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CompTIA Network+ Exam

CompTIA N10-008

Version Demo

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Exam Pool A	88
Topic 2, Exam Pool B	73
Topic 3, Exam Pool C	334
Total	495

QUESTION NO: 1

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

A. IDS

B. Access point

C. Layer 2 switch

D. Layer 3 switch

E. Router

F. Media converter

ANSWER: D E

QUESTION NO: 2

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

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

A. Traffic shaping

B. Flow control

C. NetFlow

D. Link aggregation

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

QUESTION NO: 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

QUESTION NO: 4

Which of the following protocols is widely used in large-scale enterprise networks to support complex networks with multiple routers and balance traffic load on multiple links?

A. OSPF

B. RIPv2

C. QoS

D. STP

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 5

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

A. Omni

B. Directional

C. Yagi

D. Parabolic

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 6

Due to space constraints in an IDF, a network administrator can only a do a single switch to accommodate three data networks. The administrator needs a configuration that will allow each device to access its expected network without additional connections. The configuration must also allow each device to access the rest of the network. Which of the following should the administrator do to meet these requirements? (Select TWO).

A. Untag the three VLANs across the uplink

B. Tag an individual VLAN across the uplink

C. Untag an individual VLAN per device port

D. Tag an individual VLAN per device port

E. Tag the three VLANs across the uplink.

F. Tag the three VLANs per device port.

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

To achieve this, you should do two things:

QUESTION NO: 7

Two network technicians are installing a fiber-optic link between routers. The technicians used a light meter to verify the correct fibers However, when they connect the fibers to the router interface the link does not connect. Which of the following would explain the issue? (Select TWO).

A. They used the wrong type of fiber transceiver.

B. Incorrect TX/RX polarity exists on the link

C. The connection has duplexing configuration issues.

D. Halogen light fixtures are causing interference.

E. One of the technicians installed a loopback adapter.

F. The RSSI was not strong enough on the link

ANSWER: A B

QUESTION NO: 8

A company's primary ISP is experiencing an outage. However, the network administrator notices traffic continuing to flow through a secondary connection to the same ISP. Which of the following BEST describes this configuration?

A. Diverse paths

B. Load balancing

C. Multipathing

D. Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 9

Which of the following issues are present with RIPv2? (Select TWO).

A. Route poisoning

B. Time to converge

C. Scalability

D. Unicast

E. Adjacent neighbors

F. Maximum transmission unit

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

The disadvantages of RIP (Routing Information Protocol) include the following.

---Outdated, insecure, and slow. This is your parents' protocol. It was a thing before the Web was born.

---The more well-known problem of the 15 hop limitation in which data must travel

---Convergence time is terrible for information propagation in a network

---Metrics. It determines the number of hops from source to destination, and gives no regard to other factors when determining the best path for data to travel

---Overhead. A good example would be routing tables. These are broadcast at half-minute intervals to other routers regardless of whether the data has changed or not. It's essentially like those old cartoons where the town guard in the walled city cries out, '10 o' the clock and all is well!'.

RIPv2 introduced more security and reduced broadcast traffic, which is relevant for some available answers here.

QUESTION NO: 10

A network administrator is configuring a load balancer for two systems. Which of the following must the administrator configure to ensure connectivity during a failover?

A. VIP

B. NAT

C. APIPA

D. IPv6 tunneling

E. Broadcast IP

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

A virtual IP (VIP) address must be configured to ensure connectivity during a failover. A VIP address is a single IP address that is assigned to a group of servers or network devices. When one device fails, traffic is automatically rerouted to the remaining devices, and the VIP address is reassigned to the backup device, allowing clients to continue to access the service without interruption.

References:

QUESTION NO: 11

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

A. Hybrid

B. Community

C. Public

D. Private

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 12 - (SIMULATION)

SIMULATION

A network technician replaced a switch and needs to reconfigure it to allow the connected devices to connect to the correct networks.

INSTRUCTIONS

Click on the appropriate port(s) on Switch 1 and Switch 3 to verify or reconfigure the

correct settings:

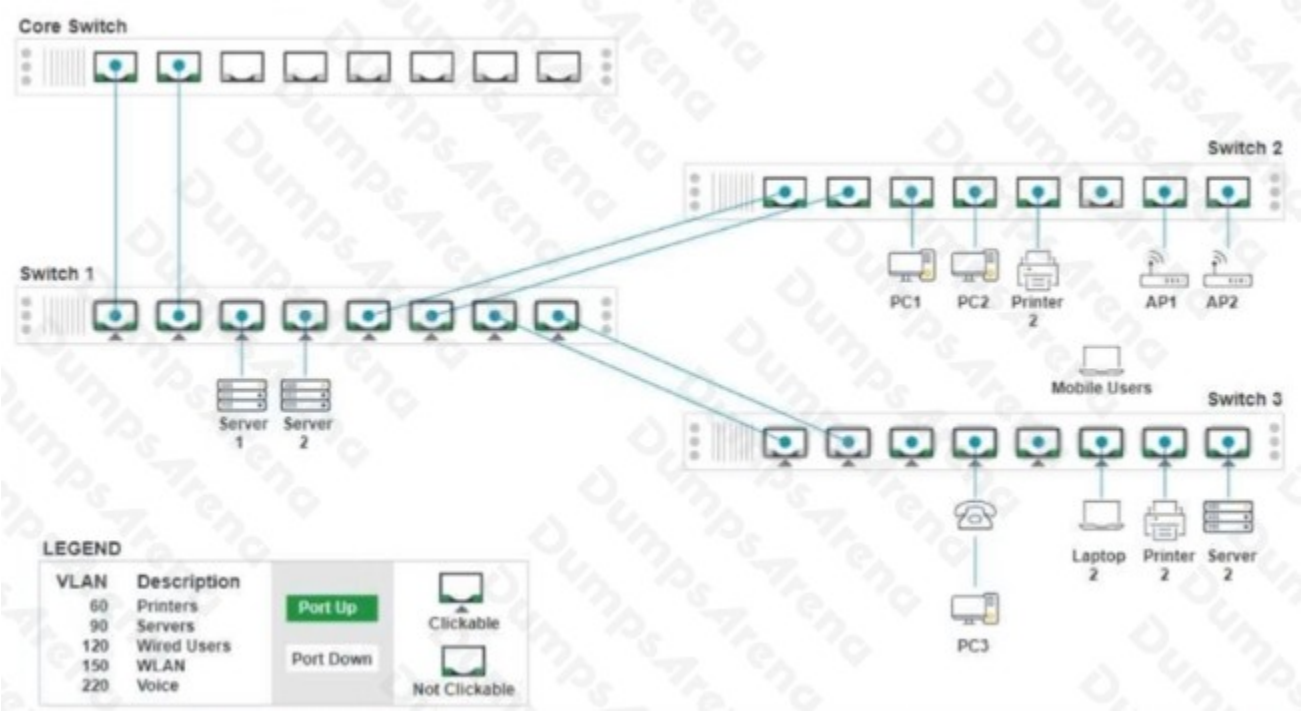
• Ensure each device accesses only its correctly associated network

