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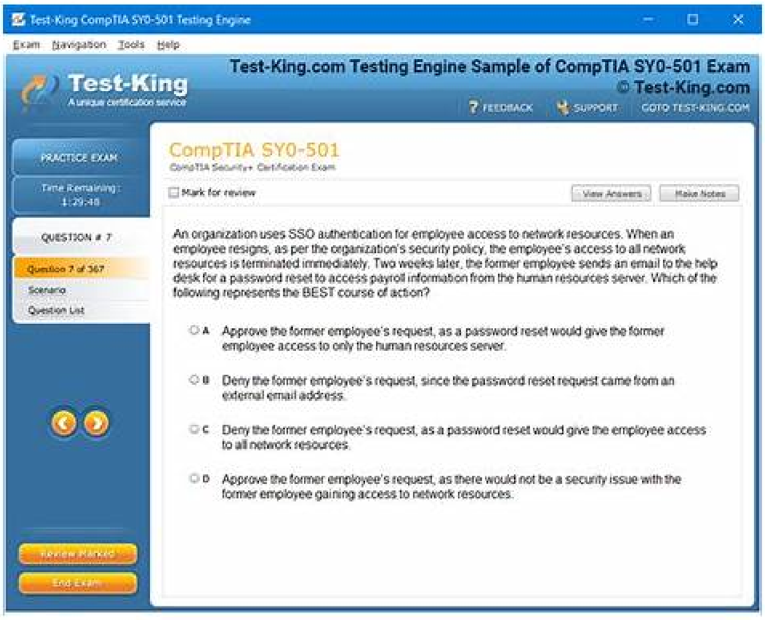

An organization uses SSO authentication for employee access to network resources. When an employee resigns, as per the organization's security policy, the employee's access to all network resources is terminated immediately. Two weeks later, the former employee sends an email to the help desk for a password reset to access payroll information from the human resources server. Which of the following represents the BEST course of action?

○ A Approve the former employee's request, as a password reset would give the former employee access to only the human resources server.

○ B Deny the former employee's request, since the password reset request came from an external email address.

○ C Deny the former employee's request, as a password reset would give the employee access to all network resources.

○ D Approve the former employee's request, as there would not be a security issue with the former employee gaining access to network resources.

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CompTIA N10-009 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	- Network Implementation: For network technicians and junior network engineers, this section covers Characteristics of routing technologies, Configuration of switching technologies and features, and
Topic 2	- Network Security: This section of the exam for cybersecurity specialists and network security administrators covers the importance of basic network security concepts, Various types of attacks and their impact on the network, application of network security features, defense techniques, and solutions.| Network Troubleshooting: For help desk technicians and network support specialists, this section covers troubleshooting methodology, troubleshooting common cabling and physical interface issues, troubleshooting common issues with network services, and use of appropriate tools or protocols to solve networking issues.
Topic 3	- Networking Concepts: For network administrators and IT support professionals, this domain covers

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Review Key Concepts With N10-009 Exam-Preparation Questions

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CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q300-Q305):

NEW QUESTION # 300
Which of the following is the next step to take after successfully testing a root cause theory?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION # 301
A network administrator has been monitoring the company's servers to ensure that they are available. Which of the following should the administrator use for this task?

- A. SNMP traps
- B. Data usage reports
- C. Configuration monitoring
- D. Packet capture

Answer: A

Explanation:
To monitor server availability, SNMP traps are the best choice. SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) allows devices to send alerts (traps) when certain conditions are met, such as server downtime or high resource usage.
Breakdown of Options:
A: Packet capture - Capturing packets provides insights into network traffic but does not actively monitor server availability.
B: Data usage reports - These analyze network traffic consumption but do not indicate whether a server is available or not.
C: SNMP traps - Correct answer. SNMP traps notify administrators of server issues in real time.
D: Configuration monitoring - This tracks configuration changes rather than availability.
Reference:
CompTIA Network+ (N10-009) Official Study Guide - Domain 2.3: Explain network monitoring concepts.
RFC 1157: Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)

NEW QUESTION # 302
A network technician replaced an accesslayer switch and needs to reconfigure it toallow the connected devices to connect tothe

correct networks.

INSTRUCTIONS

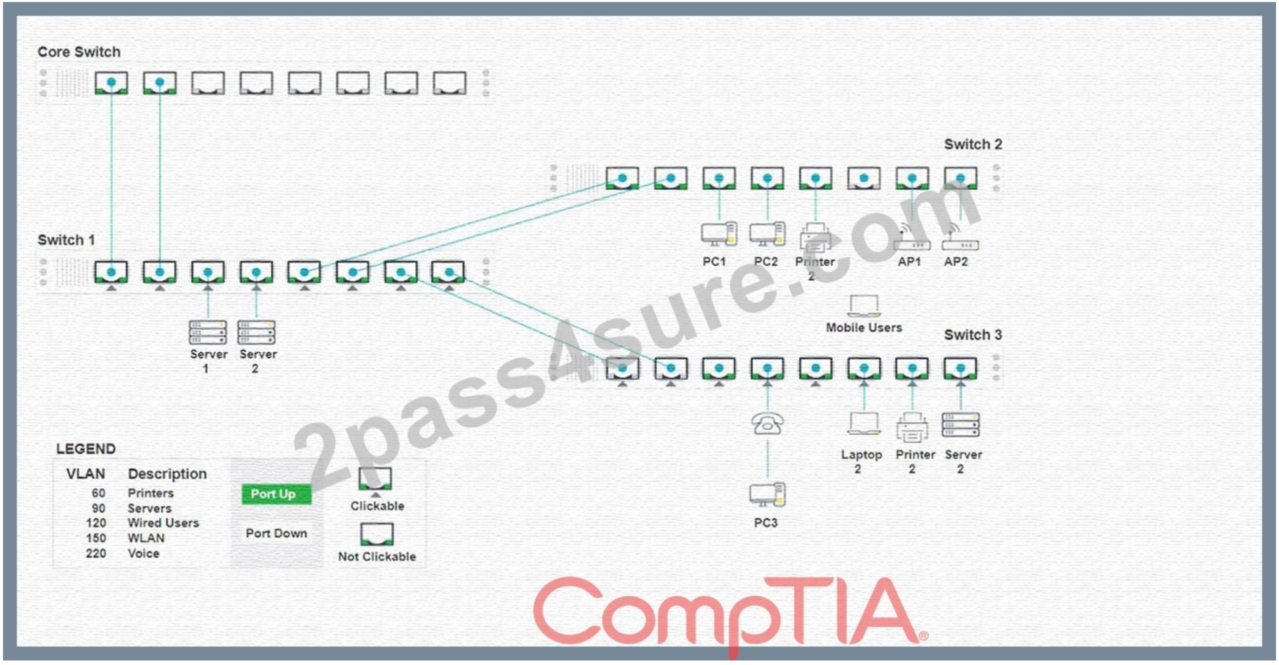
Click on the appropriate port(s) on Switch 1and Switch 3 to verify or reconfigure the correct settings:

Ensure each device accesses only its
correctly associated network.

Disable all unused switchports.

