://www.professormesser.com/network-plus/n10-008/n10-008-video/general-network-troubleshooting-n10-008/

NEW QUESTION 210
- (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 212
- (Topic 3)
A network administrator is setting up a web-based application for a company. The application needs to be continually accessible to all end users.
Which of the following would best ensure this need is fulfilled?

A. NIC teaming
B. Cold site
C. Snapshots
D. High availability

Answer: D

Explanation:
High availability is a quality of a system or component that assures a high level of operational performance for a given period of time. High availability means that an IT system, component, or application can operate at a high level, continuously, without intervention, for a given time period. High-availability infrastructure is configured to deliver quality performance and handle different loads and failures with minimal or zero downtime. High availability is important for web-based applications, as it ensures that the application is always accessible to the end users, even in the event of a server or component failure. High availability can be achieved by eliminating single points of failure, implementing redundancy, load balancing, and failover mechanisms.

NEW QUESTION 214
- (Topic 3)
A technician is investigating packet loss to a device that has varying data bursts throughout the day. Which of the following will the technician MOST likely configure to resolve the issue?

A. Flow control
B. Jumbo frames
C. Duplex
D. Port mirroring

Answer: A

Explanation:
Ethernet flow control is a mechanism for temporarily stopping the transmission of data on Ethernet family computer networks. The goal of this mechanism is to avoid packet loss in the presence of network congestion.
Flow control is a mechanism that allows a device to regulate the amount of data it receives from another device, ensuring that the receiving device is not overwhelmed with data. If the device experiencing packet loss is receiving large bursts of data at times when it is not able to process it quickly enough, configuring flow control could help prevent packets from being lost.
"In theory, flow control can help with situations like a host that can't keep up with the flow of traffic. It enables the host to send an Ethernet PAUSE frame, which asks the switch to hold up for some amount of time so the host can catch its breath. If the switch can, it'll buffer transmissions until the pause expires, and then start sending again. If the host catches up early, it can send another PAUSE frame with a delay of zero to ask the switch to resume. In practice, flow control can cause latency trouble for modern real-time applications such as VoIP, and the same needs are usually met by QoS"

NEW QUESTION 218
- (Topic 3)
A network administrator Is looking at switch features and is unsure whether to purchase a model with PoE Which of the following devices that commonly utilize PoE should the administrator consider? (Select TWO)

A. VoIP phones
B. Cameras
C. Printers
D. Cable modems
E. Laptops
F. UPSs

Answer: AB

Explanation:
Power over Ethernet (PoE) is a technology that allows network-connected devices to receive power over the same Ethernet cables that are used for data transfer. PoE is commonly used to power devices such as VoIP phones and cameras, making it an ideal choice for network administrators looking for a cost-effective solution. PoE is not typically used for other devices such as printers, cable modems, laptops, and UPSs.

NEW QUESTION 222
- (Topic 3)
A network engineer is installing hardware in a newly renovated data center. Major concerns that were addressed during the renovation induded air circulation, building power redundancy, and the need for continuous monitoring. The network engineer IS creating alerts based on the following operation specifications:

AC input voltage	100 to 240VAC
AC maximum input current	<2.7A at 100V
Redundant power supply	Yes
Operating temperature	32–104°F (0–40°C)
Storage temperature	-4–149°F (-20–65°C)
Operating humidity	10–85%
Storage humidity	5–95%

Which of the following should the network engineer configure?

A. Environmental monitoring alerts for humidity greater than 95%
B. SIEM to parse syslog events for a failed power supply
C. SNMP traps to report when the chassis temperature exceeds 950F (3500)
D. UPS monitoring to report when input voltage drops below 220VAC

Answer: C

Explanation:
The alert that the network engineer should configure based on the operation specifications is SNMP traps to report when the chassis temperature exceeds 95°F (35°C). SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) is a protocol that allows network devices to communicate their status and performance information to a central management system, called an SNMP manager. SNMP traps are messages that are sent by network devices to notify the SNMP manager of an event or condition that requires attention, such as an error, a failure, or a threshold violation. In this case, the network engineer should configure SNMP traps on the network devices to send an alert when their chassis temperature exceeds 95°F (35°C), which is the maximum operating temperature specified in the table. This alert would help the network engineer monitor and troubleshoot any overheating issues that could affect the network performance or availability. References: CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Certification Study Guide, page 228; The Official CompTIA Network+ Student Guide (Exam N10-008), page 8-11.

NEW QUESTION 224
- (Topic 3)
During a recent security audit, a contracted penetration tester discovered the organization uses a number of insecure protocols. Which of the following ports should be disallowed so only encrypted protocols are allowed? (Select TWO).

A. 22
B. 23
C. 69
D. 443
E. 587
F. 8080

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 225
- (Topic 3)
An engineer needs to verity the external record tor SMTP traffic. The engineer logged in to the server and entered the nslookup command. Which of the following commands should the engineer send before entering the DNS name?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 226
- (Topic 3)
A network administrator wants to know which systems on the network are at risk of a known vulnerability. Which of the following should the administrator reference?

A. SLA
B. Patch management policy
C. NDA
D. Site survey report
E. CVE

Answer: E

Explanation:
A Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) is a publicly available database of known security vulnerabilities and exposures that affect various software and hardware products. A CVE entry provides a standardized identifier, a brief description, and references to related sources of information for each vulnerability or exposure. A network administrator can reference the CVE database to check if any of the systems on the network are affected by a known vulnerability, and if so, what are the potential impacts and mitigations.
A Service Level Agreement (SLA) is a contract between a service provider and a customer that defines the expected level and quality of service, such as availability, performance, and security. An SLA does not provide information on specific vulnerabilities or exposures affecting the systems or services.
A Patch Management Policy is a set of rules and procedures that govern how patches are applied to systems and software to fix bugs, improve functionality, or address security issues. A patch management policy can help prevent or reduce the risk of vulnerabilities or exposures, but it does not provide information on specific vulnerabilities or exposures affecting the systems or software.
A Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA) is a legal contract between two or more parties that prohibits the disclosure of confidential or proprietary information to unauthorized parties. An NDA does not provide information on specific vulnerabilities or exposures affecting the systems or information.
A Site Survey Report is a document that summarizes the results of a physical inspection and assessment of a network site, such as the layout, infrastructure, equipment, and environmental conditions. A site survey report can help identify and resolve potential network issues, such as interference, signal strength, or coverage, but it does not provide information on specific vulnerabilities or exposures affecting the network devices or software.
References
What is CVE?
What is a Service Level Agreement (SLA)? Guide to Enterprise Patch Management Planning
NDA, MSA, SOW and SLA. Confidentiality agreements when you outsource QA Site Survey Report

NEW QUESTION 229
- (Topic 3)
A network administrator is setting up a new phone system and needs to define the location where VoIP phones can download configuration files. Which of the following DHCP services can be used to accomplish this task?