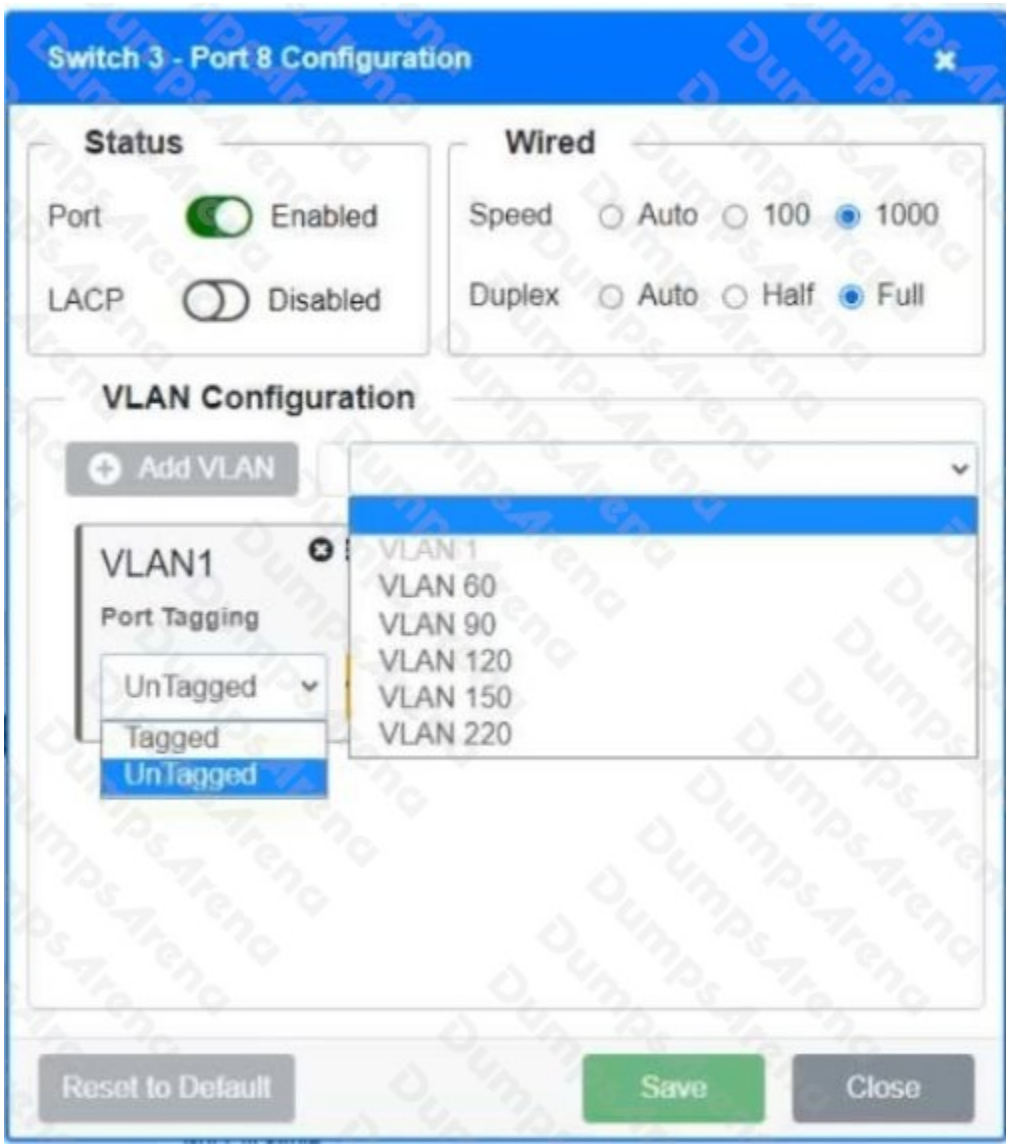
• Disable all unused switch ports

• Require fault-tolerant connections between the switches

• Only make necessary changes to complete the above requirements

If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.