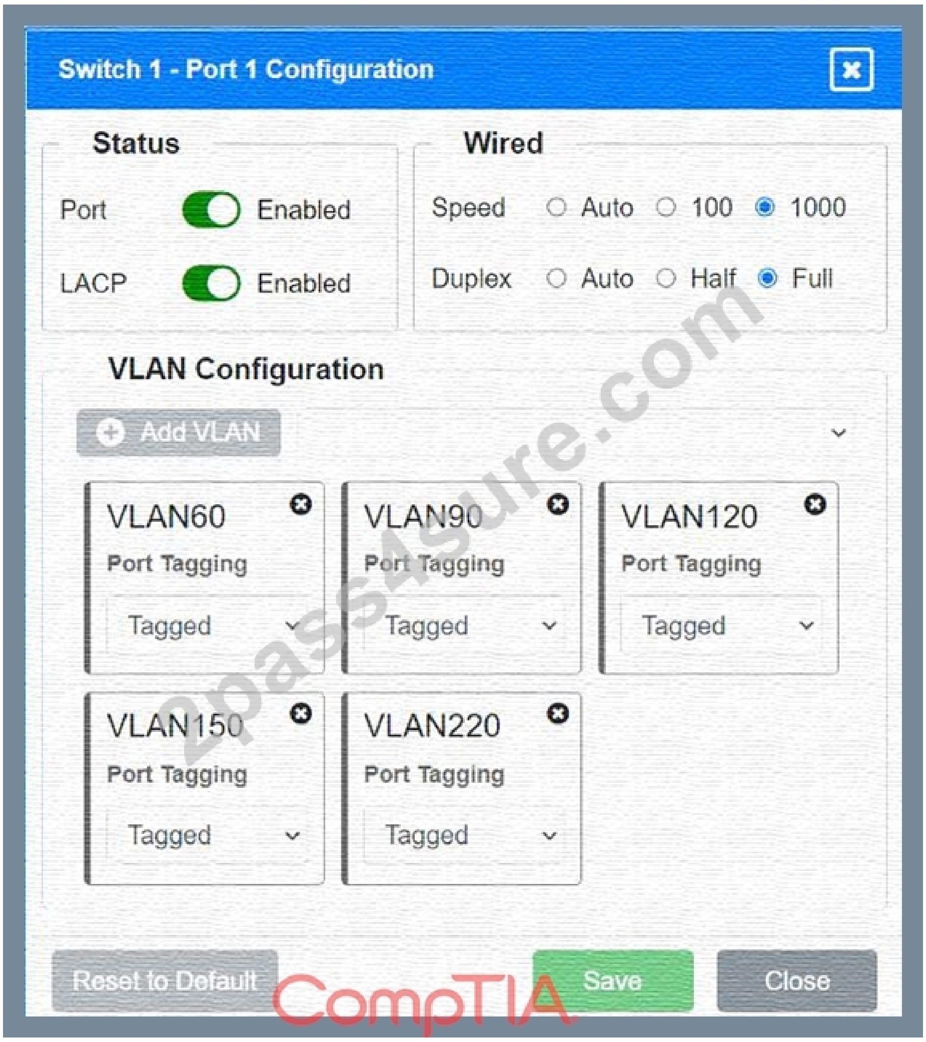
Require fault-tolerant connections
between the switches.

Only make necessary changes to
complete the above requirements.