A. Scope options
B. Exclusion ranges
C. Lease time
D. Relay

Answer: A

Explanation:
To define the location where VoIP phones can download configuration files, the network administrator can use scope options within the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) service. Scope options are a set of values that can be configured within a DHCP scope, which defines a range of IP addresses that can be leased to clients on a network. One of the scope options that can be configured is the option for the location of the configuration file server, which specifies the URL or IP address of the server where the configuration files can be downloaded.
https://pbxbook.com/voip/dhcpcfg.html

NEW QUESTION 231
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following is a requirement when certifying a network cabling as Cat 7?

A. Ensure the patch panel is certified for the same category.
B. Limit 10Gb transmissions to 180ft (55m).
C. Use F-type connectors on the network terminations.
D. Ensure the termination standard is TIA/EIA-568-A.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Category 7 (Cat 7) is a cabling standard that supports 10GBASE-T Ethernet connections up to 100 meters (328 feet). In order for a cabling system to be certified as Cat 7, all components, including the patch panel, must meet the TIA/EIA-568-A standard. This standard requires the use of shielded cables with F-type connectors for the network terminations. Reference: CompTIA Network+ Study Manual, 8th Edition, page 158.

NEW QUESTION 235
- (Topic 3)
A technician is configuring a static IP address on a new device in a newly created subnet. The work order specifies the following requirements:
• The IP address should use the highest address available in the subnet.
• The default gateway needs to be set to 172.28.85.94.
• The subnet mask needs to be 255.255.255.224.
Which of the following addresses should the engineer apply to the device?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 237
- (Topic 3)
A user stores large graphic files. The lime required to transfer the files to the server is excessive due to network congestion. The user's budget does not allow for the current switches to be replaced. Which of the following can be used to provide FASTER transfer times?

A. Half duplex
B. Jumbo frames
C. LACP
D. 802.1Q

Answer: B

Explanation:
Jumbo frames are Ethernet frames that can carry more than 1500 bytes of payload data. Jumbo frames can reduce the overhead and improve the throughput of large file transfers, as fewer frames are needed to send the same amount of data. Jumbo frames can be used to provide faster transfer times, as long as the network devices support them

NEW QUESTION 242
- (Topic 3)
A network technician is investigating why a core switch is logging excessive amounts of data to the syslog server. The running configuration of the switch showed the following logging information:
ip ssh logging events logging level debugging logging host 192.168.1.100 logging synchronous
Which of the following changes should the technician make to best fix the issue?

A. Update the logging host IP.
B. Change to asynchronous logging.
C. Stop logging SSH events.
D. Adjust the logging level.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The logging level debugging is the highest level of logging, which means that the switch will log every possible event, including low-priority and verbose messages. This can result in excessive amounts of data being sent to the syslog server, which can affect the performance and storage of the server. To fix the issue, the technician should adjust the logging level to a lower value, such as informational, warning, or error, depending on the desired level of detail and severity. This will reduce the amount of log data generated by the switch and only send the relevant and necessary messages to the syslog server.
https://betterstack.com/community/guides/logging/log-levels-explained/

NEW QUESTION 247
- (Topic 3)
A network administrator received complaints of intermittent network connectivity issues. The administrator investigates and finds that the network design contains potential loop scenarios. Which of the following should the administrator do?

A. Enable spanning tree.
B. Configure port security.
C. Change switch port speed limits.
D. Enforce 802. IQ tagging.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Spanning tree is a protocol that prevents network loops by dynamically disabling or enabling switch ports based on the network topology. Network loops can cause intermittent connectivity issues, such as broadcast storms, MAC address table instability, and multiple frame transmission. By enabling spanning tree, the network administrator can ensure that there is only one active path between any two network devices at any given time. References:
? CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Certification Exam Objectives, page 91
? CompTIA Network+ Cert Guide: Switching and Virtual LANs, page 172

NEW QUESTION 252
- (Topic 3)
A technician is equipped with a tablet, a smartphone, and a laptop to troubleshoot a switch with the help of support over the phone. However, the technician is having issues interconnecting all these tools in troubleshooting the switch. Which Of the following should the technician use to gain connectivity?

A. PAN
B. WAN
C. LAN
D. MAN

Answer: A

Explanation:
A PAN stands for Personal Area Network and it is a type of network that connects devices within a small range, such as a few meters. A PAN can use wireless technologies such as Bluetooth or Wi-Fi to interconnect devices such as tablets, smartphones, and laptops. A technician can use a PAN to gain connectivity among these tools and troubleshoot the switch.
References: Network+ Study Guide Objective 1.2: Explain devices, applications, protocols and services at their appropriate OSI layers.