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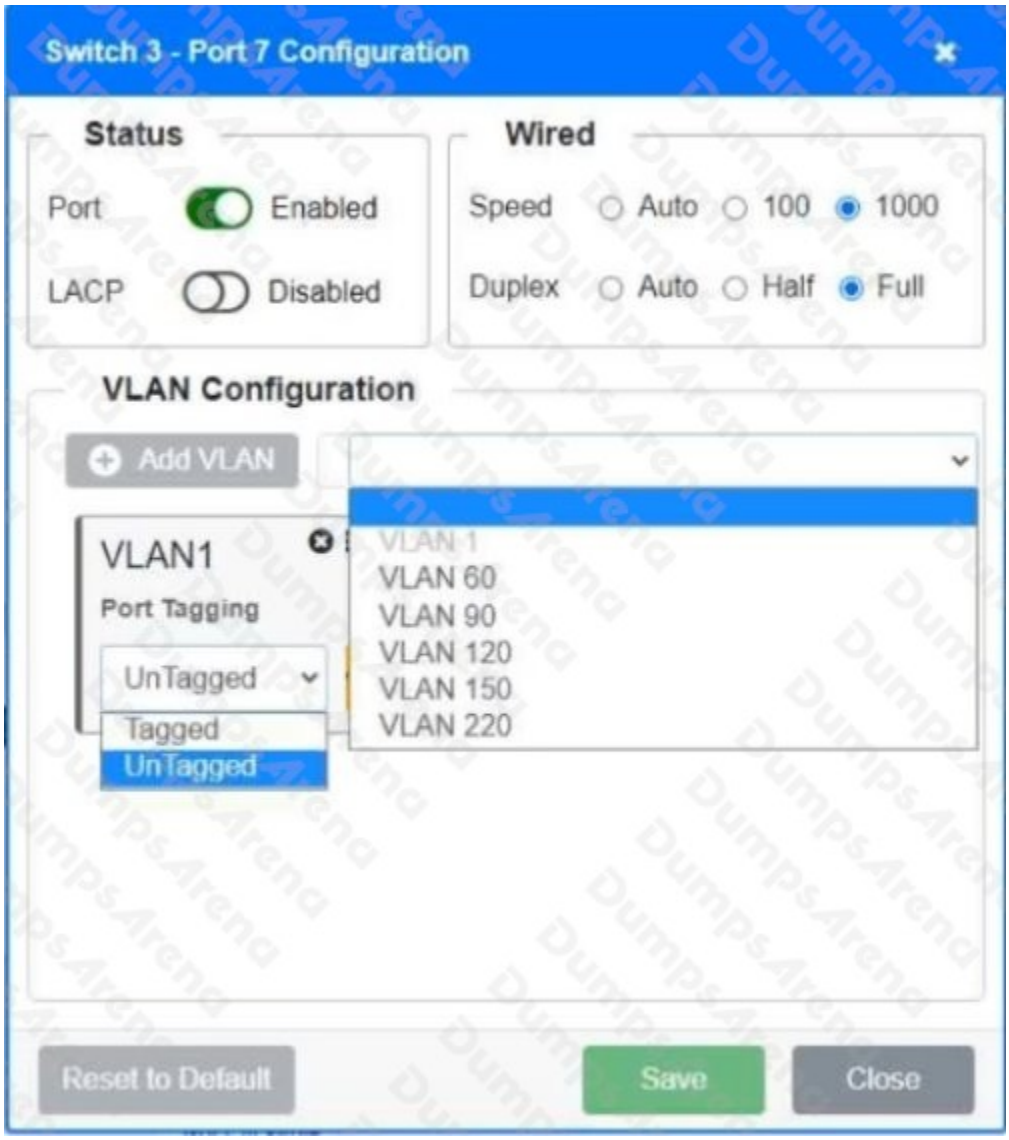
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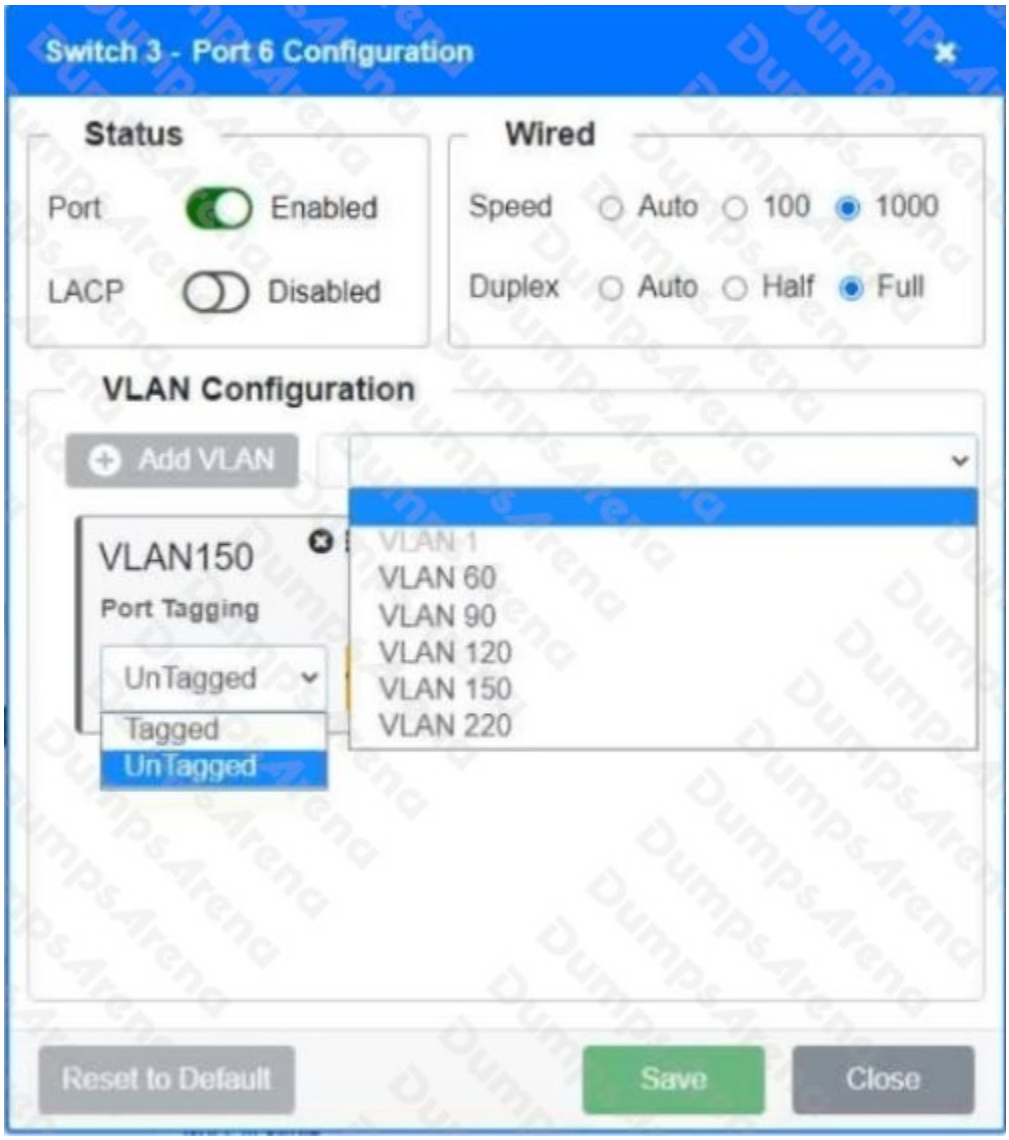
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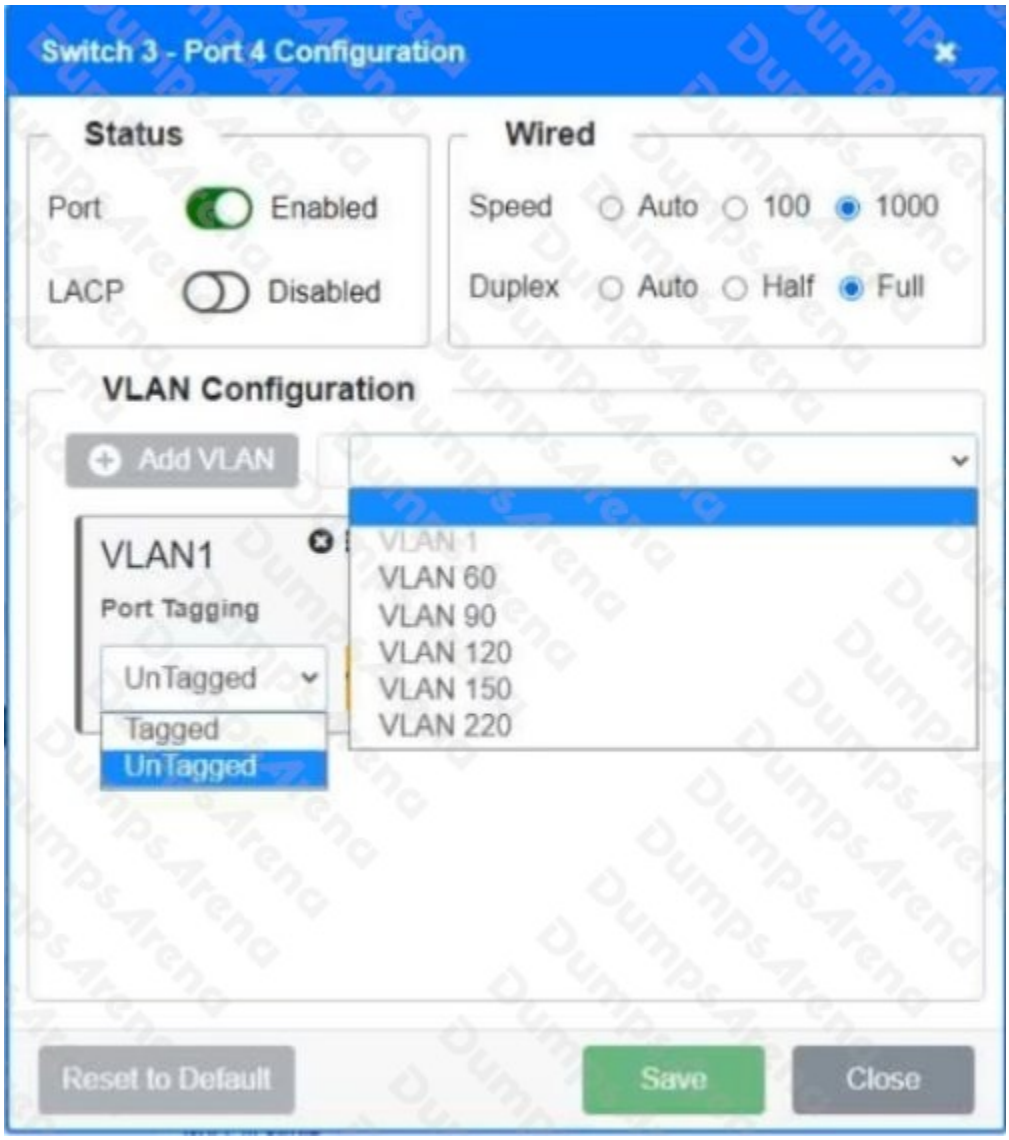
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VLAN 120
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Reset to Default
Save
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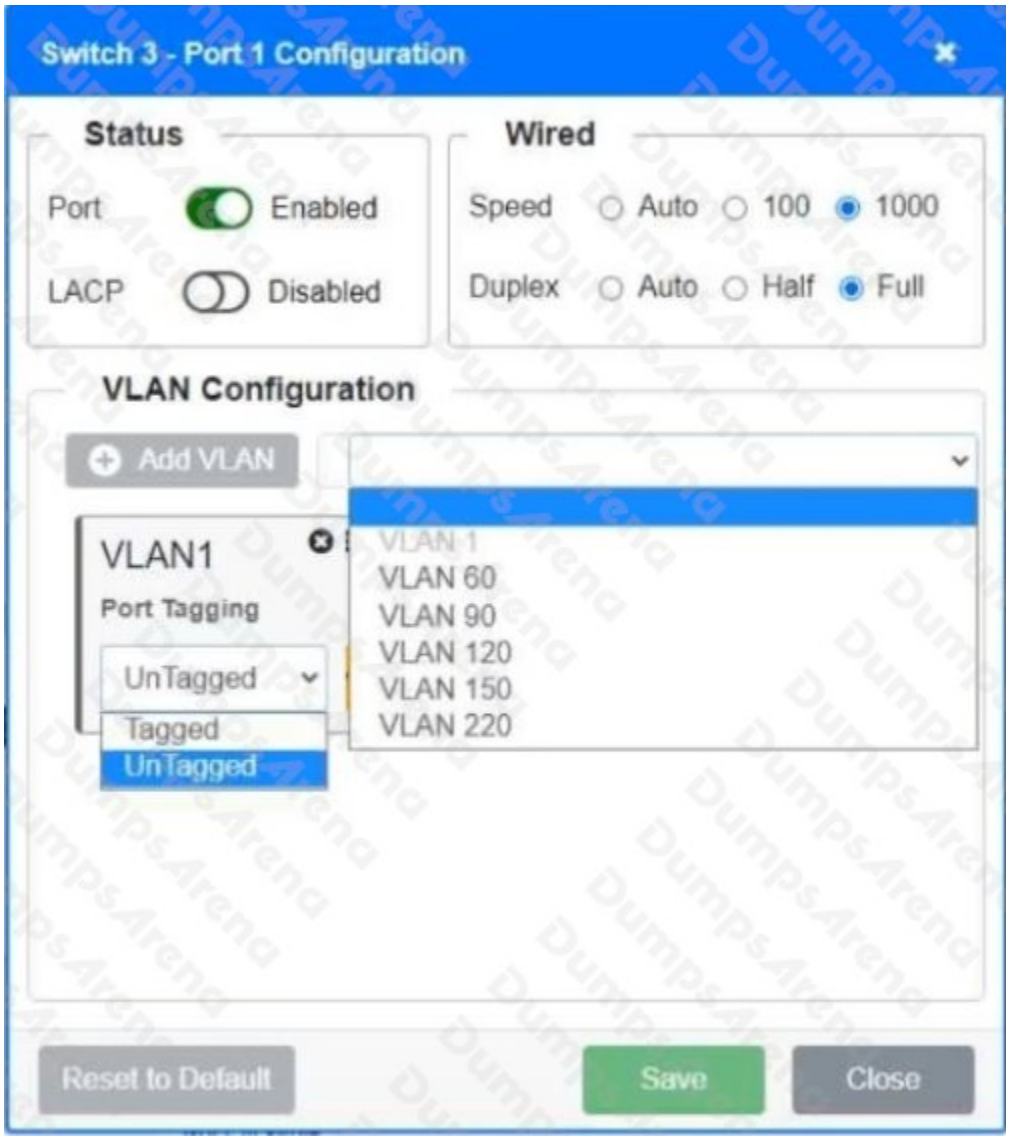