LEGEND

VLAN	Description
60	Printers
90	Servers
120	Wired Users
150	WLAN
220	Voice



Switch 1 - Port 1 Configuration ☒

Status

Port: Enabled

LACP: Enabled

Wired

Speed ○ Auto ○ 100 ● 1000

Duplex ○ Auto ○ Half ● Full

VLAN Configuration

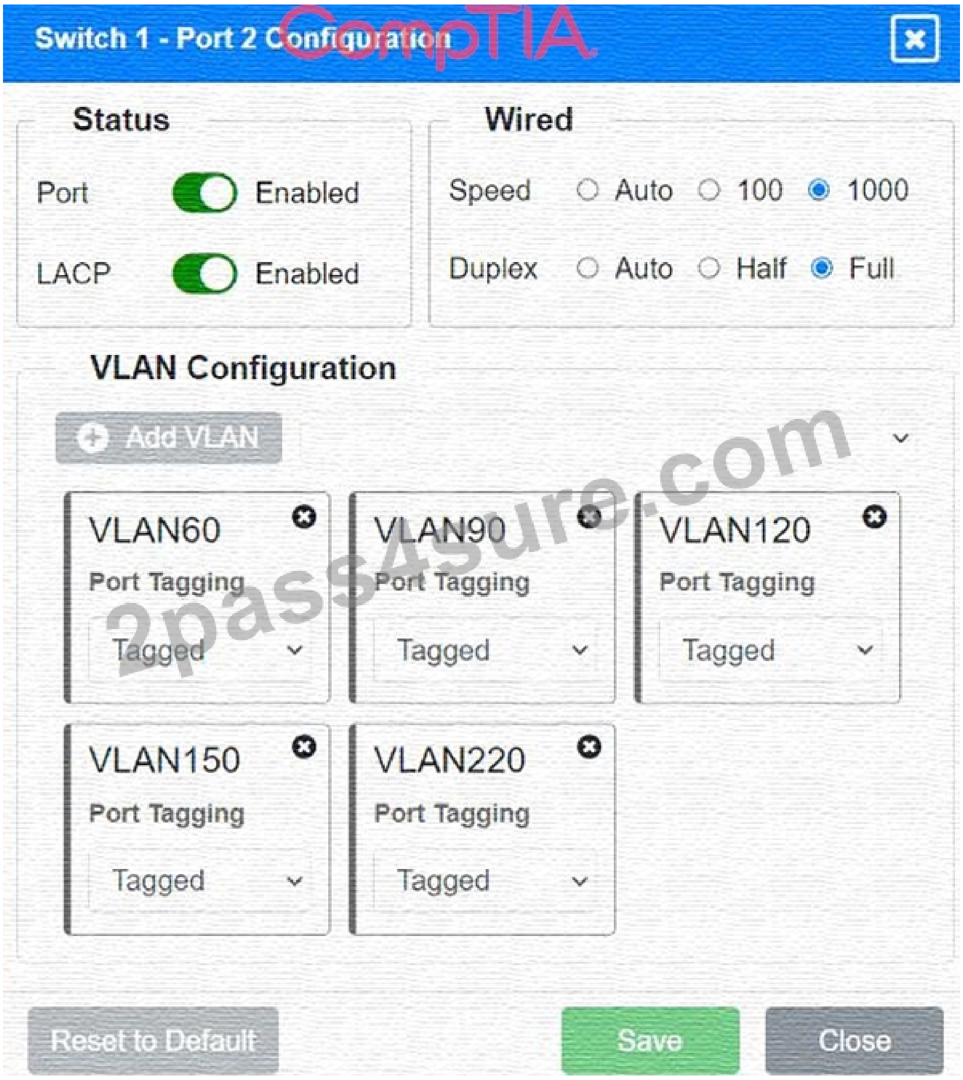
VLAN60 — Port Tagging: Tagged

VLAN90 — Port Tagging: Tagged

VLAN120 — Port Tagging: Tagged

VLAN150 — Port Tagging: Tagged

VLAN220 — Port Tagging: Tagged



Switch 1 - Port 2 Configuration

Status

Port: Enabled

LACP: Enabled

Wired

Speed: ○ Auto ○ 100 ● 1000

Duplex: ○ Auto ○ Half ● Full

VLAN Configuration

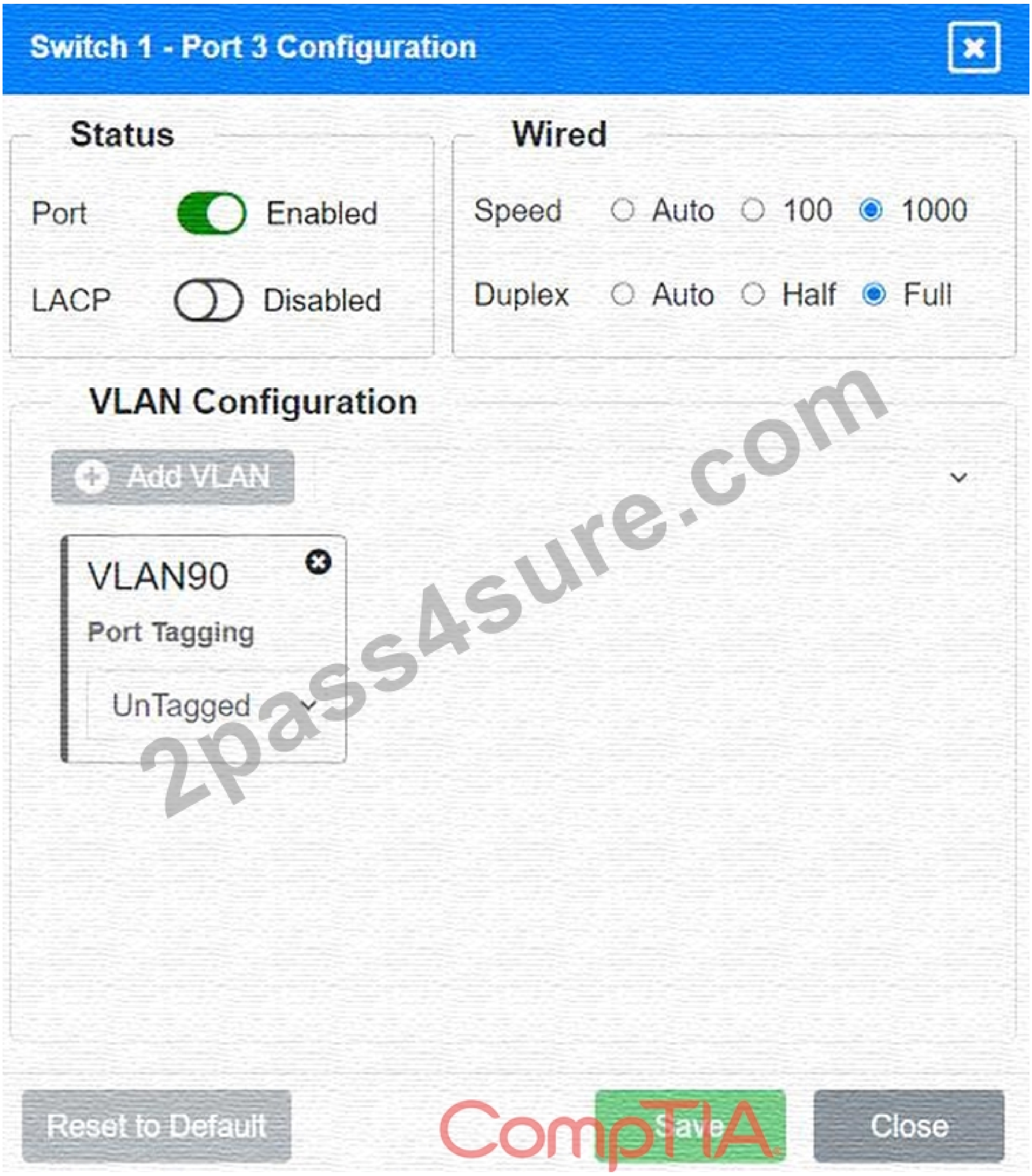
VLAN60 — Port Tagging: Tagged

VLAN90 — Port Tagging: Tagged

VLAN120 — Port Tagging: Tagged

VLAN150 — Port Tagging: Tagged

VLAN220 — Port Tagging: Tagged



Switch 1 - Port 3 Configuration

Status

Port: Enabled

LACP: Disabled

Wired

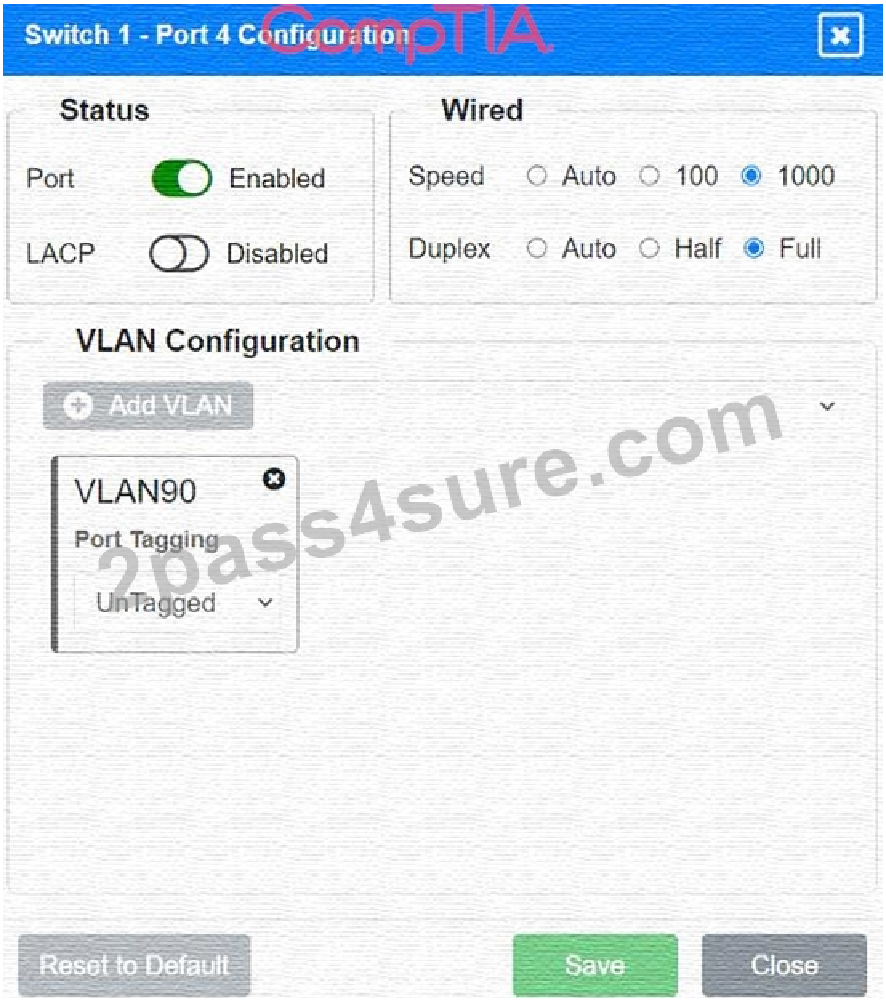
Speed: ○ Auto ○ 100 ● 1000

Duplex: ○ Auto ○ Half ● Full

VLAN Configuration

VLAN90

Port Tagging: UnTagged



Switch 1 - Port 4 Configuration

Status

Port: Enabled

LACP: Disabled

Wired

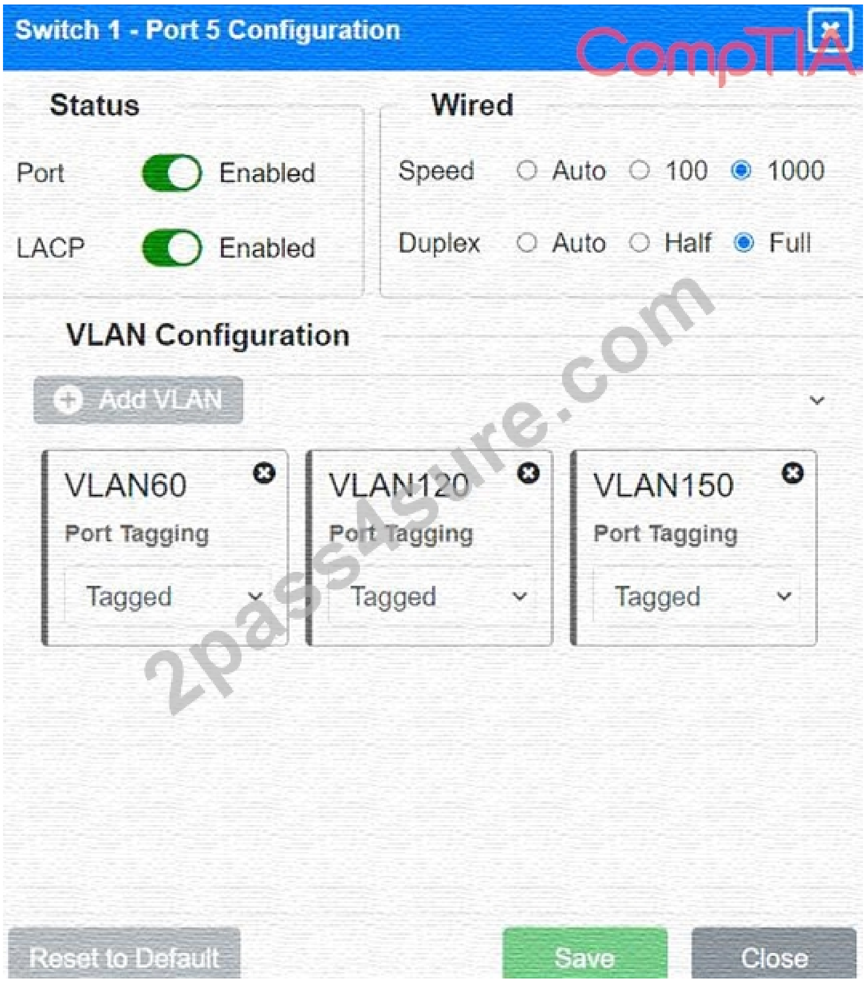
Speed ○ Auto ○ 100 ● 1000

Duplex ○ Auto ○ Half ● Full

VLAN Configuration

VLAN90

Port Tagging: UnTagged



Switch 1 - Port 5 Configuration

Status

Port: Enabled

LACP: Enabled

Wired

Speed: ○ Auto ○ 100 ● 1000

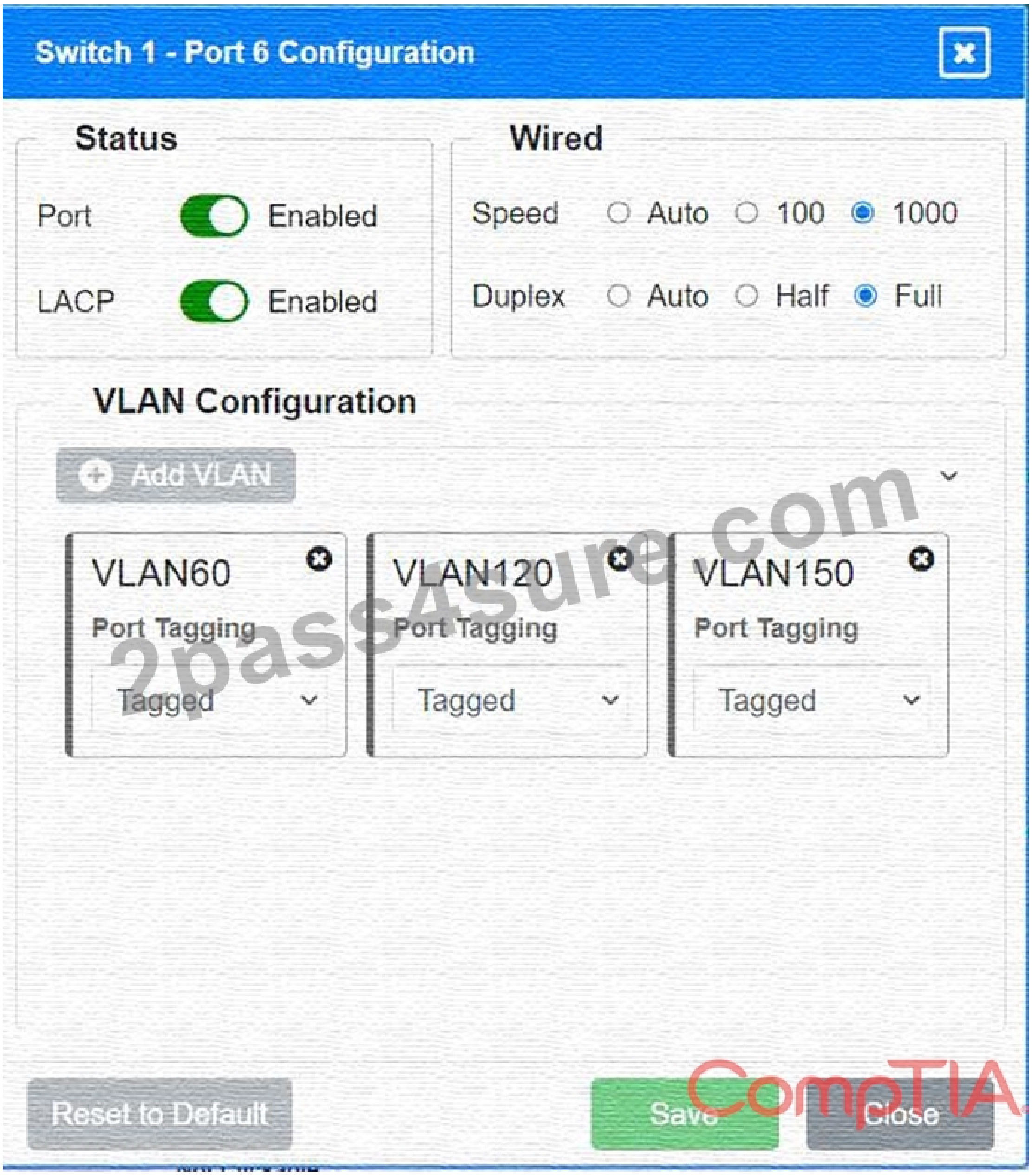
Duplex: ○ Auto ○ Half ● Full

VLAN Configuration

VLAN60 — Port Tagging: Tagged

VLAN120 — Port Tagging: Tagged

VLAN150 — Port Tagging: Tagged



Switch 1 - Port 6 Configuration

Status

Port: Enabled

LACP: Enabled

Wired

Speed ○ Auto ○ 100 ● 1000