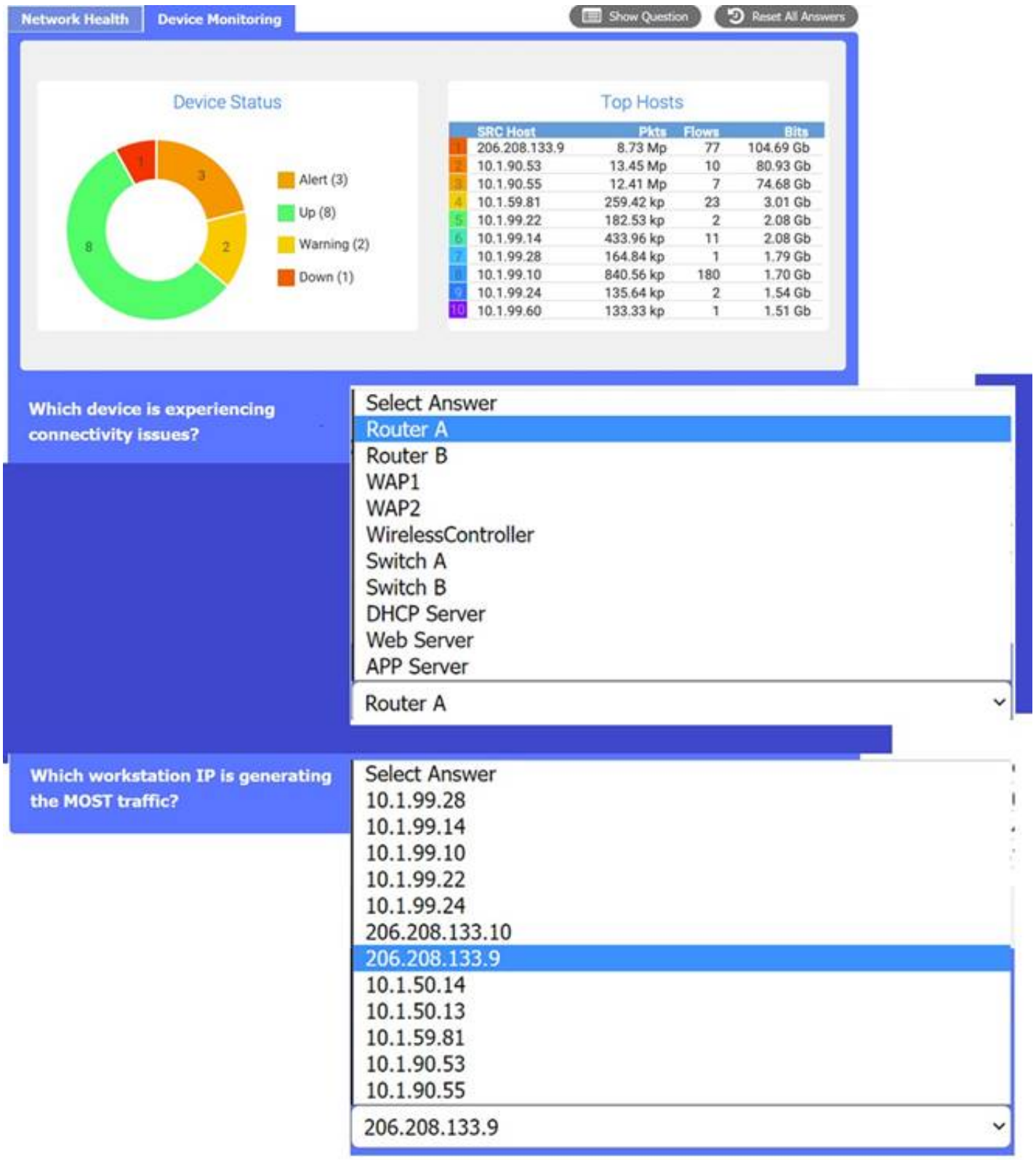
NEW QUESTION 253
- (Topic 3)
A network technician is responding to an issue with a local company. To which of the following documents should the network technician refer to determine the scope of the issue?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
SLA stands for Service Level Agreement, and it is a contract that defines the expectations and responsibilities between a service provider and a customer. SLA can specify the quality, availability, and performance metrics of the service, as well as the penalties for non-compliance and the procedures for resolving issues. SLA can help the network technician determine the scope of the issue by providing the baseline and target values for the service, the escalation process and contacts, and the service credits or remedies for the customer45.
CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Cert Guide - Chapter 15: Network Troubleshooting Methodology35: What is a Service Level Agreement (SLA)? | ITIL | AXELOS

NEW QUESTION 258
SIMULATION - (Topic 3)
After a recent power outage, users are reporting performance issues accessing the application servers. Wireless users are also reporting intermittent Internet issues.
INSTRUCTIONS
Click on each tab at the top of the screen. Select a widget to view information, then
use the drop-down menus to answer the associated questions. If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Network Health:
WAN 2 appears to have a lower average latency and loss percentage, which would make it the preferred WAN station for VoIP traffic. VoIP traffic requires low latency and packet loss to ensure good voice quality and reliability. WAN 1 seems to have higher RAM and processor usage, which could also affect the performance of VoIP traffic.
Here's the summary of the key metrics for WAN 1 and WAN 2 from the image provided:
? WAN 1:
? WAN 2:
For VoIP traffic, low latency and jitter are particularly important to ensure voice quality. While WAN 1 has higher bandwidth and throughput, it also has higher latency and jitter
compared to WAN 2. However, WAN 2 has much lower loss, lower latency, and lower jitter, which are more favorable for VoIP traffic that is sensitive to delays and variation in packet arrival times.
Given this information, WAN 2 would generally be preferred for VoIP traffic due to its lower latency, lower jitter, and significantly lower loss percentage, despite its lower bandwidth compared to WAN 1. The high bandwidth of WAN 1 may be more suitable for other types of traffic that are less sensitive to latency and jitter, such as bulk data transfers.

Device Monitoring:
the device that is experiencing connectivity issues is the APP Server or Router 1, which has a status of Down. This means that the server is not responding to network requests or sending any data. You may want to check the physical connection, power supply, and configuration of the APP Server to troubleshoot the problem.

A screenshot of a computer
Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 262
- (Topic 3)
Which of me following security controls indicates unauthorized hardware modifications?

A. Biometric authentication
B. Media device sanitization
C. Change management policy
D. Tamper-evident seals

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 267
- (Topic 3)
A technician uses a badge to enter a security checkpoint on a corporate campus. An unknown individual quickly walks in behind the technician without speaking. Which of the following types of attacks did the technician experience?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Tailgating is a type of physical security attack where an unauthorized person follows an authorized person into a restricted area without their consent or knowledge. Tailgating can allow an attacker to bypass security measures and gain access to sensitive information or resources. In this scenario, the technician experienced tailgating when the unknown individual walked in behind the technician without speaking. Piggybacking is similar to tailgating, but it involves the consent or cooperation of the authorized person. Evil twin is a type of wireless network attack where an attacker sets up a rogue access point that mimics a legitimate one. On-path is a type of network attack where an attacker intercepts and modifies traffic between two parties.
References: CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives Version 7.0 (N10-007), Objective 3.2: Given a scenario, use appropriate network hardening techniques.

NEW QUESTION 270
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following describes when an active exploit is used to gain access to a network?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 274
- (Topic 3)
A desktop support department has observed slow wireless speeds for a new line of laptops using the organization's standard image. No other devices have experienced the same issue. Which of the following should the network administrator recommend troubleshooting FIRST to resolve this issue?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 276
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following is most likely responsible for the security and handling of personal data in Europe?

