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CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q93-Q98):

NEW QUESTION # 93

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.

□

Answer:

Explanation:

See the answer and solution below.

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:

* Uplink Speed: 10G

* Total Usage: 26.969GB Up / 1.748GB Down

* Average Throughput: 353MBps Up / 23.42MBps Down

* Loss: 2.51%

* Average Latency: 24ms

* Jitter: 9.5ms

* WAN 2:

* Uplink Speed: 1G

* Total Usage: 930GB Up / 138GB Down

* Average Throughput: 12.21MBps Up / 1.82MBps Down

* Loss: 0.01%

* Average Latency: 11ms

* Jitter: 3.9ms

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.

NEW QUESTION # 94

You are tasked with verifying the following requirements are met in order to ensure network security.

Requirements:

Datacenter

Ensure network is subnetted to allow all devices to communicate properly while minimizing address space usage Provide a dedicated server to resolve IP addresses and hostnames correctly and handle port 53 traffic Building A Ensure network is subnetted to allow all devices to communicate properly while minimizing address space usage Provide devices to support 5 additional different office users Add an additional mobile user Replace the Telnet server with a more secure solution Screened subnet Ensure network is subnetted to allow all devices to communicate properly while minimizing address space usage Provide a server to handle external 80/443 traffic Provide a server to handle port 20/21 traffic INSTRUCTIONS Drag and drop objects onto the appropriate locations. Objects can be used multiple times and not all placeholders need to be filled.

Available objects are located in both the Servers and Devices tabs of the Drag & Drop menu.

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

Answer:

Explanation:

See explanation below.

Explanation:

Screened Subnet devices - Web server, FTP server

Building A devices - SSH server top left, workstations on all 5 on the right, laptop on bottom left DataCenter devices - DNS server.

A screenshot of a computer Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION # 95

A technician is troubleshooting a user's laptop that is unable to connect to a corporate server. The technician thinks the issue pertains to routing. Which of the following commands should the technician use to identify the issue?

- A. **tracert**

- B. arp
- C. dig
- D. tcpdump

Answer: A

Explanation:

The tracert (Traceroute) command is used to determine the path packets take from the source to the destination. It helps in identifying routing issues by showing each hop the packets pass through, along with the time taken for each hop. This command can pinpoint where the connection is failing or experiencing delays, making it an essential tool for troubleshooting routing issues. References: CompTIA Network+ study materials and common network troubleshooting commands.

NEW QUESTION # 96

A network technician is configuring the company's network of 100 Mbps Layer 2 switches. The technician wants increased throughput for the uplinks between switches. The technician connects multiple redundant links between the switches. Which of the following should the technician configure?

- A. First Hop Redundancy Protocol
- B. Native VLAN
- C. Switch Virtual Interfaces
- **D. Spanning Tree Protocol**

Answer: D

Explanation:

When multiple redundant links exist between switches, Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) is required to prevent switching loops. STP blocks redundant paths but can allow aggregation if configured with protocols like LACP.

B). SVIs provide Layer 3 interfaces, not loop prevention.

C). Native VLAN defines the untagged VLAN but does not manage loops.

D). FHRP (VRRP, HSRP, GLBP) provides gateway redundancy, not switch uplink management.

References (CompTIA Network+ N10-009):

Domain: Network Infrastructure - STP, redundancy, loop prevention.

NEW QUESTION # 97

Early in the morning, an administrator installs a new DHCP server. In the afternoon, some users report they are experiencing network outages. Which of the following is the most likely issue?

- A. The administrator did not provision enough MAC addresses.
- B. The administrator did not provision enough routes.
- C. The administrator configured an incorrect default gateway.
- **D. The administrator did not provision enough IP addresses.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

When a DHCP server is installed and not enough IP addresses are provisioned, users may start experiencing network outages once the available IP addresses are exhausted. DHCP servers assign IP addresses to devices on the network, and if the pool of addresses is too small, new devices or those renewing their lease may fail to obtain an IP address, resulting in network connectivity issues.

NEW QUESTION # 98

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