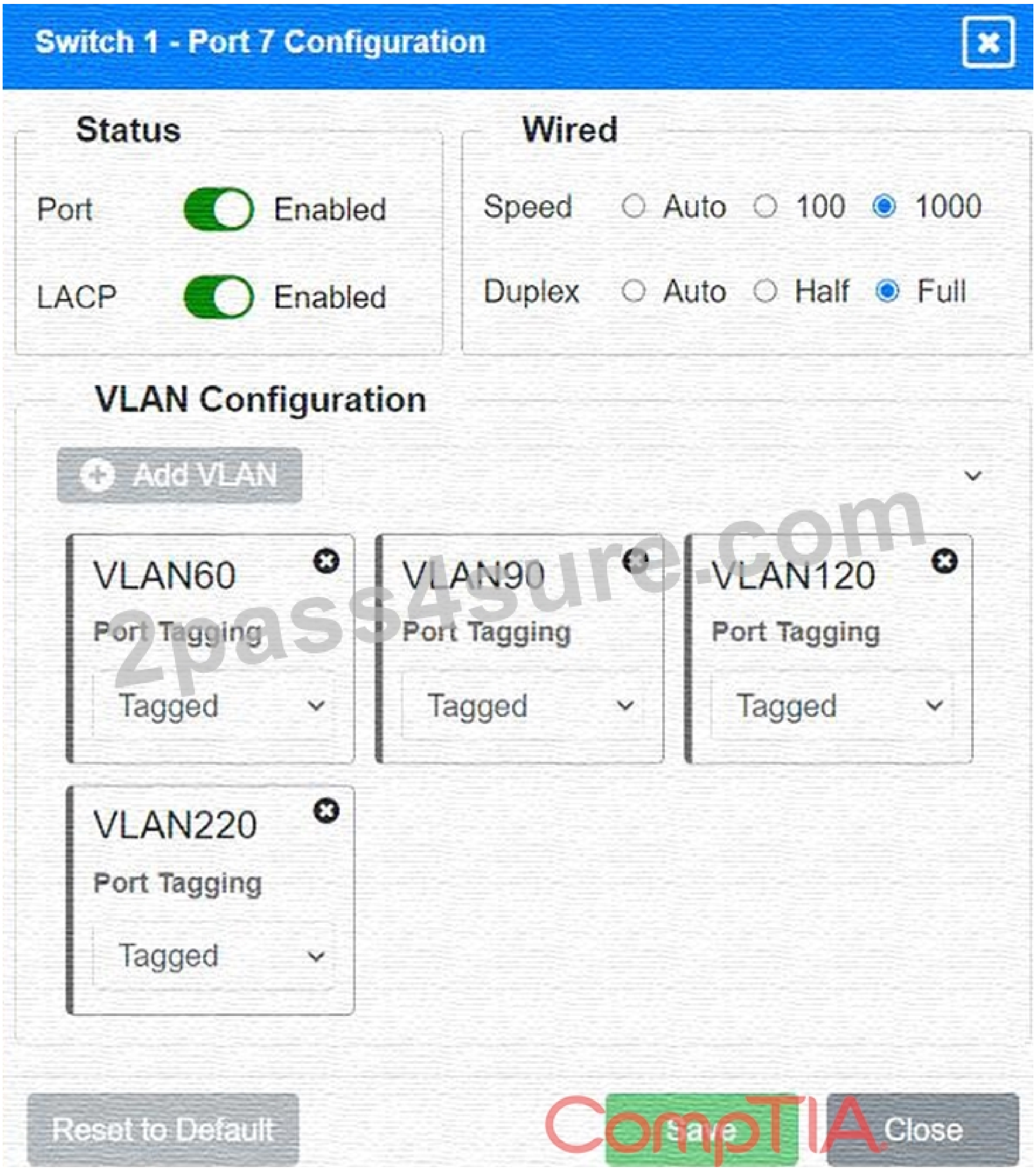
Duplex ○ Auto ○ Half ● Full

VLAN Configuration

VLAN60 Port Tagging: Tagged

VLAN120 Port Tagging: Tagged

VLAN150 Port Tagging: Tagged



Switch 1 - Port 7 Configuration

Status

Port: Enabled

LACP: Enabled

Wired

Speed ○ Auto ○ 100 ● 1000

Duplex ○ Auto ○ Half ● Full

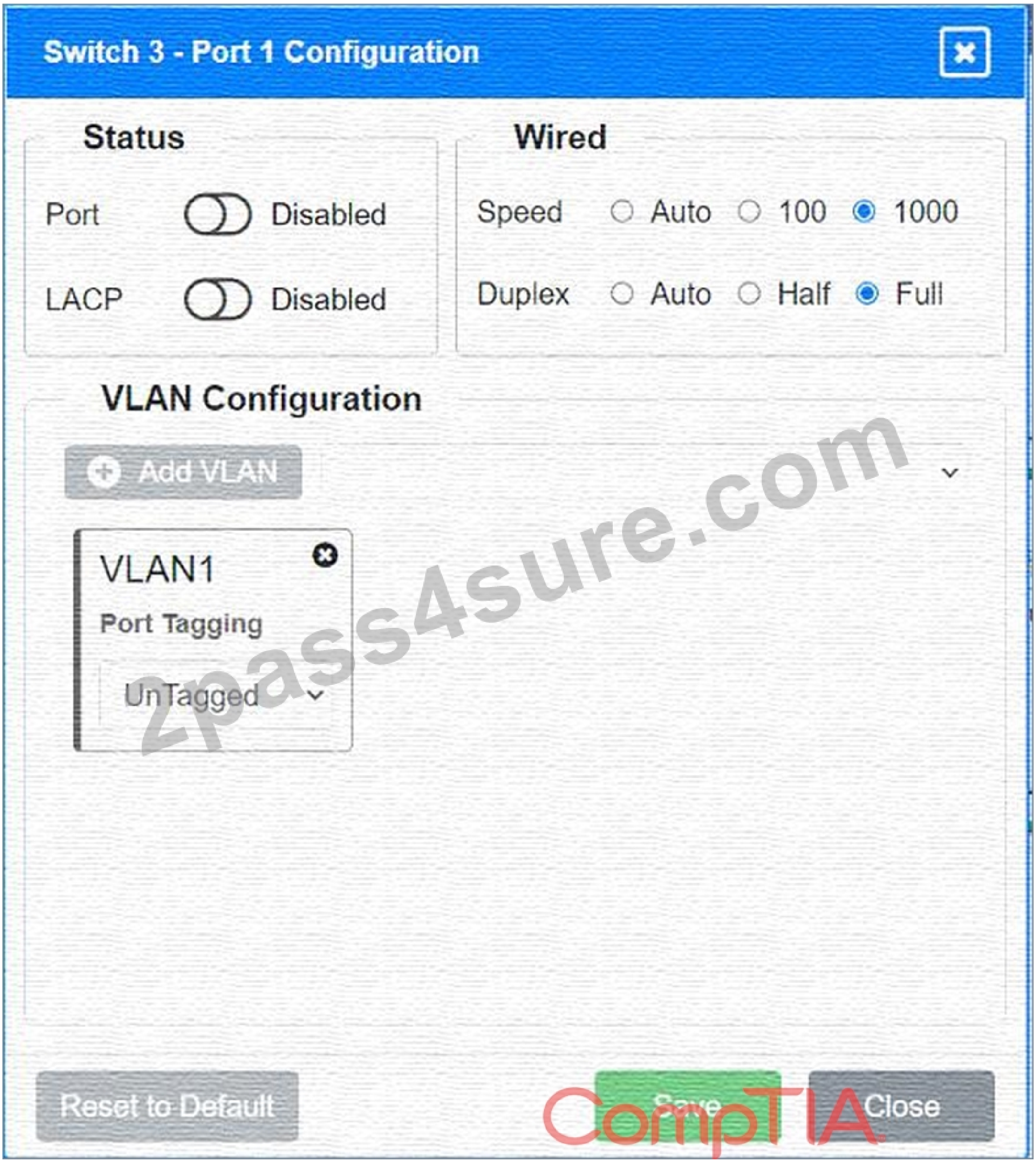
VLAN Configuration

VLAN60
Port Tagging: Tagged

VLAN90
Port Tagging: Tagged

VLAN120
Port Tagging: Tagged

VLAN220
Port Tagging: Tagged



Switch 3 - Port 1 Configuration

Status

Port: Disabled

LACP: Disabled

Wired

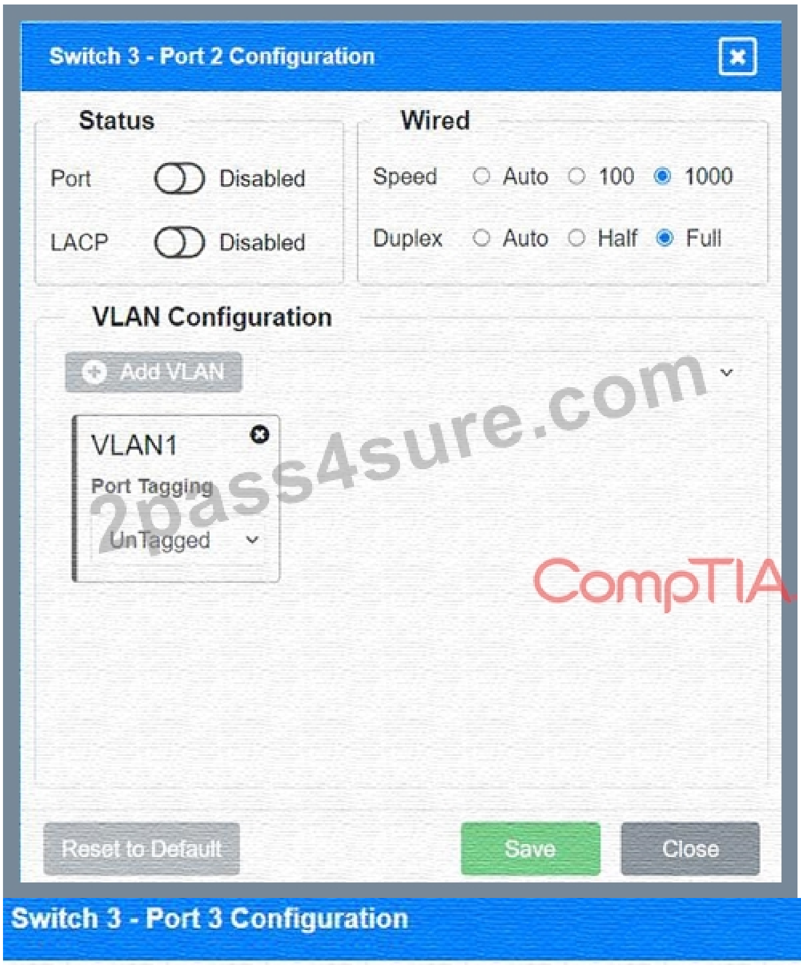
Speed: ○ Auto ○ 100 ● 1000

Duplex: ○ Auto ○ Half ● Full

VLAN Configuration

VLAN1

Port Tagging: UnTagged



Switch 3 - Port 2 Configuration

Status

Port ◯ Disabled

LACP ◯ Disabled

Wired

Speed ○ Auto ○ 100 ● 1000

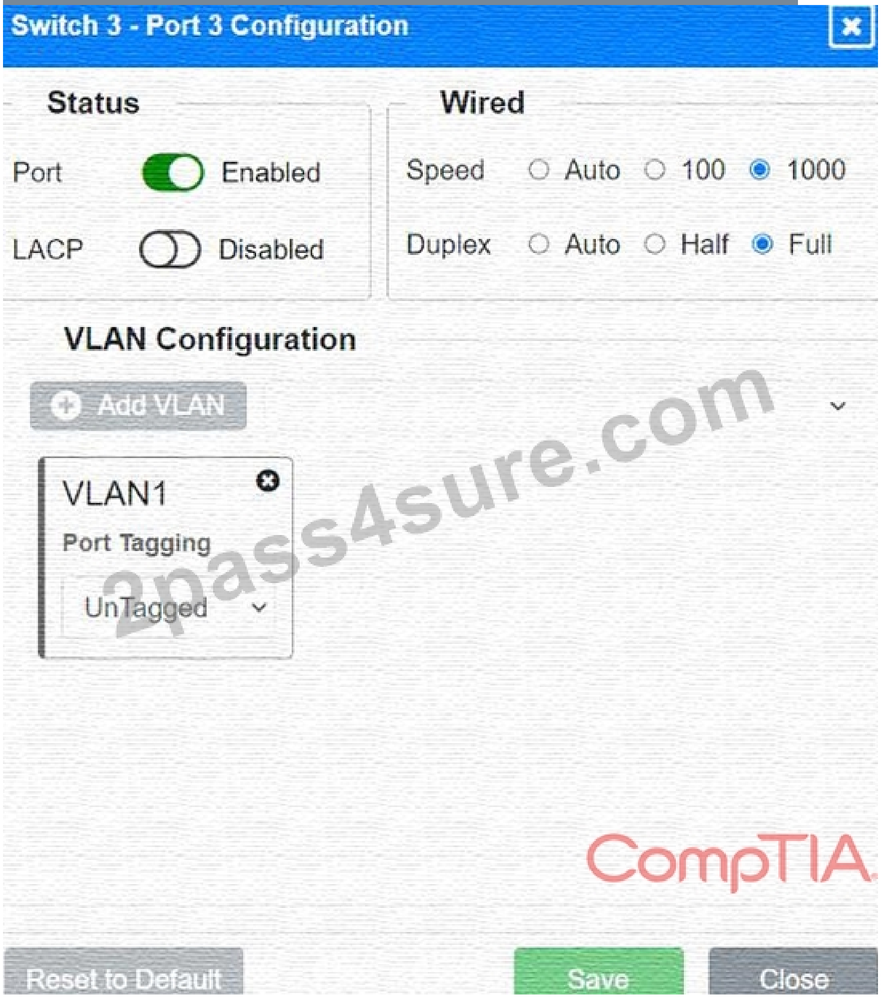
Duplex ○ Auto ○ Half ● Full

VLAN Configuration

VLAN1

Port Tagging

UnTagged



Switch 3 - Port 3 Configuration

Status

Port ● Enabled

LACP ◯ Disabled

Wired

Speed ○ Auto ○ 100 ● 1000

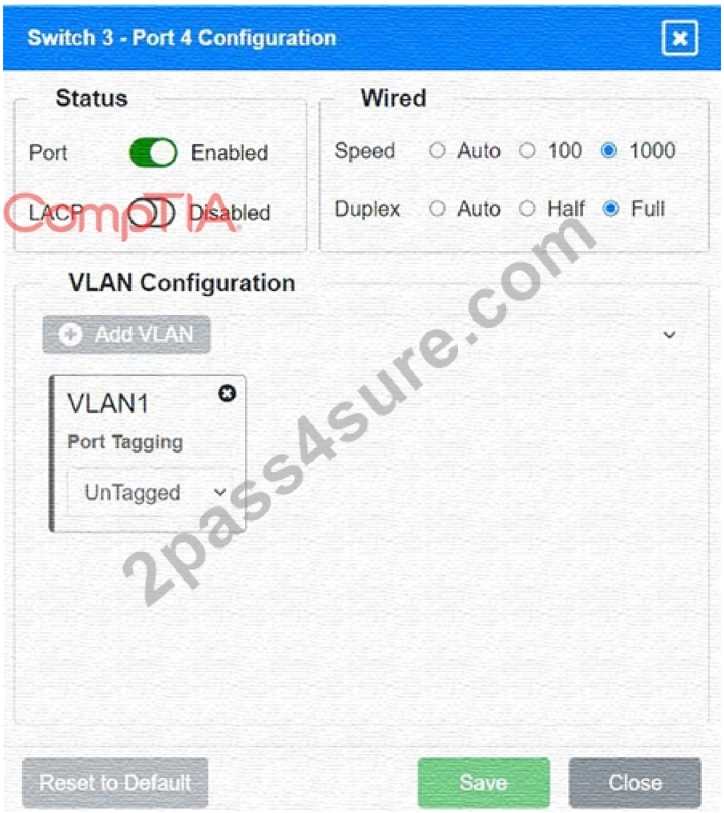
Duplex ○ Auto ○ Half ● Full

VLAN Configuration

VLAN1

Port Tagging

UnTagged



Switch 3 - Port 4 Configuration

Status

Port: Enabled

LACP: Disabled

Wired

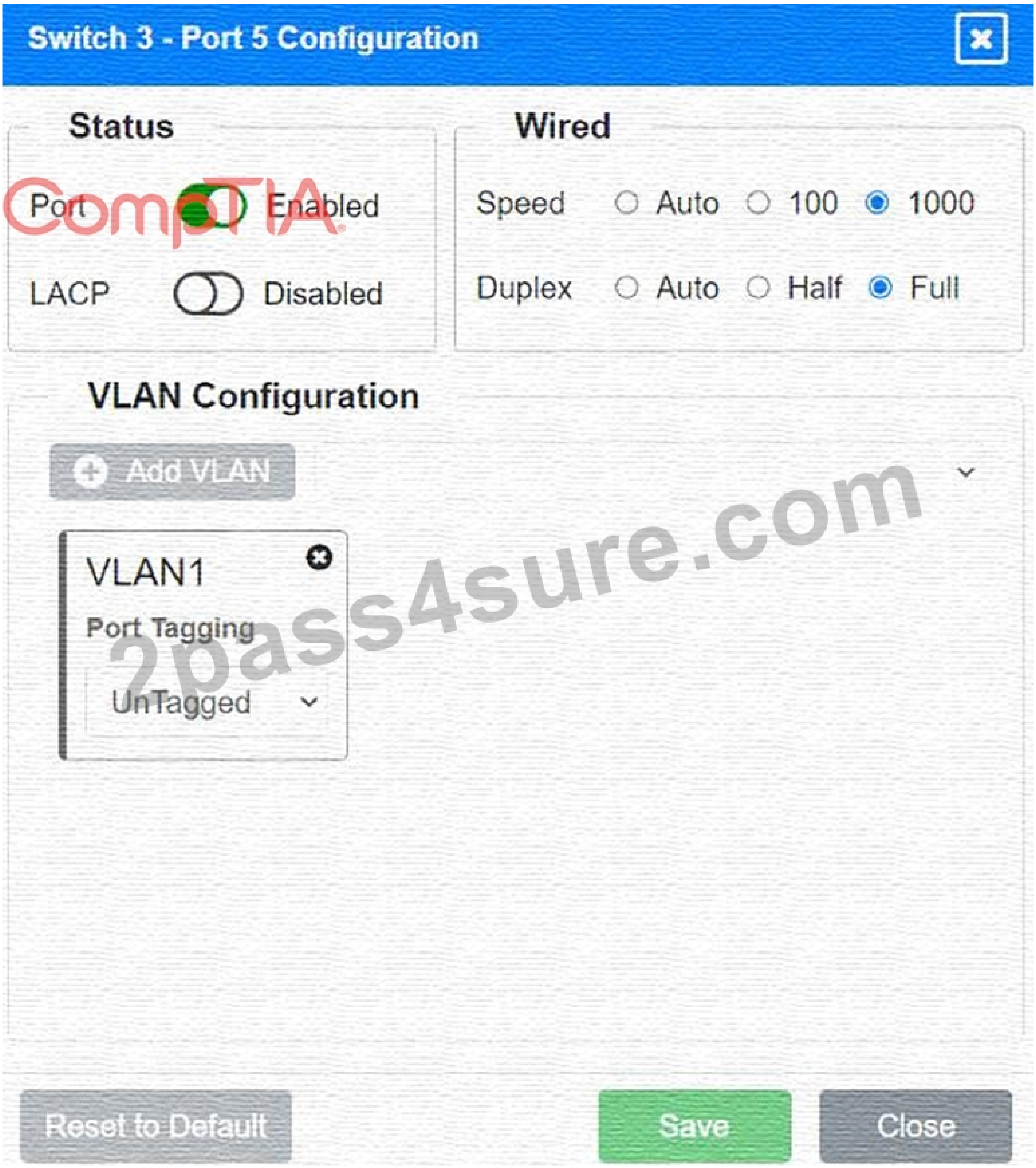
Speed ○ Auto ○ 100 ● 1000

Duplex ○ Auto ○ Half ● Full

VLAN Configuration

VLAN1

Port Tagging: UnTagged



Switch 3 - Port 5 Configuration

Status

Port ● Enabled

LACP ○ Disabled

Wired

Speed ○ Auto ○ 100 ● 1000

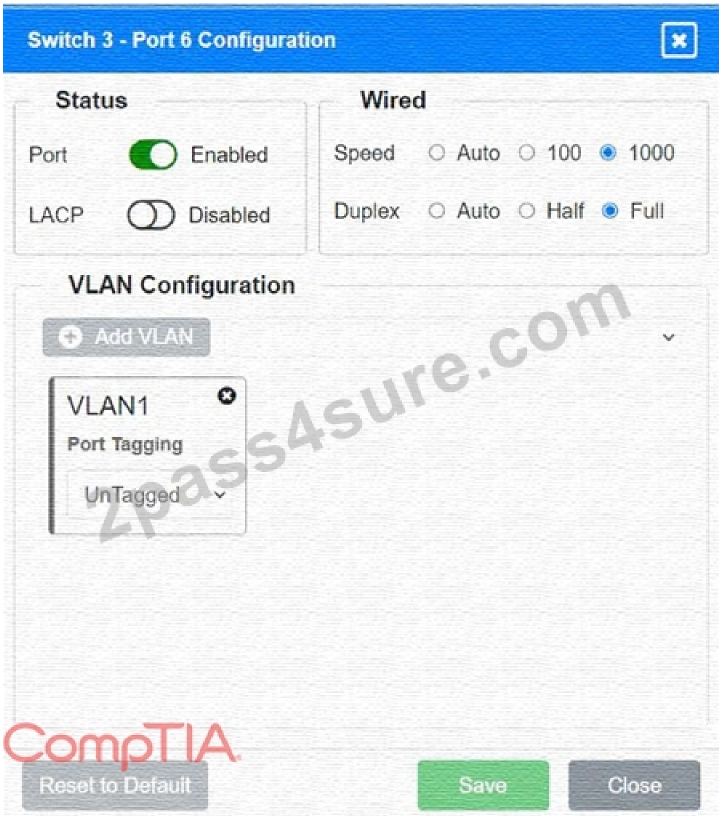
Duplex ○ Auto ○ Half ● Full

VLAN Configuration

VLAN1

Port Tagging