A. GDPR
B. SCADA
C. SAML
D. PCI DSS

Answer: A

Explanation:
GDPR stands for General Data Protection Regulation, which is a European Union
regulation on information privacy and security. It applies to any organization that collects or processes personal data of individuals in the EU, and it sets out rules and requirements for data protection, consent, breach notification, and enforcement1
References1: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_Data_Protection_Regulation

NEW QUESTION 281
- (Topic 3)
A network technician 13 troubleshooting a network issue for employees who have reported Issues with speed when accessing a server in another subnet. The server is in another building that is 410ft (125m) away from the employees' building. The 10GBASE-T connection between the two buildings uses Cat 5e. Which of the following BEST explains the speed issue?

A. The connection type is not rated for that distance
B. A broadcast storm is occurring on the subnet.
C. The cable run has interference on it
D. The connection should be made using a Cat 6 cable

Answer: D

Explanation:
The 10GBASE-T connection between the two buildings uses Cat 5e, which is not rated for a distance of 410ft (125m). According to the CompTIA Network+ Study Manual, for 10GBASE-T connections, "Cat 5e is rated for up to 55m, Cat 6a is rated for 100m, and Cat 7 is rated for 150m." Therefore, the speed issue is likely

due to the fact that the connection type is not rated for the distance between the two buildings. To resolve the issue, the technician should consider using a Cat 6a or Cat 7 cable to increase the distance the connection is rated for.

NEW QUESTION 282
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following types of connections would need to be set up to provide access from the internal network to an external network so multiple satellite offices can communicate securely using various ports and protocols?

A. Client-to-site VPN
B. Clientless VPN
C. RDP
D. Site-to-site VPN
E. SSH

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 284
- (Topic 3)
A network technician receives a report about a performance issue on a client PC that is connected to port 1/3 on a network switch. The technician observes the following configuration output from the switch:

1/1	Client PC	Connected	Full	1000
1/2	Client PC	Connected	Full	1000
1/3	Client PC	Connected	Full	10

Which of the following is a cause of the issue on port 1/3?

A. Speed
B. Duplex
C. Errors
D. VLAN

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 289
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following fouling protocols is generally used by major ISPs for handing large- scale internet traffic?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 290
- (Topic 3)
An engineer is troubleshooting poor performance on the network that occurs during work hours. Which of the following should the engineer do to improve performance?

A. Replace the patch cables.
B. Create link aggregation.
C. Create separation rules on the firewall.
D. Create subinterfaces on the existing port.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Link aggregation is a technique that allows multiple network interfaces to act as a single logical interface, increasing the bandwidth and redundancy of the network connection. Link aggregation can improve the performance of the network by balancing the traffic load across multiple links and providing failover in case one link fails. Link aggregation is also known as port trunking, port channeling, or NIC teaming.
References: CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Cert Guide, Chapter 3, Section 3.3

NEW QUESTION 292
- (Topic 3)
An AP uses a 98ft (30m) Cat 6 cable to connect to an access switch. The cable is wired through a duct close to a three-phase motor installation. Anytime the three-phase is turned on, all users connected to the switch experience high latency on the network. Which Of the following is MOST likely the cause Of the issue?

A. Interference
B. Attenuation
C. Open circuit
D. Short circuit

Answer: A

Explanation:
Interference is a phenomenon that occurs when unwanted signals or noise affect the transmission or reception of data signals on a network. Interference can

cause network issues such as high latency, low throughput, packet loss, or errors. Interference can be caused by various sources, such as electromagnetic fields, radio waves, power lines, or electrical devices. In this scenario, the three-phase motor installation is a source of interference that affects the Cat 6 cable that connects the AP to the access switch. The cable is wired through a duct close to the motor installation, which exposes it to the electromagnetic fields generated by the motor. Anytime the motor is turned on, the interference causes high latency for all users connected to the switch.

NEW QUESTION 294
- (Topic 3)
A company realizes that only half of its employees work in the office, and the employees who work from home no longer need a computer at the office. Which of the following security measures should the network administrator implement when removing a computer from a cubicle?

A. Disable DHCP on the computer being removed.
B. Place the switch port in a private VLAN.
C. Apply a firewall rule to block the computer's IP address.
D. Remove the employee's network access.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The best security measure to implement when removing a computer from a cubicle is to remove the employee's network access. This will prevent the employee from accessing any network resources or data from the computer, as well as prevent any unauthorized users from using the computer to access the network. Removing the employee's network access can be done by deleting or disabling the user account, revoking the credentials, or changing the permissions.
The other options are not as effective or necessary as removing the employee's network access. They are:
•Disabling DHCP on the computer being removed will prevent the computer from obtaining an IP address from the network, but it will not prevent the computer from using a static IP address or accessing the network through another device.
•Placing the switch port in a private VLAN will isolate the computer from other devices on the network, but it will not prevent the computer from accessing the network through another port or device.
•Applying a firewall rule to block the computer's IP address will prevent the computer from communicating with the network, but it will not prevent the computer from changing its IP address or accessing the network through another device.
References
1: CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Cert Guide - O'Reilly Media 2: Network+ (Plus) Certification | CompTIA IT Certifications
3: 10 Ways to Secure Office Workstations - Computer Security

NEW QUESTION 299
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following is a characteristic of the application layer?

A. It relies upon other layers for packet delivery.
B. It checks independently for packet loss.
C. It encrypts data in transit.
D. It performs address translation.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The application layer is the highest layer of the OSI model, and it provides the interface between the user and the network. It does not handle the details of packet delivery, such as addressing, routing, error checking, or encryption. Those functions are performed by the lower layers of the OSI model. The application layer only focuses on the format, content, and presentation of the data.
References:
? Understanding the OSI Model – N10-008 CompTIA Network+ : 1.11
? CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 92

NEW QUESTION 304
- (Topic 3)
A divide-and-conquer approach is a troubleshooting method that involves breaking a complex problem into smaller and more manageable parts, and then testing each part to isolate the cause of the problem. In this scenario, the technician is using a divide-and- conquer approach by pinging the default gateway and DNS server of the workstation, which are two possible sources of connectivity issues. By pinging these devices, the technician can determine if the problem is related to the local network or the external network.
Which of the following most likely requires the use of subinterfaces?

