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CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q38-Q43):

NEW QUESTION # 38

Which of the following is the next step to take after successfully testing a root cause theory?

- A. Implement the solution to the problem.
- B. Present the theory for approval.
- **C. Determine resolution steps.**
- D. Duplicate the problem in a lab.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Troubleshooting Methodology:

Confirming the Root Cause: After testing and confirming the theory, the next logical step is to address the issue by implementing a solution.

Implementation of the Solution:

Resolve the Issue: Implement the identified solution to rectify the problem. This step involves making necessary changes to the network configuration, replacing faulty hardware, or applying software patches.

Documentation: Document the solution and the steps taken to resolve the issue to provide a reference for future troubleshooting.

Comparison with Other Steps:

Determine Resolution Steps: This is part of the implementation process where specific actions are outlined, but the actual next step after testing is to implement those steps.

Duplicate the Problem in a Lab: This step is typically done earlier in the troubleshooting process to understand the problem, not after confirming the root cause.

Present the Theory for Approval: In some scenarios, presenting the theory might be necessary for major changes, but generally, once the root cause is confirmed, the solution should be implemented.

Final Verification:

After implementing the solution, it is important to verify that the issue is resolved and that normal operations are restored. This may involve monitoring the network and testing to ensure no further issues arise.

Reference:

CompTIA Network+ study materials on troubleshooting methodologies and best practices.

NEW QUESTION # 39

An IT department asks a newly hired employee to use a personal laptop until the company can provide one. Which of the following policies is most applicable to this situation?

- A. IAM
- B. AUP
- C. BYOD
- D. DLP

Answer: C

Explanation:

BYOD (Bring Your Own Device) policies define rules for using personal devices on the company network. Since the new employee is using a personal laptop, this policy applies.

Breakdown of Options:

A . IAM (Identity and Access Management) - Governs user permissions, not device policies.
B . BYOD (Bring Your Own Device) - Correct answer. Covers using personal devices for work.
C . DLP (Data Loss Prevention) - Focuses on preventing sensitive data leaks, not device usage policies.
D . AUP (Acceptable Use Policy) - Covers internet and system usage, but not personal device rules.

Reference:

CompTIA Network+ (N10-009) Official Study Guide - Domain 3.6: Explain security policies and best practices.

NEW QUESTION # 40

A network engineer receives a new router to use for WAN connectivity. Which of the following best describes the layer the network engineer should connect the new router to?

- A. Access
- B. Spine
- C. Core
- D. Leaf

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (paraphrased, aligned to N10-009):

In a spine-leaf architecture, endpoints (including servers, firewalls, and WAN/edge routers) connect to leaf switches. Leaf switches then uplink to spine switches; spine switches do not have endpoints connected directly to them. Therefore, a WAN router (an external/edge device) should connect to the leaf layer-often specifically to a "border leaf" that handles external connectivity.

* Why not B. Core or D. Spine? In spine-leaf, "core" isn't a formal layer, and spines are designed only to interconnect leafs, not to terminate endpoints.

* Why not A. Access? "Access" is a term from the traditional three-tier model (access-distribution-core).

In modern spine-leaf language, the analogous layer for endpoint attachment is the leaf.

References (CompTIA Network+ N10-009):

* Domain: Network Infrastructure - Data center and campus architectures (spine-leaf vs. three-tier), roles of leaf/spine, WAN/edge connectivity points.

NEW QUESTION # 41

SIMULATION

A network technician needs to resolve some issues with a customer's SOHO network.

The customer reports that some of the devices are not connecting to the network, while others appear to work as intended.

INSTRUCTIONS

Troubleshoot all the network components and review the cable test results by Clicking on each device and cable.

Diagnose the appropriate component(s) by identifying any components with a problem and recommend a solution to correct each problem.

□ Cable Test Results:

□ Cable 1:

□ Cable 2:

□ Cable 3:

□ Cable 4:

□□□□

Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation for detailed information on this simulation

Explanation:

(Note: Ips will be change on each simulation task, so we have given example answer for the understanding) To troubleshoot all the network components and review the cable test results, you can use the following steps:

Click on each device and cable to open its information window.

Review the information and identify any problems or errors that may affect the network connectivity or performance.

Diagnose the appropriate component(s) by identifying any components with a problem and recommend a solution to correct each problem

Fill in the remediation form using the drop-down menus provided.

Here is an example of how to fill in the remediation form for PC1:

The component with a problem is PC1.

The problem is Incorrect IP address.

The solution is Change the IP address to 192.168.1.10.

You can use the same steps to fill in the remediation form for other components.

To enter commands in each device, you can use the following steps:

Click on the device to open its terminal window.

Enter the command ipconfig /all to display the IP configuration of the device, including its IP address, subnet mask, default gateway, and DNS servers.

Enter the command ping <IP address> to test the connectivity and reachability to another device on the network by sending and receiving echo packets. Replace <IP address> with the IP address of the destination device, such as 192.168.1.1 for Core Switch 1.

Enter the command tracert <IP address> to trace the route and measure the latency of packets from the device to another device on the network by sending and receiving packets with increasing TTL values. Replace <IP address> with the IP address of the destination device, such as 192.168.1.1 for Core Switch 1.

Here is an example of how to enter commands in PC1:

Click on PC1 to open its terminal window.

Enter the command ipconfig /all to display the IP configuration of PC1. You should see that PC1 has an incorrect IP address of 192.168.2.10, which belongs to VLAN 2 instead of VLAN 1.

Enter the command ping 192.168.1.1 to test the connectivity to Core Switch 1. You should see that PC1 is unable to ping Core Switch 1 because they are on different subnets.

Enter the command tracert 192.168.1.1 to trace the route to Core Switch 1. You should see that PC1 is unable to reach Core Switch 1 because there is no route between them.

You can use the same steps to enter commands in other devices, such as PC3, PC4, PC5, and Server 1.

NEW QUESTION # 42

Which of the following most likely requires the use of subinterfaces?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Introduction to Subinterfaces:

Subinterfaces are logical interfaces created on a single physical interface. They are used to enable a router to support multiple networks on a single physical interface.

Use Case for Subinterfaces:

Subinterfaces are commonly used in scenarios where VLANs are implemented. A router with a single physical LAN port can be configured with multiple subinterfaces, each associated with a different VLAN.

This setup allows the router to route traffic between different VLANs.

Example Configuration:

Consider a router with a single physical interface GigabitEthernet0/0 and two VLANs, 10 and 20.

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/0.10
encapsulation dot1Q 10
ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0.20
encapsulation dot1Q 20
ip address 192.168.20.1 255.255.255.0
```

The encapsulation dot1Q command specifies the VLAN ID.

Explanation of the Options:

A . A router with only one available LAN port: This is correct. Subinterfaces allow a single physical interface to manage multiple networks, making it essential for routers with limited physical interfaces.

B . A firewall performing deep packet inspection: Firewalls can use subinterfaces, but it is not a requirement for deep packet inspection.

C . A hub utilizing jumbo frames: Hubs do not use subinterfaces as they operate at Layer 1 and do not manage IP addressing.

D . A switch using Spanning Tree Protocol: STP is a protocol for preventing loops in a network and does not require subinterfaces.

Conclusion:

Subinterfaces provide a practical solution for routing between multiple VLANs on a router with limited physical interfaces. They allow network administrators to optimize the use of available hardware resources efficiently.

Reference:

CompTIA Network+ guide detailing VLAN configurations and the use of subinterfaces (see page Ref9fasic Configuration Commands).

NEW QUESTION # 43

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