UnTagged



Switch 3 - Port 6 Configuration

Status

Port: Enabled

LACP: Disabled

Wired

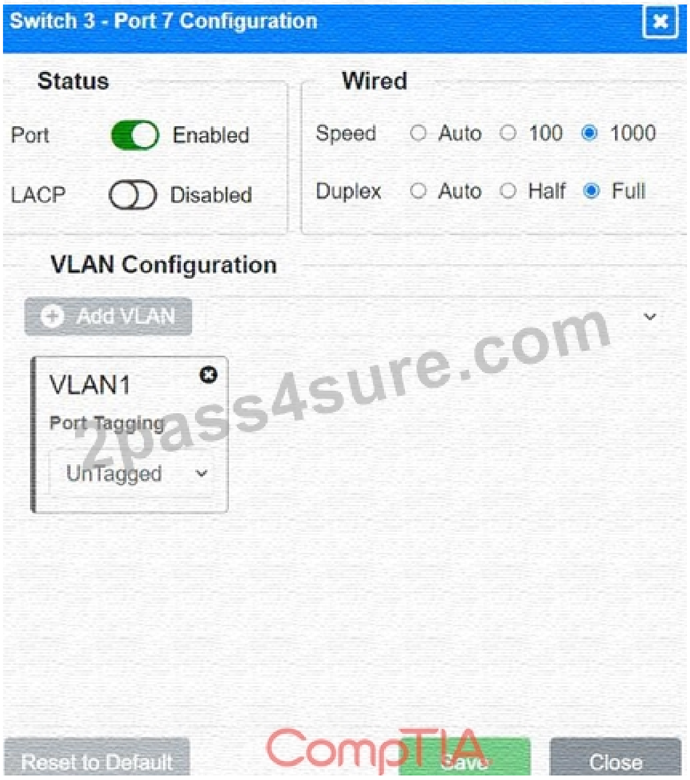
Speed: ○ Auto ○ 100 ● 1000

Duplex: ○ Auto ○ Half ● Full

VLAN Configuration

VLAN1

Port Tagging: UnTagged



Switch 3 - Port 7 Configuration

Status

Port: Enabled

LACP: Disabled

Wired

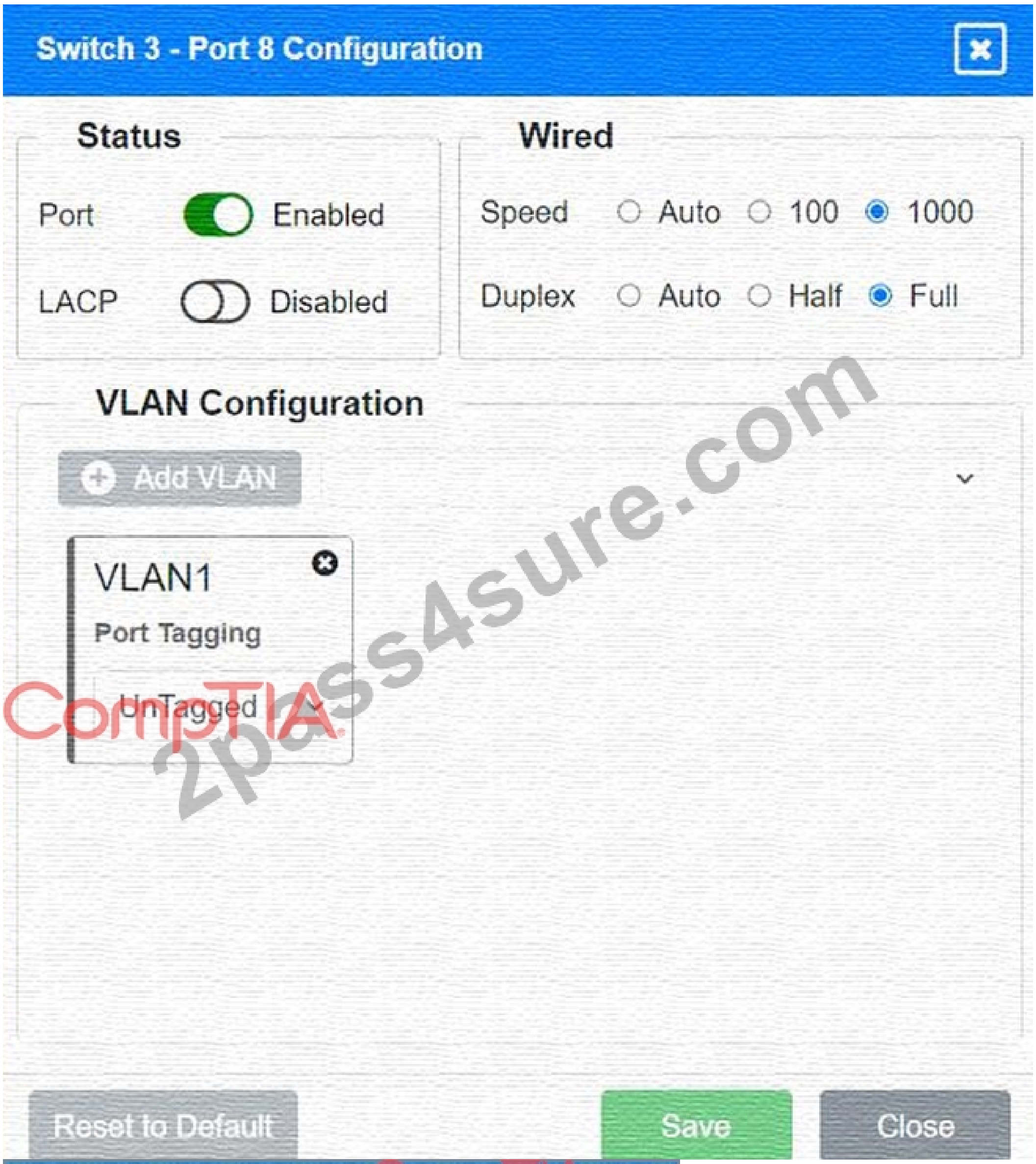
Speed: ○ Auto ○ 100 ● 1000

Duplex: ○ Auto ○ Half ● Full

VLAN Configuration

VLAN1

Port Tagging: UnTagged



Switch 3 - Port 8 Configuration

Status

Port: Enabled

LACP: Disabled

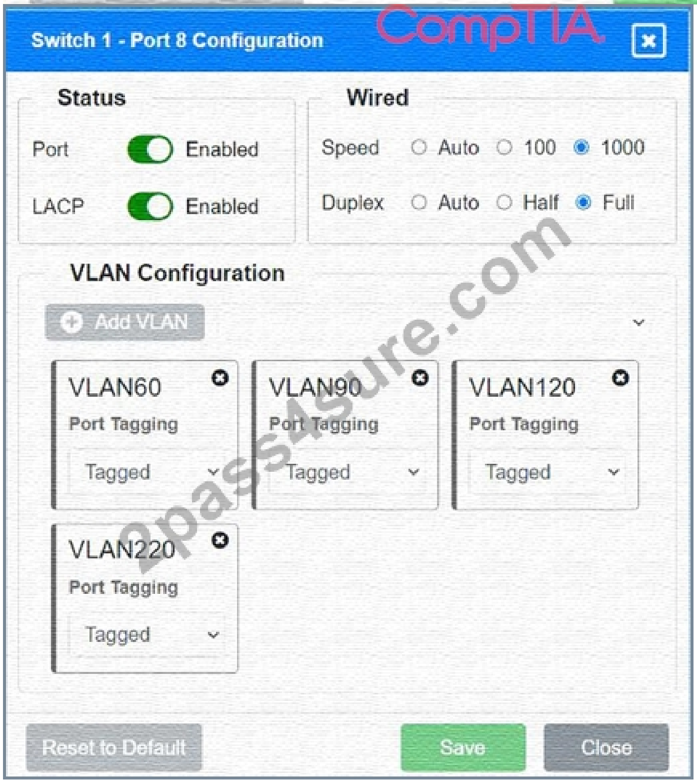
Wired

Speed ○ Auto ○ 100 ● 1000

Duplex ○ Auto ○ Half ● Full

VLAN Configuration

VLAN1 — Port Tagging: UnTagged



Switch 1 - Port 8 Configuration

Status

Port: Enabled

LACP: Enabled

Wired

Speed ○ Auto ○ 100 ● 1000

Duplex ○ Auto ○ Half ● Full

VLAN Configuration

VLAN60 — Port Tagging: Tagged

VLAN90 — Port Tagging: Tagged

VLAN120 — Port Tagging: Tagged

VLAN220 — Port Tagging: Tagged

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution below in Explanation.
Explanation:
To provide a complete solution for configuring the access layer switches, let's proceed with the following steps:
* Identify the correct VLANs for each device and port.
* Enable necessary ports and disable unused ports.
* Configure fault-tolerant connections between the switches.
Configuration DetailsSwitch 1Port 1 Configuration (Uplink to Core Switch)
* Status: Enabled
* LACP: Enabled
* Speed: 1000
* Duplex: Full
* VLAN Configuration: Tagged for VLAN60, VLAN90, VLAN120, VLAN150, VLAN220 Port 2 Configuration (Uplink to Core Switch)
* Status: Enabled
* LACP: Enabled