A. A router with only one available LAN port
B. A firewall performing deep packet inspection
C. A hub utilizing jumbo frames
D. A switch using Spanning Tree Protocol

Answer: A

Explanation:

Subinterfaces are logical divisions of a physical interface that allow a router to communicate with multiple networks using a single LAN port. Subinterfaces can have different IP addresses, VLANs, and routing protocols. They are useful for reducing the number of physical interfaces and cables needed, as well as improving network performance and security.
References:
? Subinterfaces - CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Domain 1.21 - YouTube1
? CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 92

NEW QUESTION 307
- (Topic 3)
An administrator needs to ensure an access switch is sending the appropriate logs to the network monitoring server. Which of the following logging levels is most

appropriate for the access layer switch?

A. Level 0
B. Level 2
C. Level 5
D. Level 7

Answer: C

Explanation:

Logging levels are used to categorize the severity and importance of log messages generated by network devices. The lower the level, the higher the priority. Level 0 is the most critical, while level 7 is the most verbose and least important. Level 5 is the default logging level for most Cisco devices, and it corresponds to notifications. Notifications are messages that indicate normal but significant events, such as interface status changes, configuration changes, or system restarts. These messages are useful for monitoring the health and performance of the network, and they do not generate excessive traffic or consume too much memory or CPU resources. Therefore, level 5 is the most appropriate logging level for an access layer switch, which connects end devices to the network and does not need to log debug or informational messages.
ReferencesHow to configure logging in Cisco IOSCisco Guide to Harden Cisco IOS DevicesCisco Privilege Levels – Explanation and Configuration

NEW QUESTION 310
- (Topic 3)
A network administrator walks into a data center 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 type of physical security attack in which an unauthorized person follows an authorized person into a restricted area, such as a data center, without proper identification or authentication. Tailgating can allow attackers to access sensitive data, equipment, or network resources, or to plant malicious devices or software. The network administrator prevented tailgating by stopping and directing the unknown person to the security desk, where they would have to verify their identity and purpose.
ReferencesDigital Threats and Cyberattacks at the Network LevelNetwork attacks and how to prevent them

NEW QUESTION 314
- (Topic 3)
A network administrator is creating a VLAN that will only allow executives to connect to a data source. Which of the following is this scenario an example of?

A. Availability
B. Confidentiality
C. Internal threat
D. External threat
E. Integrity

Answer: B

Explanation:

Confidentiality is the principle of preserving authorized restrictions on information access and disclosure, including means for protecting personal privacy and proprietary information1. By creating a VLAN that will only allow executives to connect to a data source, the network administrator is implementing a form of network segmentation that enhances the confidentiality of the data. This prevents unauthorized users or processes from accessing or modifying the data, which could compromise its integrity or availability. Confidentiality is one of the components of the CIA triad, a widely used information security model that guides the efforts and policies aimed at keeping data secure234.
ReferencesDefending Your Network: A Comprehensive Guide to VLAN Hopping AttacksThe CIA triad: Definition, components and examples | CSO OnlineExecutive Summary — NIST SP 1800-25 documentationThe CIA Triad — Confidentiality, Integrity, and Availability ExplainedConfidentiality, Integrity and Availability - DevQA.io

NEW QUESTION 315
- (Topic 3)
A user cannot connect to the network, although others in the office are unaffected. The network technician sees that the link lights on the NIC are not on. The technician needs to check which switchport the user is connected to, but the cabling is not labeled. Which of the following is the best way for the technician to find where the computer is connected?

A. Look up the computer's IP address in the switch ARP table.
B. Use a cable tester to trace the cable.
C. Look up the computer's MAC address in the switch CAM table.
D. Use a tone generator to trace the cable.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A tone generator is a device that emits an audible signal on a wire. A tone probe is a device that detects the signal on the wire. By attaching the tone generator to one end of the cable and using the tone probe to scan the other end, the technician can identify which switchport the cable is connected to. This method does not

require any knowledge of the computer's IP or MAC address, or access to the switch configuration. It is also faster and more reliable than physically tracing the cable or disconnecting the cable and looking for the link light to go out on the switch.
ReferencesHow to find what port im connected to on a switch from my PC?Switch Port Monitoring Guide - ComparitechFinding Out Which Network Switch Port My Computer is Connected

NEW QUESTION 319
- (Topic 3)
A technician is configuring a wireless access point in a public space for guests to use. Which of the following should the technician configure so that only approved connections are
allowed?

A. Geofencing
B. Captive portal
C. Secure SNMP
D. Private VLANs

Answer: B

Explanation:

A captive portal is a web page that requires users to authenticate or accept terms of service before they can access the internet through a wireless access point. A captive portal can be used to control who can use the wireless network, limit the bandwidth or time of usage, or display advertisements or information. A captive portal is a common feature of public wireless networks, such as those in hotels, airports, cafes, or libraries. A captive portal can prevent unauthorized or malicious users from accessing the network or consuming network resources.
ReferencesPublic Wireless Access Points Definition | Law InsiderAre Public Wi-Fi Networks Safe? What You Need To Know

NEW QUESTION 321
- (Topic 3)
A technician reviews a network performance report and finds a high level of collisions happening on the network. At which of the following layers of the OSI model would these collisions be found?

A. Layer 1
B. Layer 3
C. Layer 4
D. Layer 7

Answer: A

Explanation:

Collisions occur when two or more devices try to transmit signals on the same physical medium at the same time. This causes interference and data loss. Collisions can only happen at the physical layer of the OSI model, which is responsible for transmitting and receiving raw bits over a physical medium such as a cable or a wireless channel. The physical layer does not have any mechanism to prevent or resolve collisions. Therefore, higher layers of the OSI model, such as the data link layer, need to implement protocols to detect and recover from collisions, such as CSMA/CD for Ethernet networks. ReferencesCollision in computer networkingData Link Layer | Layer 2 | The OSI-Model

NEW QUESTION 323
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following passwords would provide the best defense against a brute-force attack?

A. ThisIsMyPasswordForWork
B. Qwerty!@#$
C. Password! 1
D. T5!8j5

Answer: D

Explanation:

A brute-force attack is a method of guessing passwords by trying every possible combination of characters until the correct one is found. The longer and more complex the password, the harder it is to crack by brute-force. A password that provides the best defense against a brute-force attack should have a combination of uppercase and lowercase letters, numbers, and special characters, and should be as long as possible. The password T5!8j5 meets these criteria, while the other options are either too short, too simple, or too common.
References:
? Password Attacks – N10-008 CompTIA Network+ : 4.21
? CompTIA Network+ Cert Guide: Security Concepts and Tools, page 25 https://www.pearsonitcertification.com/articles/article.aspx?p=3021579&seqNum=2

NEW QUESTION 328
- (Topic 3)
A network technician is configuring a wireless network that consists of multiple APS for better coverage and allows roaming between the APS. Which of the following types of SSIDs should the technician configure?