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Speed
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VLAN1
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Tagged
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VLAN 60
VLAN 90
VLAN 120
VLAN 150
VLAN 220
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Save
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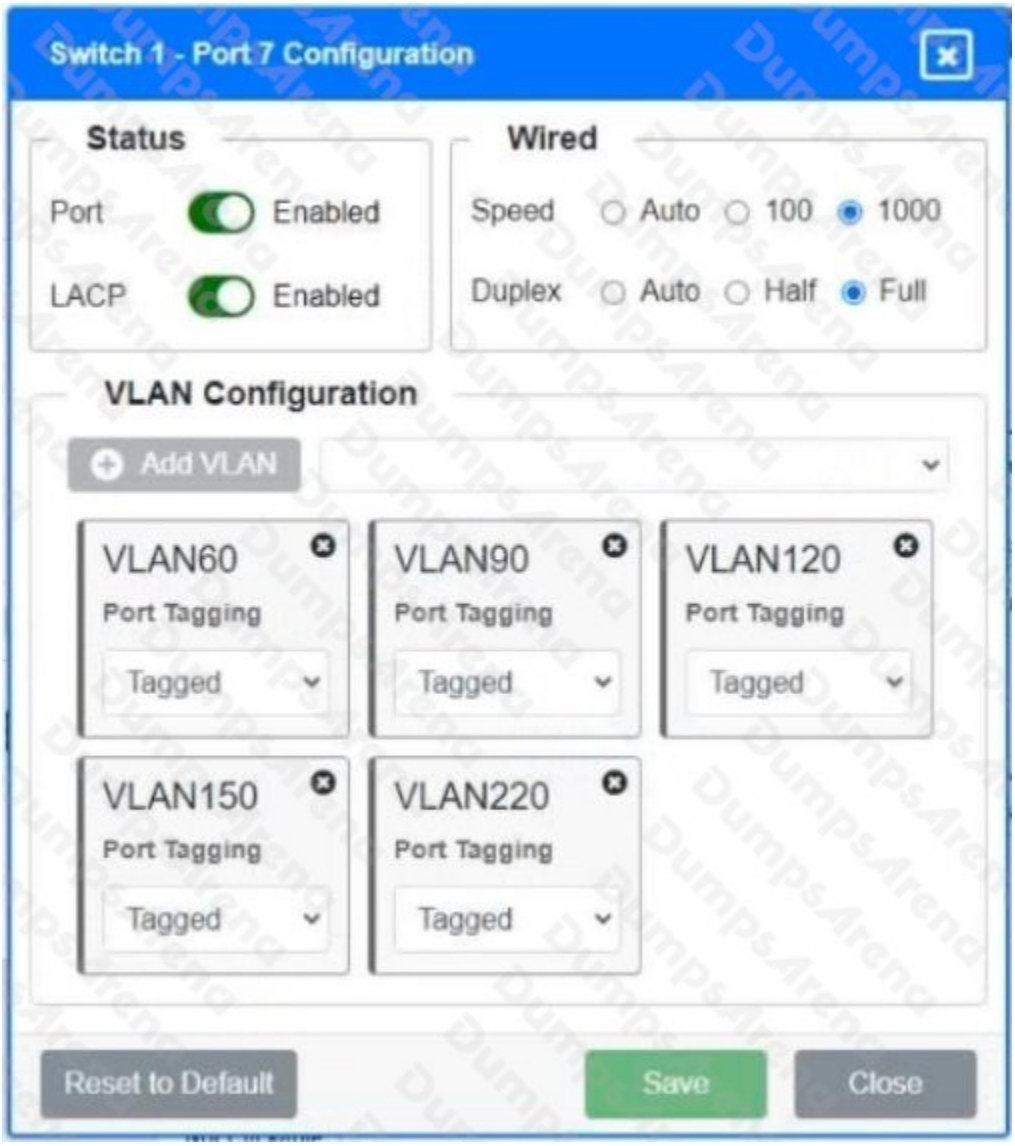
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Wired
Speed
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1000
Duplex