* Speed: 1000
* Duplex: Full
* VLAN Configuration: Tagged for VLAN60, VLAN90, VLAN120, VLAN150, VLAN220 Port 3 Configuration (Server Connection)
* Status: Enabled
* LACP: Disabled
* Speed: 1000
* Duplex: Full
* VLAN Configuration: Untagged for VLAN90 (Servers)
Port 4 Configuration (Server Connection)
* Status: Enabled
* LACP: Disabled
* Speed: 1000
* Duplex: Full
* VLAN Configuration: Untagged for VLAN90 (Servers)
Port 5 Configuration (Wired Users and WLAN)
* Status: Enabled
* LACP: Enabled
* Speed: 1000
* Duplex: Full
* VLAN Configuration: Tagged for VLAN60, VLAN120, VLAN150
Port 6 Configuration (Wired Users and WLAN)
* Status: Enabled
* LACP: Enabled
* Speed: 1000
* Duplex: Full
* VLAN Configuration: Tagged for VLAN60, VLAN120, VLAN150
Port 7 Configuration (Voice and Wired Users)
* Status: Enabled
* LACP: Enabled
* Speed: 1000
* Duplex: Full
* VLAN Configuration: Tagged for VLAN60, VLAN90, VLAN120, VLAN220
Port 8 Configuration (Voice, Printers, and Wired Users)
* Status: Enabled
* LACP: Enabled
* Speed: 1000
* Duplex: Full
* VLAN Configuration: Tagged for VLAN60, VLAN90, VLAN120, VLAN220
Switch 3Port 1 Configuration (Unused)
* Status: Disabled
* LACP: Disabled
Port 2 Configuration (Unused)

* Status: Disabled
* LACP: Disabled
Port 3 Configuration (Connection to Device)
* Status: Enabled
* LACP: Disabled
* Speed: 1000
* Duplex: Full
* VLAN Configuration: Untagged for VLAN1 (Default)
Port 4 Configuration (Connection to Device)
* Status: Enabled
* LACP: Disabled
* Speed: 1000
* Duplex: Full
* VLAN Configuration: Untagged for VLAN1 (Default)
Port 5 Configuration (Connection to Device)
* Status: Enabled
* LACP: Disabled