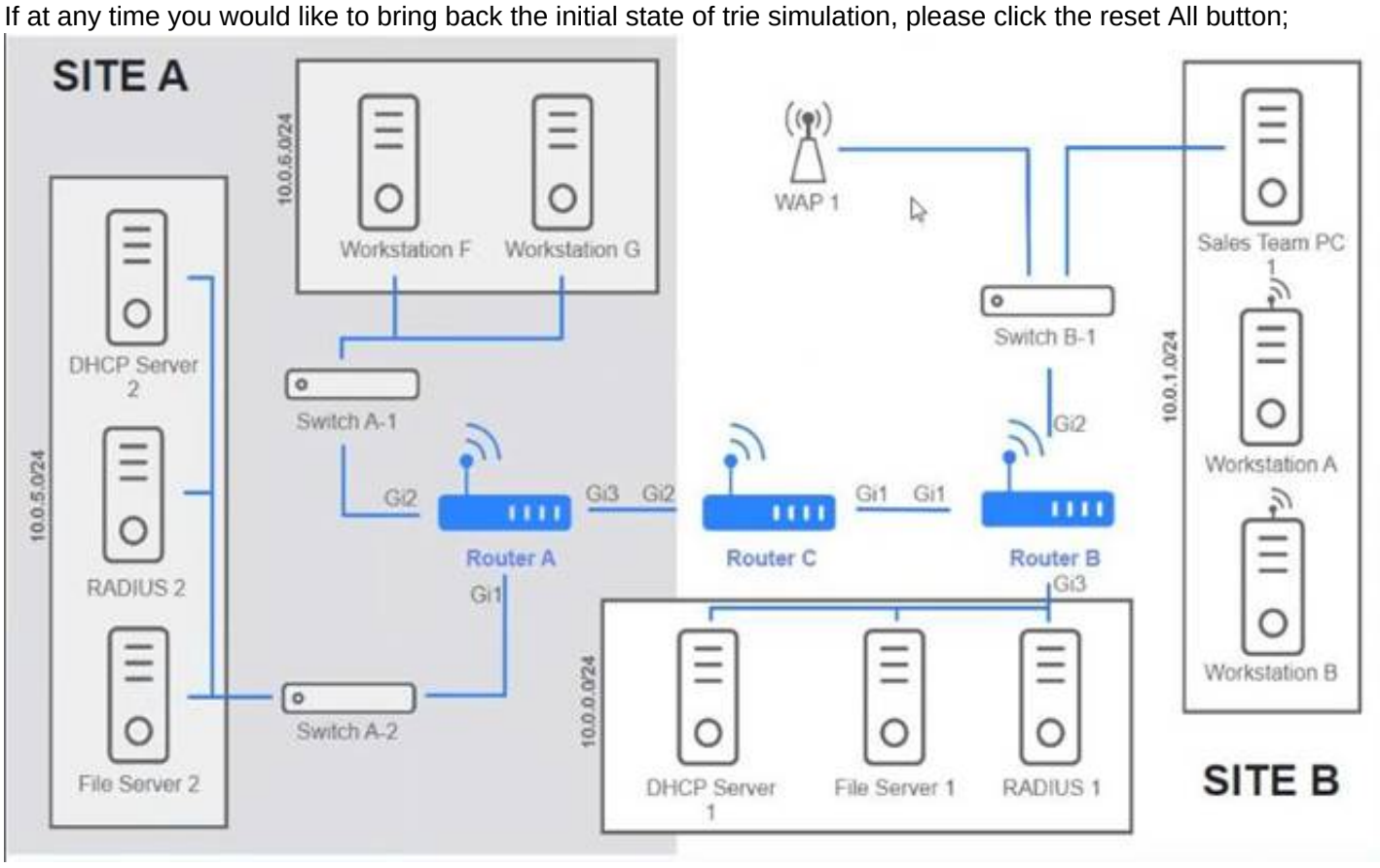
A. Basic Service Set
B. Independent Basic Service Set
C. Extended Service Set
D. Distribution System Service

Answer: C

Explanation:

An extended service set (ESS) is a type of SSID that allows multiple access points (APs) to share the same SSID and provide seamless roaming for wireless clients. An ESS consists of two or more basic service sets (BSSs), which are individual APs with their own SSIDs. A distribution system (DS), such as a wired Ethernet LAN, connects the BSSs and enables data transfer between them. A wireless client can associate with any AP in the ESS and move from one BSS to another without losing connectivity or reauthenticating.
References:
? CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Certification Exam Objectives, page 51
? CompTIA Network+ Cert Guide: Wireless Networking, page 12

NEW QUESTION 329
- (Topic 3)
Users are unable to access files on their department share located on flle_server 2. The network administrator has been tasked with validating routing between networks hosting workstation A and file server 2.
INSTRUCTIONS
Click on each router to review output, identity any Issues, and configure the appropriate solution
If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of trie simulation, please click the reset All button;