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Port Tagging
Tagged
VLAN90
Port Tagging
Tagged
VLAN120
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Reset to Default
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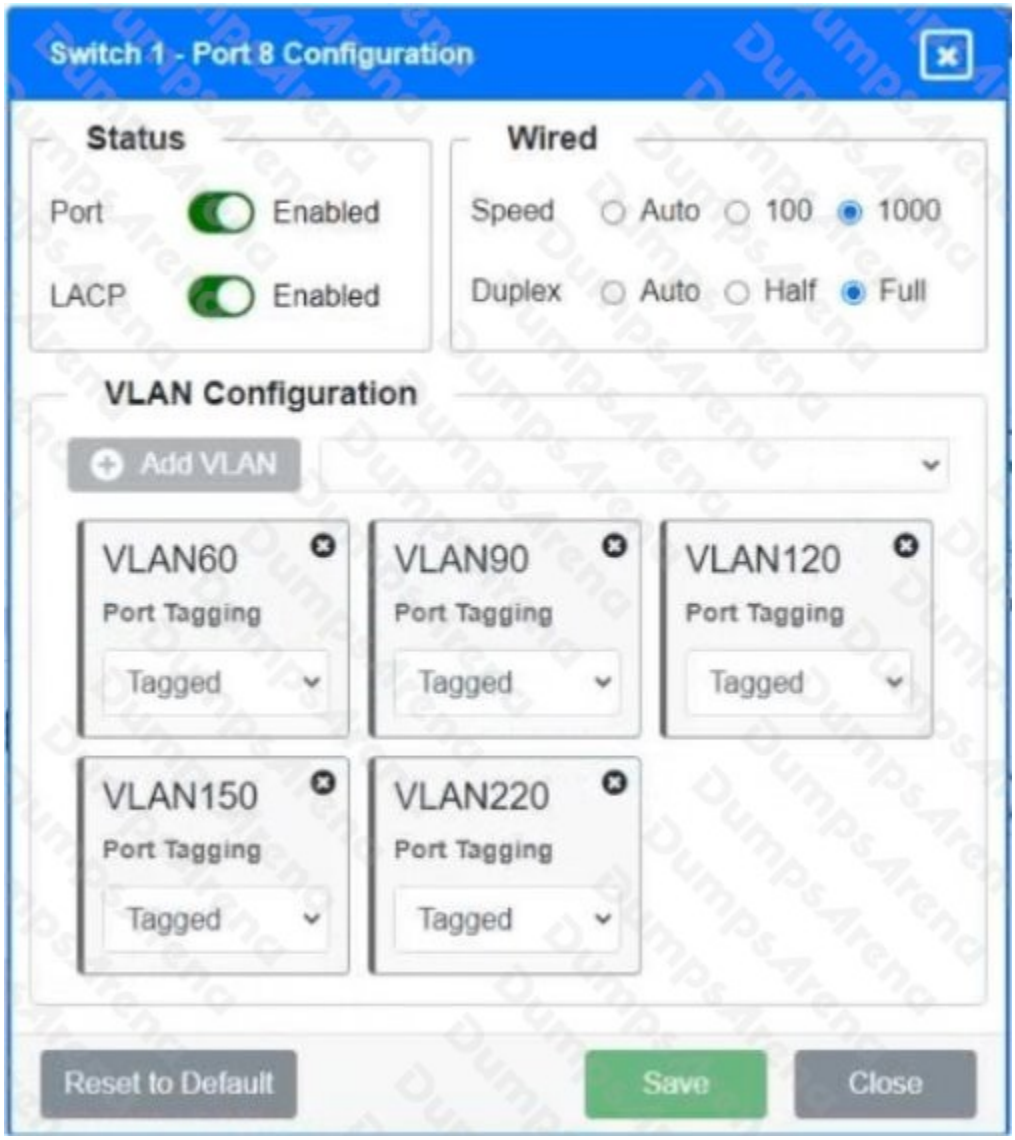
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Duplex
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Port Tagging
Tagged
VLAN90
Port Tagging
Tagged
VLAN120
Port Tagging
Tagged
VLAN150
Port Tagging
Tagged
VLAN220
Port Tagging
Tagged
Reset to Default
Save
Close