* Speed: 1000
* Duplex: Full
* VLAN Configuration: Untagged for VLAN1 (Default)
Port 6 Configuration (Connection to Device)
* Status: Enabled
* LACP: Disabled
* Speed: 1000
* Duplex: Full
* VLAN Configuration: Untagged for VLAN1 (Default)
Port 7 Configuration (Connection to Device)
* Status: Enabled
* LACP: Disabled
* Speed: 1000
* Duplex: Full
* VLAN Configuration: Untagged for VLAN1 (Default)
* Ports 1 and 2 on Switch 1are configured as trunk ports with VLAN tagging enabled for all necessary VLANs.
* Ports 3 and 4 on Switch 1are configured for server connections with VLAN 90 untagged.
* Ports 5, 6, 7, and 8 on Switch 1are configured for devices needing access to multiple VLANs.
* Unused ports on Switch 3are disabled.
* Ports 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 on Switch 3are enabled for default VLAN1.
* Core Switch Portsshould be configured as needed for uplinks to Switch 1.
* Ensure LACP is enabledfor redundancy on trunk ports between switches.
Summary of ConfigurationsEnsure All Switches and Ports are Configured as per the Requirements:By following these configurations, each device will access only its correctly associated network, unused switch ports will be disabled, and fault-tolerant connections will be established between the switches.

NEW QUESTION # 303
A network administration team for a medium-sized business has decided to segment the network, logically separating the finance and marketing teams in order to improve performance for both teams. The finance and marketing teams still need to access resources across the subnets, and the router has a single interface. Which of the following should the administrator configure in order to allow the traffic?