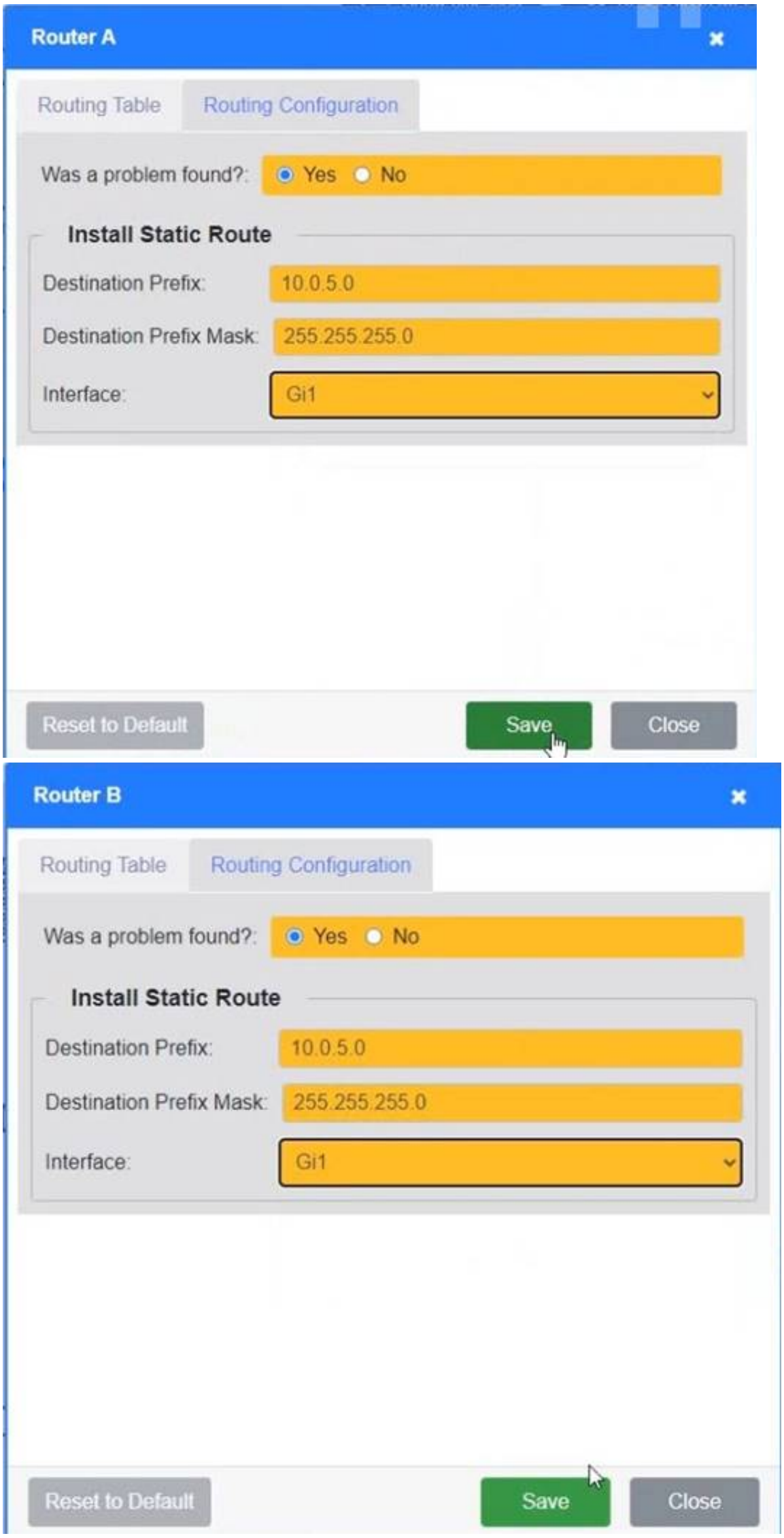
Routing Table | Routing Configuration

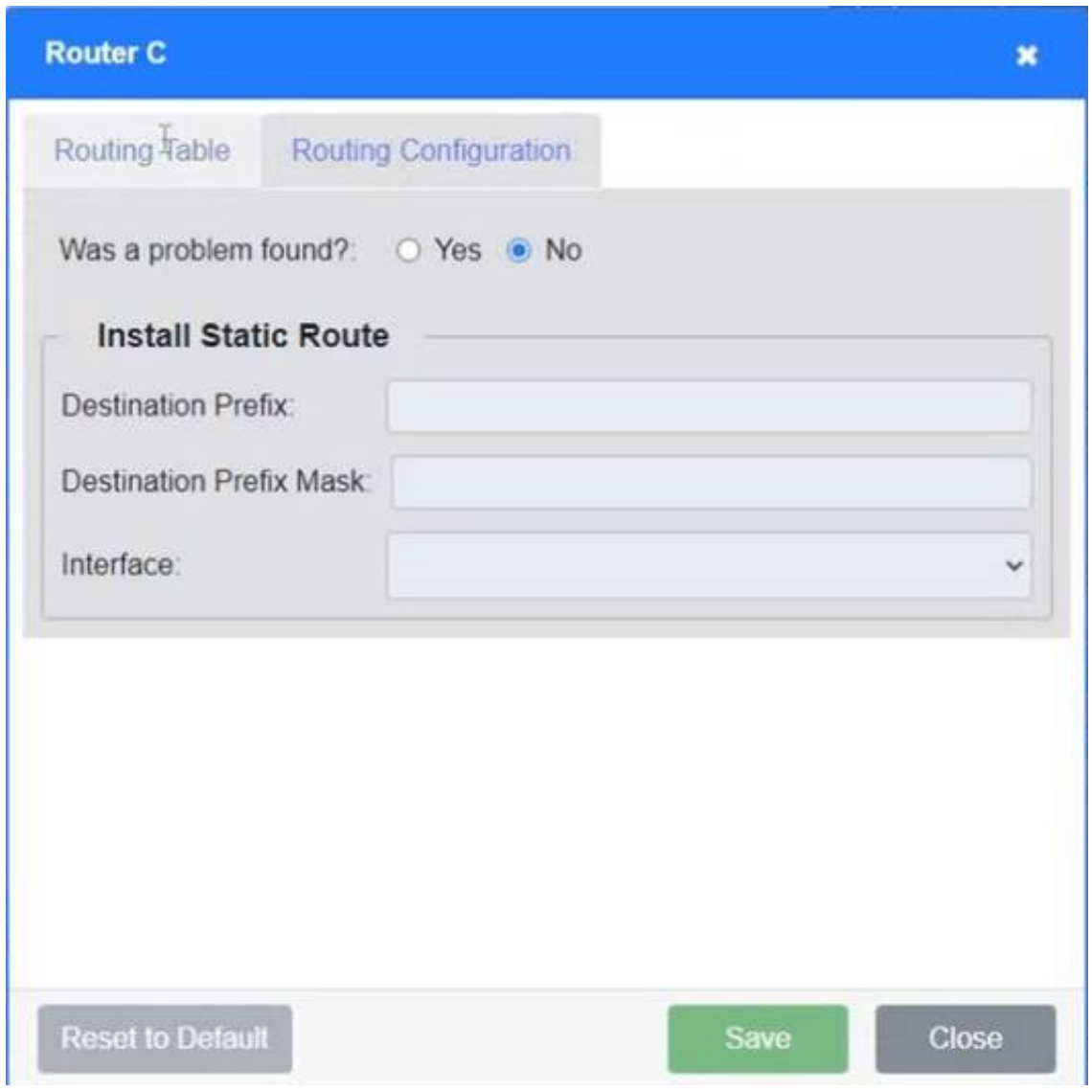
```
Router-B# show ip route

Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, m - OMP
       n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
       i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
       ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
       H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
       a - application route
       + - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR

Gateway of last resort is 0.0.0.0 to network 0.0.0.0

S*    0.0.0.0/0 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1
      10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 4 subnets, 2 masks
C        10.0.0.0/22 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet3
L        10.0.0.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet3
      172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C        172.16.27.4/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1
L        172.16.27.5/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet1
```

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
See the solution configuration below in Explanation.