Switch 1 - Port 6 Configuration
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Port
Enabled
LACP
Enabled
Wired
Speed
Auto
100
1000
Duplex
Auto
Half
Full
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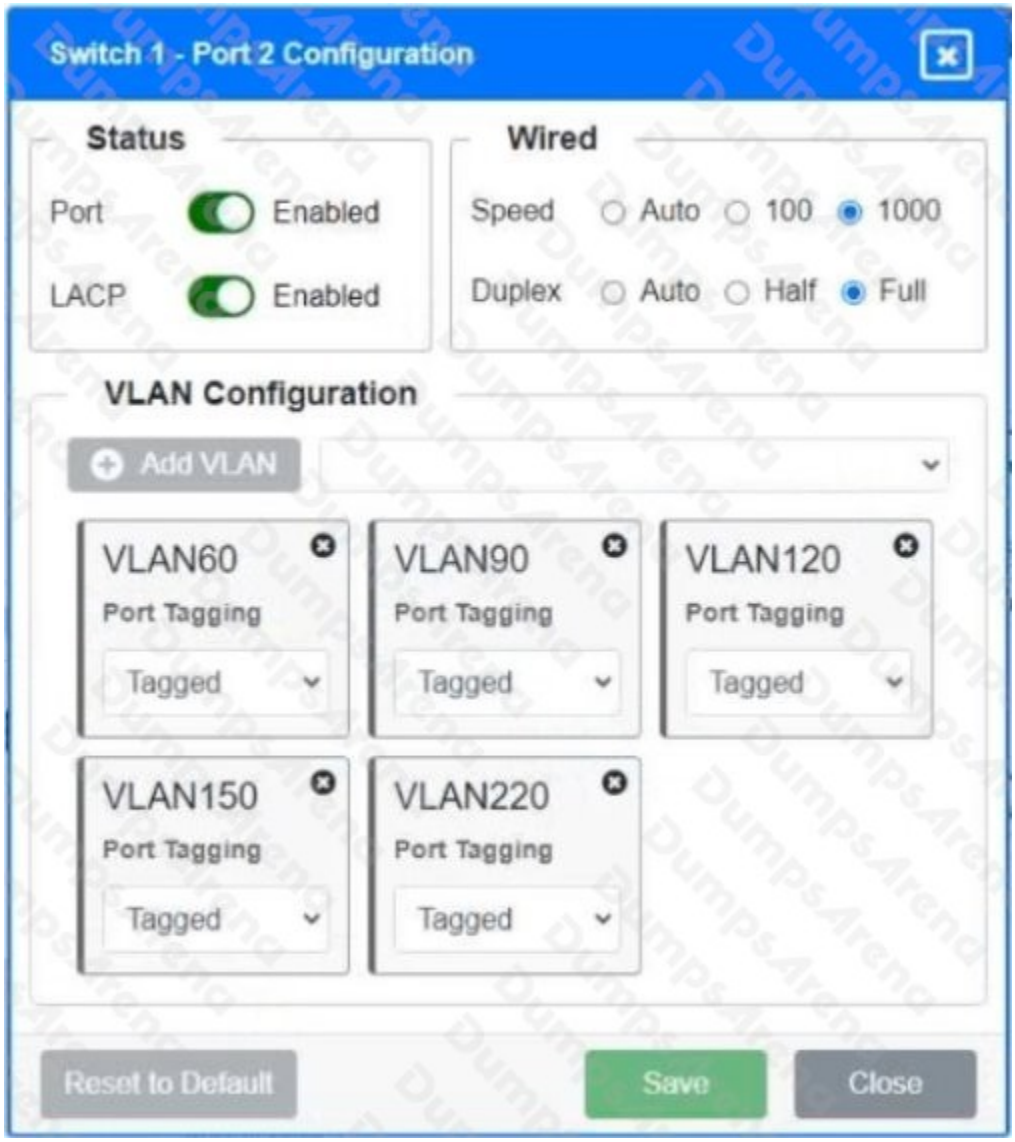
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LACP
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Wired
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Auto
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1000
Duplex
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VLAN Configuration
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VLAN60
Port Tagging
Tagged
VLAN90
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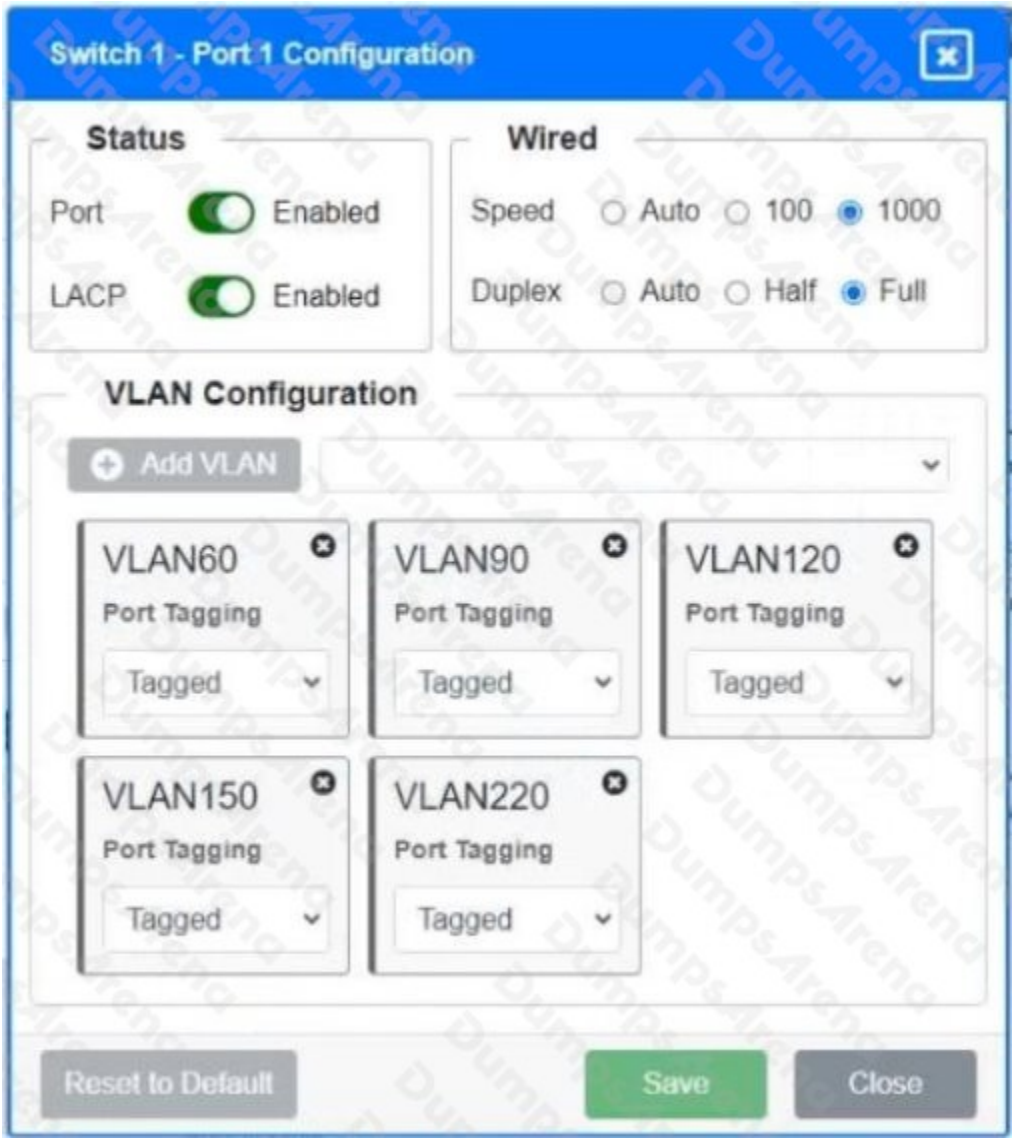
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Port Tagging
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VLAN120
Port Tagging
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Port Tagging
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VLAN220
Port Tagging
Tagged
Reset to Default
Save
Close


