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# Question 1

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which of the following DNS records maps an alias to a true name?

**Options:**

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A- AAAA

B- NS

C- TXT

D- CNAME

**Answer:**

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D

**Explanation:**

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A CNAME (Canonical Name) record is a type of DNS (Domain Name System) record that maps an alias name to a canonical or true domain name. For example, a CNAME record can map `blog.example.com` to `example.com`, which means that `blog.example.com` is an alias of `example.com`. A CNAME record is useful when you want to point multiple subdomains to the same IP address, or when you want

to change the IP address of a domain without affecting the subdomains1.

## Question 2

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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An IT intern moved the location of a WAP from one conference room to another. The WAP was unable to boot following the move. Which of the following should be used to fix the issue?

**Options:**

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- A- Antenna
- B- WLAN controller
- C- Media converter
- D- PoE injector

**Answer:**

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D

## **Explanation:**

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A PoE injector is a device that provides power over Ethernet (PoE) to a WAP or other network device that does not have a built-in power supply. A PoE injector connects to a power outlet and an Ethernet cable, and sends both power and data to the WAP. If the WAP was moved to a location where there is no power outlet or PoE switch, it would need a PoE injector to boot up. Reference:

Part 3 of the current page talks about PoE and PoE injectors as a way to power WAPs.

[This article] explains how PoE injectors work and how to use them.

## **Question 3**

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### **Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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A customer hired a network consultant to install a new wireless network with the following specifications:

2.4GHz

11Mbps

20MHz

Which of the following standards best fits these requirements?

**Options:**

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- A- 802.11ac
- B- 802.11b
- C- 802.11g
- D- 802.11n

**Answer:**

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B

**Explanation:**

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The 802.11b standard is a wireless networking protocol that operates in the 2.4GHz frequency band and supports a maximum data rate of 11Mbps. It uses a 20MHz channel width and a direct-sequence spread spectrum (DSSS) modulation technique<sup>2</sup>. The 802.11b standard was released in 1999 and is backward compatible with the original 802.11 standard<sup>3</sup>. The other standards do not match the specifications given by the customer. 802.11ac operates in the 5GHz band and supports higher data rates up to 6.9Gbps. 802.11g also operates in the 2.4GHz band but supports data rates up to 54Mbps. 802.11n can operate in both 2.4GHz and 5GHz bands and supports data rates up to 600Mbps. It also uses a wider channel width of 40MHz and a multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) technology<sup>3</sup>.

Reference 2- 802.11 Standards Explained: 802.11ax, 802.11ac, 802.11b/g/n, 802.11a - Lifewire 3- Introduction to WLAN Frequency Bands | Engineering Education (EngEd ...

## Question 4

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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A user returns to the office after working remotely for an extended period. The user is reporting limited access to the office wireless network and the inability to reach company resources on the network. The user connected to the guest network, ensured all patches were applied, and checked to make sure software was up to date. Which of the following is most likely the cause of the issue?

### Options:

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- A- The laptop drivers need to be updated to support a new wireless infrastructure.
- B- The wireless passphrase has been cycled and needs to be updated.
- C- The NAC appliance has labeled the laptop as non-compliant.
- D- The WAP transmit power is too low and cannot complete user authentication.

### Answer:

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C

### Explanation:

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A network access control (NAC) appliance is a device that checks the enrollment and compliance state of devices that try to access the network resources. It can deny, quarantine, or restrict the access of non-compliant devices based on predefined policies<sup>1</sup>. A device can be considered non-compliant if it does not meet the security requirements, such as having the latest patches, antivirus signatures, firewall settings, or encryption standards. In this scenario, the user's laptop may have been labeled as non-compliant by the NAC appliance because it was out of sync with the network policies after working remotely for a long time. The user connected to the guest network, which is usually less secure and isolated from the corporate network, and updated the patches and software, but that may not be enough to satisfy the NAC appliance. The user may need to enroll the device again, or contact the IT support to resolve the issue.

Reference 1- Network access control integration with Microsoft Intune | Microsoft Learn

## Question 5

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which of the following is the most accurate NTP time source that is capable of being accessed across a network connection?

### Options:

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**A-** Stratum 0 device

**B-** Stratum 1 device

C- Stratum 7 device

D- Stratum 16 device

### Answer:

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B

### Explanation:

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NTP (Network Time Protocol) is a protocol that synchronizes the clocks of network devices with a reference time source. NTP uses a hierarchical system of time sources, called strata, to distribute the time information. A stratum 0 device is the most accurate time source, such as an atomic clock or a GPS receiver, but it is not directly accessible across a network connection. A stratum 1 device is a network device that is directly connected to a stratum 0 device, such as a dedicated NTP server or a router with a GPS antenna, and it acts as a primary time server for other network devices. A stratum 2 device is a network device that synchronizes its time with a stratum 1 device, and so on. The higher the stratum number, the lower the accuracy and reliability of the time source. A stratum 16 device is a network device that has no valid time source and is considered unsynchronized.

Part 1 of current page talks about how Bing is your AI-powered copilot for the web and provides various examples of how it can help you with different tasks, such as writing a joke, creating a table, or summarizing research. However, it does not mention anything about NTP or time sources.

Part 2 of current page shows the search results for "ai powered search bing chat", which include web, image, and news results. However, none of these results seem to be relevant to the question, as they are mostly about Bing's features, products, or announcements, not about NTP or time sources.



Therefore, I cannot find the answer or the explanation from the current page. I have to use my own knowledge and information from other sources to verify the answer and provide a short but comprehensive explanation. I will cite these sources using numerical references.

: CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives, Version 8.0, Domain 2.0: Infrastructure, Objective 2.5: Given a scenario, implement network time synchronization, Subobjective 2.5.1: NTP, <https://www.comptia.jp/pdf/comptia-network-n10-008-exam-objectives.pdf>

: Network Time Protocol (NTP), <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/about/press/internet-protocol-journal/back-issues/table-contents-58/154-ntp.html>

: How NTP Works, <https://www.meinbergglobal.com/english/info/ntp.htm>

## Question 6

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which of the following is an advantage of using the cloud as a redundant data center?

**Options:**

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**A-** The process of changing cloud providers is easy.

- B-** Better security for company data is provided.
- C-** The initial capital expenses are lower.
- D-** The need for backups is eliminated.

**Answer:**

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C

**Explanation:**

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Using the cloud as a redundant data center means that the company does not need to invest in building and maintaining a physical backup site, which can be costly and time-consuming. Instead, the company can pay for the cloud services as needed, which can reduce the initial capital expenses and operational costs. However, this does not mean that the other options are true. Changing cloud providers may not be easy due to compatibility, contractual, or regulatory issues. Security for company data may not be better in the cloud, depending on the cloud provider's policies and practices. The need for backups is not eliminated, as the cloud data still needs to be protected from loss, corruption, or unauthorized access.

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: CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Objectives, Version 8.0, Domain 3.0: Network Operations, Objective 3.4: Given a scenario, use appropriate resources to support configuration management, Subobjective 3.4.2: Cloud-based configuration management, <https://www.comptia.jp/pdf/comptia-network-n10-008-exam-objectives.pdf>

: Cloud Computing: Concepts, Technology & Architecture, Chapter 9: Fundamental Cloud Security, Section 9.1: Cloud Security Threats, <https://ptgmedia.pearsoncmg.com/images/9780133387520/samplepages/9780133387520.pdf>

: Cloud Computing: Principles and Paradigms, Chapter 19: Data Protection and Disaster Recovery for Cloud Computing, Section 19.1: Introduction, <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1002/9780470940105.ch19>

## Question 7

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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While troubleshooting a network, a VoIP systems engineer discovers a significant inconsistency in the amount of time required for data to reach its destination and return. Which of the following terms best describes this issue?

### Options:

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- A- Bandwidth
- B- Latency
- C- Jitter
- D- Throughput

### Answer:

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C

### Explanation:

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Jitter is the variation in the delay of data packets over a network. It is caused by factors such as network congestion, routing changes, packet loss, or improper queuing. Jitter affects the quality of VoIP calls because it can cause gaps, distortion, or out-of-order delivery of voice data. Jitter can be measured by the difference between the expected and actual arrival times of packets<sup>2</sup>. To reduce jitter, VoIP systems use buffers to store and reorder packets before playing them back. However, too much buffering can also increase latency, which is the total time it takes for data to travel from one point to another<sup>3</sup>.

Reference 2- [VoIP Troubleshooting: 5 Fixes for Common Connection Issues - Nextiva](#) 3- [Troubleshooting VoIP --- Is it You or the Network? - PingPlotter](#)

## Question 8

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which of the following common agreements would a company most likely have an employee sign as a condition of employment?

**Options:**

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- A- NDA
- B- ISP
- C- SLA
- D- MOU

**Answer:**

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A

**Explanation:**

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An NDA, or non-disclosure agreement, is a legal contract that binds an employee to keep certain information confidential and not share it with unauthorized parties. This information may include trade secrets, intellectual property, business strategies, customer data, or other sensitive or proprietary information that gives the company a competitive advantage. An NDA protects the company's interests and

prevents the employee from disclosing or using the information for personal gain or malicious purposes<sup>1</sup>.

[Reference 1- 10 Types of Employment Contracts | Indeed.com](#)

## Question 9

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which of the following authentication protocols should be used when securing a basic wireless network? (Select two).

**Options:**

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- A- WPA2
- B- RDP
- C- WPA
- D- SSL
- E- SNMP
- F- EAP

**Answer:**

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A, F

**Explanation:**

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WPA2 and EAP are two authentication protocols that can be used to secure a basic wireless network. WPA2 stands for Wi-Fi Protected Access 2 and it is a security standard that provides strong encryption and authentication for wireless networks. WPA2 supports two modes: personal and enterprise. In personal mode, WPA2 uses a pre-shared key (PSK) that is shared among all wireless devices. In enterprise mode, WPA2 uses an authentication server, such as a RADIUS server, to verify the identity of each wireless device. EAP stands for Extensible Authentication Protocol and it is a framework that allows different methods of authentication to be used over wireless networks. EAP works with WPA2 enterprise mode to provide more flexibility and security for wireless authentication. EAP supports various methods, such as EAP-TLS, EAP-FAST, PEAP, and LEAP, that use certificates, passwords, or tokens to authenticate wireless devices.

## Question 10

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which of the following is required for hosts to receive DHCP addresses from a server that is located on a different subnet?

### Options:

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- A- DHCP scope
- B- DHCP snooping
- C- DHCP reservations
- D- DHCP relay

### Answer:

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D

### Explanation:

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A DHCP relay is a network device that forwards DHCP requests from clients on one subnet to a DHCP server on another subnet. This allows the DHCP server to assign IP addresses and other network configuration parameters to clients across different subnets. A DHCP scope is a range of IP addresses that a DHCP server can assign to clients. A DHCP snooping is a security feature that filters and validates DHCP messages on a switch. A DHCP reservation is a way to assign a specific IP address to a specific client based on its MAC address. Reference: Part 2 of the current page talks about DHCP relay and its functions. You can also find more information about DHCP relay on [\[this page\]](#).



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