Router A
Routing Table
Routing Configuration
Was a problem found?: Yes No
Install Static Route
Destination Prefix: 10.0.5.0
Destination Prefix Mask: 255.255.255.0
Interface: Gi1
Reset to Default
Save
Close
Router B
Routing Table
Routing Configuration
Was a problem found?: Yes No
Install Static Route
Destination Prefix: 10.0.5.0
Destination Prefix Mask: 255.255.255.0
Interface: Gi1
Reset to Default
Save
Close



NEW QUESTION 333
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following ports should a network administrator enable for encrypted log-in to a network switch?

A. 22
B. 23
C. 80
D. 123

Answer: A

Explanation:
Port 22 is used by Secure Shell (SSH), which is a protocol that provides a secure and encrypted method for remote access to hosts by using public-key cryptography and challenge-response authentication. SSH can be used to log in to a network switch and configure it without exposing the credentials or commands to eavesdropping or tampering. Port 23 is used by Telnet, which is an insecure and plaintext protocol for remote access. Port 80 is used by HTTP, which is a protocol for web communication. Port 123 is used by NTP, which is a protocol for time synchronization

NEW QUESTION 337
- (Topic 3)
Switch 3 was recently added lo an existing stack to extend connectivity to various parts of the network. After the update, new employees were not able to print to the main networked copiers from then workstations. Following are the port configurations for the switch stack in question:

Switch 1:

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

Switch 2:

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

Switch 3:

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

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

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

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 342
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following would be increased by adding encryption to data communication across the network?

A. Availability
B. Integrity
C. Accountability
D. Confidentiality

Answer: D

Explanation:
Confidentiality is the property of preventing unauthorized access or disclosure of data. Encryption is a method of transforming data into an unreadable format that can only be decrypted by authorized parties who have the correct key. Encryption can increase the confidentiality of data communication across the network by making it harder for attackers to intercept or eavesdrop on the data. References: Network+ Study Guide
Objective 4.1: Summarize the purposes of physical security devices. Subobjective: Encryption.

NEW QUESTION 343
- (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 345
- (Topic 3)
A hacker used a packet sniffer on the network to capture the hardware address of the server. Which of the following types of attacks can the hacker perform now?

A. Piggybacking
B. MAC spoofing
C. Evil twin
D. VLAN hopping

Answer: B

Explanation:
MAC spoofing is a technique that allows a hacker to change the media access control (MAC) address of their network interface card (NIC) to impersonate another device on the network. By capturing the hardware address of the server, the hacker can spoof their MAC address to match the server's and bypass any MAC-based security measures, such as MAC filtering or MAC authentication. MAC spoofing can also be used to perform man-in- the-middle attacks, where the hacker intercepts and alters the traffic between two devices on the network. References: CompTIA Network+ N10-008 Cert Guide, Chapter 7, Section 7.3

NEW QUESTION 346
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following OSI model layers is where a technician would view UDP information?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 349
- (Topic 3)
A customer needs to distribute Ethernet to multiple computers in an office. The customer would like to use non-proprietary standards. Which of the following blocks does the technician need to install?
? 110
? 66

A. BiX
B. Krone

Answer: A

Explanation:
A 110 block is a type of punch-down block that is used to terminate twisted-pair cables in Ethernet networks. It is a non-proprietary standard that is widely used in structured cabling systems for voice and data applications. A 110 block can support up to 100 MHz of bandwidth and can be used with Cat 3, Cat 5, Cat 5e, and Cat 6 cables12.
A 66 block is another type of punch-down block that is mainly used for telephone wiring. It is an older and less reliable standard than the 110 block and does not support high-speed data transmission3. A BiX block is a proprietary punch-down block that is developed by NORDX/CDT and is mostly used in Canada. It can support up to 250 MHz of bandwidth and can be used with Cat 5e and Cat 6 cables4. A Krone block is another proprietary punch-down block that is developed by ADC Krone and is mostly used in Europe. It can support up to 100 MHz of bandwidth and can be used with Cat 5 and Cat 5e cables. Therefore, the best option for the customer who wants to use non-proprietary standards is the 110 block.

NEW QUESTION 350
- (Topic 3)
A network administrator is reviewing north-south traffic to determine whether a security threat exists. Which of the following explains the type of traffic the administrator is reviewing?

A. Data flowing between application servers
B. Data flowing between the perimeter network and application servers
C. Data flowing in and out of the data center
D. Data flowing between local on-site support and backup servers

Answer: C

Explanation:
North-south traffic is any communication between components of a data center and another system, which is physically out of the boundary of the data center. It is also referred to as client-server traffic, as it usually involves requests from end users or external applications to the data center resources. For example, when a user accesses a web application hosted in a data center, the traffic between the user's browser and the web server is considered north-south traffic.

NEW QUESTION 353
- (Topic 3)
A newly installed VoIP phone is not getting the DHCP IP address it needs to connect to the phone system. Which of the following tasks needs to be completed to allow the phone to operate correctly?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 357
- (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 361
- (Topic 3)
A network administrator is notified that a user cannot access resources on the network. The network administrator checks the physical connections to the workstation labeled User 3 and sees the Ethernet is properly connected. However, the network interface's indicator lights are not blinking on either the computer or the switch. Which of the following is the most likely cause?

A. The switch failed.
B. The default gateway is wrong.
C. The port is shut down.
D. The VLAN assignment is incorrect.

Answer: C

Explanation:
If the port is shut down, it means that the switch has disabled the port and is not sending or receiving any traffic on it. This would explain why the network interface’s indicator lights are not blinking on either the computer or the switch, and why the user cannot access resources on the network. The port could be shut down manually by the network administrator, or automatically by the switch due to security or error conditions.
References
? Port shutdown is one of the common switch configuration options covered in Objective 2.3 of the CompTIA Network+ N10-008 certification exam1.
? Port shutdown can cause the network interface’s indicator lights to stop blinking2.
? Port shutdown can prevent the user from accessing resources on the network3.
1: CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 5 2: CompTIA Network+ N10- 008: Switch not forwarding frames on trunked port3 3: Cable Management – N10-008 CompTIA Network+ : 1.3

NEW QUESTION 364
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