Switch 1 - Port 5 Configuration
Status
Port
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LACP
Enabled
Wired
Speed
Auto
100
1000
Duplex
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Half
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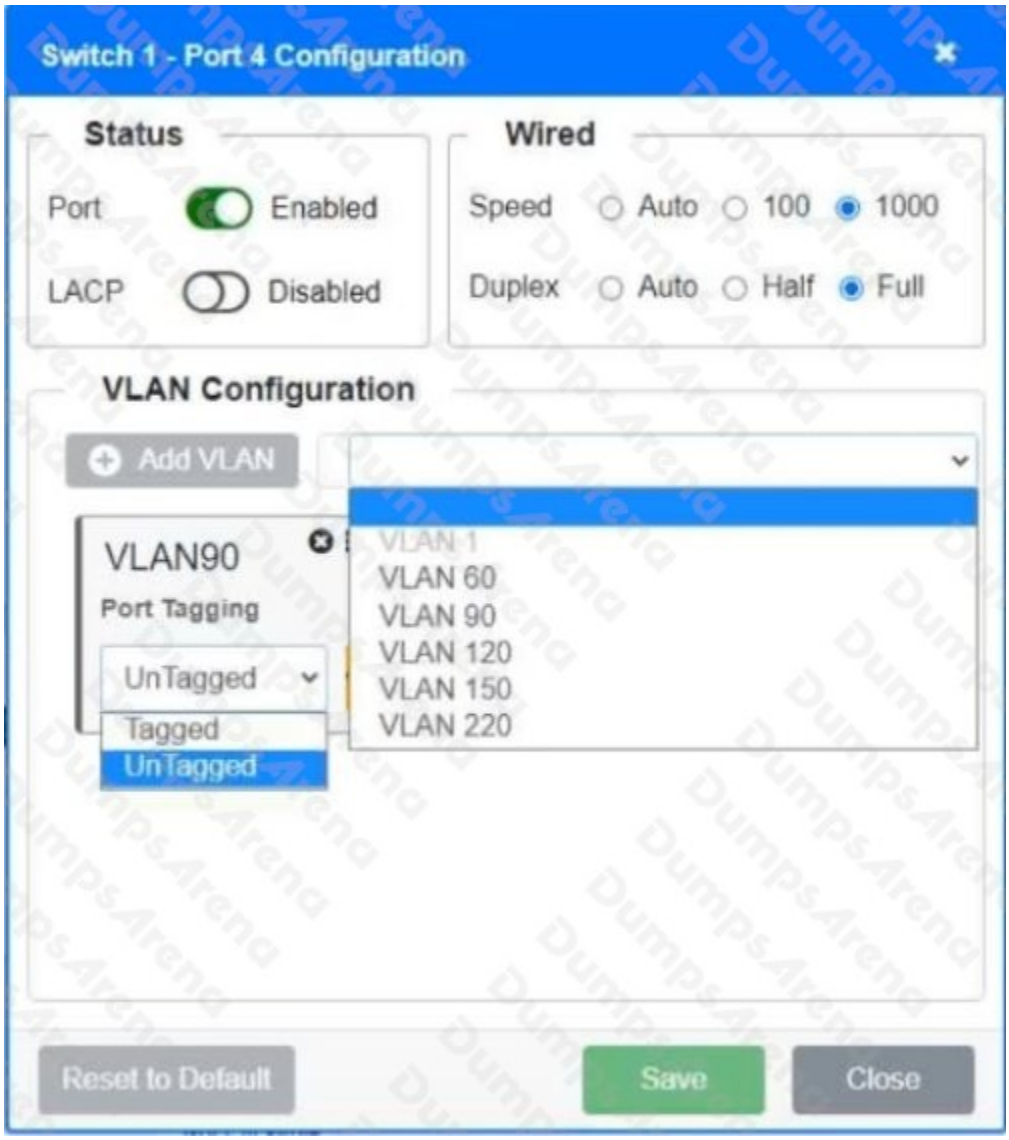
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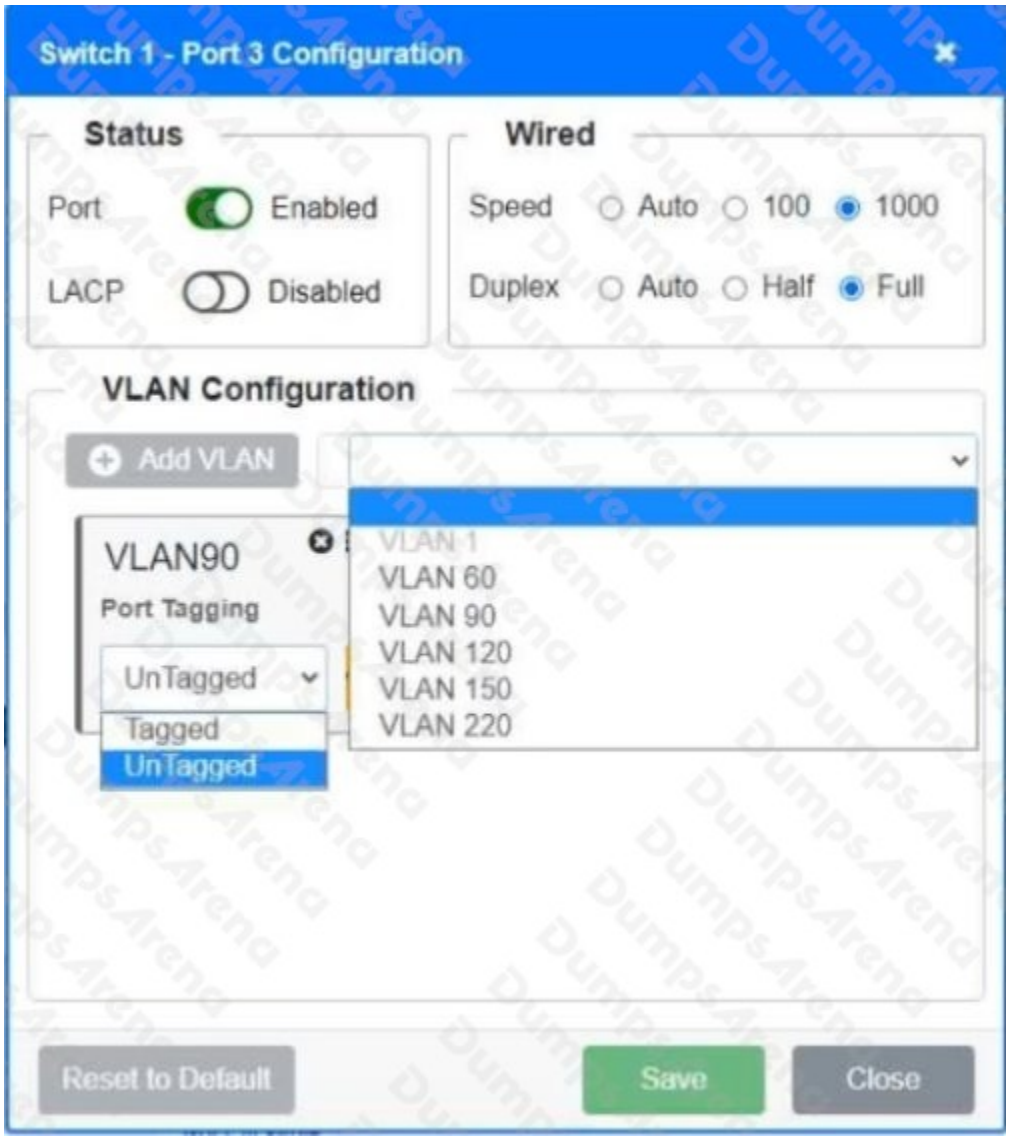
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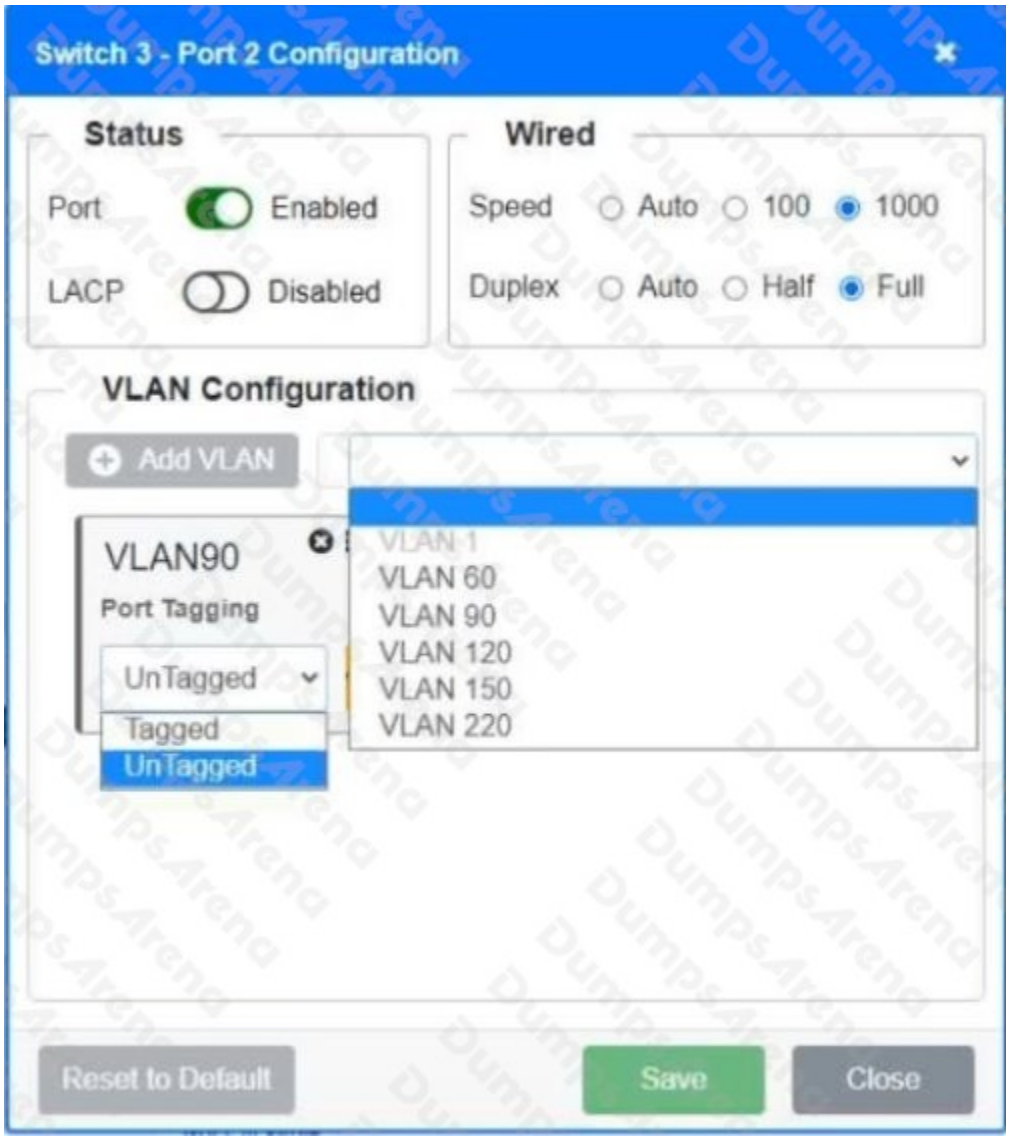