- A. Subinterfaces
- B. Port address translation
- C. Classless masking
- D. IPv6 tunneling

Answer: A

Explanation:
Subinterfaces: Subinterfaces are virtual interfaces created on a physical router interface, each associated with a specific VLAN or subnet. By configuring subinterfaces, the router can effectively handle traffic from multiple subnets, allowing traffic separation while still enabling communication between the finance and marketing teams.

Each subinterface is associated with a different VLAN or subnet and can have its own IP address, allowing traffic to be routed between subnets while keeping them logically separated.

NEW QUESTION # 304

Which of the following is considered a valid second factor for multi-factor authentication (MFA)?

- A. Hard token
- B. PIN
- C. Favorite color
- D. Mother's maiden name

Answer: A

Explanation:
Multi-factor authentication (MFA) requires two or more different categories of authentication factors:
* Something you know (password, PIN)
* Something you have (smart card, hardware token)
* Something you are (biometric)
The only valid second factor here is a hard token (e.g., a key fob generating one-time codes).
* A. PIN is still "something you know," the same category as a password.
* B. Favorite color is a weak knowledge-based factor, not a true second factor.
* D. Mother's maiden name is also "something you know" and insecure.
References (CompTIA Network+ N10-009):
* Domain: Network Security - Authentication methods, MFA factor categories.

NEW QUESTION # 305

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