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AI CERTs AI+ Network Examination Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

NEW QUESTION # 37

(A large-scale enterprise faces frequent DNS spoofing attacks and requires a system that can classify DNS domains dynamically, detect potential threats, and integrate seamlessly into its network environment without manual intervention.

Which tool is best suited?)

- A. PentestGPT, which identifies vulnerabilities during penetration testing.
- B. DeepSlice, which focuses on load management in 5G networks.
- C. Open-AppSec, which focuses on securing web applications and APIs.
- **D. AIEngine, providing programmable packet inspection and DNS domain classification.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

AIEngine is the most suitable tool for defending against DNS spoofing attacks through dynamic DNS domain classification and programmable packet inspection. AI+ Network security documentation explains that AIEngine operates directly within the network fabric, enabling real-time inspection of DNS traffic and automated response to suspicious domains.

By leveraging AI-driven classification, AIEngine can detect malicious or spoofed DNS queries without relying solely on static signatures. Its seamless integration into the network allows automatic mitigation actions such as blocking, rerouting, or alerting, all without manual intervention.

DeepSlice addresses 5G slicing optimization, PentestGPT focuses on vulnerability discovery rather than live defense, and Open-AppSec is limited to application-layer security. AI+ Network frameworks clearly position AIEngine as an adaptive, inline security and traffic management solution.

NEW QUESTION # 38

(Scenario: A multinational corporation faces an issue where employees working remotely often connect to corporate resources using unsecured devices. Despite enforcing strong password policies, they still encounter breaches due to compromised endpoints. The security team needs a strategy to ensure only compliant devices can access sensitive resources while minimizing user disruption.

Question: What approach should the corporation adopt to resolve this issue?)

- A. Enforce stricter password policies to enhance user authentication security.
- B. Deploy network segmentation to isolate critical resources from remote access.
- C. Restrict remote access entirely to prevent breaches from unsecured devices.
- **D. Implement Zero Trust Architecture to verify user and device compliance.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Implementing a Zero Trust Architecture (ZTA) is the most effective approach for securing access from remote and potentially unsecured devices. AI+ Network security documentation explains that Zero Trust operates on the principle of "never trust, always verify," requiring continuous validation of both user identity and device posture before granting access.

Unlike traditional perimeter-based security, Zero Trust evaluates device compliance factors such as operating system health, patch status, and endpoint security controls. Access is granted dynamically and contextually, minimizing disruption while significantly reducing risk. Even authenticated users are restricted to least-privilege access.

Stricter passwords alone do not address compromised endpoints, and completely restricting remote access harms productivity.

Network segmentation helps limit damage but does not verify endpoint integrity. AI+ Network frameworks clearly identify Zero Trust as the preferred model for modern, distributed workforces.

NEW QUESTION # 39

(How do firewalls enhance network security in modern infrastructures?)

- A. By encrypting all incoming and outgoing data packets.
- B. By ensuring all devices follow dynamic configuration rules.
- **C. By managing traffic and blocking unauthorized access.**
- D. By isolating critical servers from external traffic sources.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Firewalls enhance network security by managing traffic and blocking unauthorized access based on predefined security rules. AI+ Network security documentation explains that firewalls operate at various layers of the OSI model to inspect incoming and outgoing traffic and enforce access control policies.

Modern firewalls can filter traffic based on IP addresses, ports, protocols, applications, and user identities.

Advanced next-generation firewalls (NGFWs) also integrate intrusion prevention, deep packet inspection, and AI-driven threat detection. This layered inspection prevents unauthorized access, limits attack surfaces, and protects internal assets.

Firewalls do not encrypt all traffic by default, nor do they enforce configuration rules across devices. While they can isolate servers logically, their primary role is traffic control and access enforcement. AI+ Network materials consistently identify firewalls as a foundational component of secure, modern network architectures.

NEW QUESTION # 40

(How are devices within a VNET able to communicate with devices on other networks?)

- A. By using Layer 2 switching for traffic forwarding.
- B. By defining IP address boundaries and subnets.
- **C. By setting up routing protocols for path selection.**
- D. By configuring NAT rules for external routing.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Devices within a Virtual Network (VNET) communicate with devices on other networks through routing mechanisms that determine the best path for traffic. AI+ Network foundational networking documents explain that routing protocols or static routing configurations enable Layer 3 connectivity between separate IP networks.

Routing protocols such as OSPF, BGP, or static routes allow routers and virtual gateways to exchange network reachability information. This ensures that packets can traverse different network segments, cloud regions, or on-premise environments. Without routing, devices would be limited to local subnet communication only.

NAT may be used for address translation but does not itself enable network-to-network communication.

Defining IP subnets establishes network boundaries but does not provide connectivity. Layer 2 switching operates within the same broadcast domain and cannot forward traffic across different networks.

AI+ Network training materials consistently reinforce that routing is the core mechanism enabling inter-network communication in both physical and virtualized environments.

NEW QUESTION # 41

(Which type of switch is most suitable for powering security cameras in a remote warehouse that require both power and data, without running separate power cables?)

- **A. PoE Switch**
- B. Managed Switch
- C. Fiber Switch
- D. Unmanaged Switch

Answer: A

Explanation:

A Power over Ethernet (PoE) switch is the most suitable choice for powering security cameras that require both data connectivity and electrical power over a single cable. AI+ Network foundational documentation explains that PoE technology allows Ethernet cables to carry both power and data, eliminating the need for separate electrical wiring.

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