ANSWER: Seetheexplanationforthissolution.

Explanation:

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

https://resources.infosecinstitute.com/topic/what-are-tagged-and-untagged-ports/

QUESTION NO: 13

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

A. MDIX

B. Jumbo frames

C. Port tagging

D. Flow control

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

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

QUESTION NO: 14

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: B C

QUESTION NO: 15

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

A. Data loss prevention policy

B. BYOD policy

C. Acceptable use policy

D. Non-disclosure agreement

E. Disaster recovery plan

F. Physical network diagram

ANSWER: B F

QUESTION NO: 16

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

A. RJ11

B. LC ports

C. Patch panel

D. F-type connector

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 17

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

A. CSMA/CD

B. LACP

C. PoE+

D. MDIX

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

MDIX (medium-dependent interface crossover) is a feature that allows network devices to automatically detect and configure the appropriate cabling type, eliminating the need for crossover cables. By enabling MDIX on the switches, a technician can use the original Cat 6 cable to create a crossover connection.

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

QUESTION NO: 18

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: A B

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.

QUESTION NO: 19

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 me VLAN on the printer ports on Switch 3.

F. Enable wireless APs on Switch 3.

ANSWER: A E

QUESTION NO: 20

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

A. CPU usage

B. Memory

C. Temperature

D. Bandwidth

E. Latency

F. Jitter

ANSWER: A B