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**QUESTION 1**

A technician is troubleshooting a computer issue for a user who works in a new annex of an office building. The user is reporting slow speeds and intermittent connectivity. The computer is connected via a Cat 6 cable to a distribution switch that is 492ft (150m) away. Which of the following should the technician implement to correct the issue?

- A. Increase the bandwidth allocation to the computer.
- B. Install an access switch in the annex and run fiber to the distribution switch.
- C. Run a Cat 7 cable from the computer to the distribution switch.
- D. Enable the computer to support jumbo frames.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2**SIMULATION**

A network technician replaced a switch and needs to reconfigure it to allow the connected devices to connect to the correct networks.

INSTRUCTIONS

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

1.

Ensure each device accesses only its correctly associated network

2.

Disable all unused switch ports

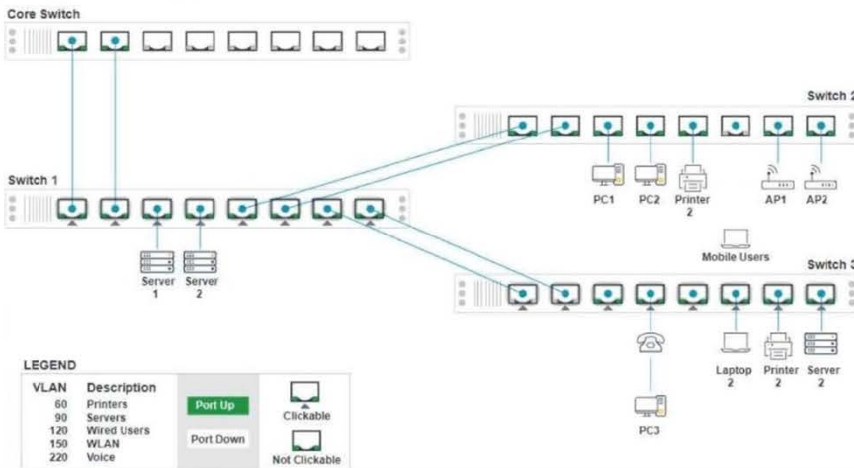
3.

Require fault-tolerant connections between the switches

4.

Only make necessary changes to complete the above requirements

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



Switch 3 - Port 8 Configuration

Status: Port Enabled, LACP Disabled

Wired: Speed Auto 100 1000, Duplex Auto Half Full

VLAN Configuration: Add VLAN, Port Tagging: UnTagged, Tagged, UnTagged

VLAN List: VLAN 1, VLAN 60, VLAN 90, VLAN 120, VLAN 150, VLAN 220

Buttons: Reset to Default, Save, Close

Switch 3 - Port 7 Configuration

Status: Port Enabled, LACP Disabled

Wired: Speed Auto 100 1000, Duplex Auto Half Full

VLAN Configuration: Add VLAN, Port Tagging: UnTagged, Tagged, UnTagged

VLAN List: VLAN 1, VLAN 60, VLAN 90, VLAN 120, VLAN 150, VLAN 220

Buttons: Reset to Default, Save, Close



Switch 3 - Port 6 Configuration

Status
Port Enabled
LACP Disabled

Wired
Speed Auto 100 1000
Duplex Auto Half Full

VLAN Configuration
+ Add VLAN

VLAN150
Port Tagging: UnTagged

VLAN List: VLAN 1, VLAN 60, VLAN 90, VLAN 120, VLAN 150, VLAN 220

Buttons: Reset to Default, Save, Close

Switch 3 - Port 4 Configuration

Status
Port Enabled
LACP Disabled

Wired
Speed Auto 100 1000
Duplex Auto Half Full

VLAN Configuration
+ Add VLAN

VLAN1
Port Tagging: UnTagged

VLAN List: VLAN 1, VLAN 60, VLAN 90, VLAN 120, VLAN 150, VLAN 220

Buttons: Reset to Default, Save, Close

Switch 3 - Port 1 Configuration

Status
Port Enabled
LACP Disabled

Wired
Speed Auto 100 1000
Duplex Auto Half Full

VLAN Configuration
+ Add VLAN

VLAN1
Port Tagging: UnTagged

VLAN List: VLAN 1, VLAN 60, VLAN 90, VLAN 120, VLAN 150, VLAN 220

Buttons: Reset to Default, Save, Close



Switch 1 - Port 7 Configuration

Status
Port Enabled
LACP Enabled

Wired
Speed Auto 100 1000
Duplex Auto Half Full

VLAN Configuration
+ Add VLAN

VLAN60 Port Tagging Tagged	VLAN90 Port Tagging Tagged	VLAN120 Port Tagging Tagged
VLAN150 Port Tagging Tagged	VLAN220 Port Tagging Tagged	

Reset to Default Save Close

Switch 1 - Port 8 Configuration

Status
Port Enabled
LACP Enabled

Wired
Speed Auto 100 1000
Duplex Auto Half Full

VLAN Configuration
+ Add VLAN

VLAN60 Port Tagging Tagged	VLAN90 Port Tagging Tagged	VLAN120 Port Tagging Tagged
VLAN150 Port Tagging Tagged	VLAN220 Port Tagging Tagged	

Reset to Default Save Close

Switch 1 - Port 6 Configuration

Status
Port Enabled
LACP Enabled

Wired
Speed Auto 100 1000
Duplex Auto Half Full

VLAN Configuration
+ Add VLAN

VLAN60 Port Tagging Tagged	VLAN120 Port Tagging Tagged	VLAN150 Port Tagging Tagged

Reset to Default Save Close



Switch 1 - Port 2 Configuration

Status
Port Enabled
LACP Enabled

Wired
Speed Auto 100 1000
Duplex Auto Half Full

VLAN Configuration
+ Add VLAN

VLAN60 Port Tagging Tagged	VLAN90 Port Tagging Tagged	VLAN120 Port Tagging Tagged
VLAN150 Port Tagging Tagged	VLAN220 Port Tagging Tagged	

Reset to Default Save Close

Switch 1 - Port 1 Configuration

Status
Port Enabled
LACP Enabled

Wired
Speed Auto 100 1000
Duplex Auto Half Full

VLAN Configuration
+ Add VLAN

VLAN60 Port Tagging Tagged	VLAN90 Port Tagging Tagged	VLAN120 Port Tagging Tagged
VLAN150 Port Tagging Tagged	VLAN220 Port Tagging Tagged	

Reset to Default Save Close

Switch 1 - Port 5 Configuration

Status
Port Enabled
LACP Enabled

Wired
Speed Auto 100 1000
Duplex Auto Half Full

VLAN Configuration
+ Add VLAN

VLAN60 Port Tagging Tagged	VLAN120 Port Tagging Tagged	VLAN150 Port Tagging Tagged

Reset to Default Save Close



Switch 1 - Port 4 Configuration

Status
Port Enabled
LACP Disabled

Wired
Speed Auto 100 1000
Duplex Auto Half Full

VLAN Configuration
Add VLAN

VLAN90
Port Tagging: UnTagged

- VLAN 1
- VLAN 60
- VLAN 90
- VLAN 120
- VLAN 150
- VLAN 220

Reset to Default Save Close

Switch 1 - Port 3 Configuration

Status
Port Enabled
LACP Disabled

Wired
Speed Auto 100 1000
Duplex Auto Half Full

VLAN Configuration
Add VLAN

VLAN90
Port Tagging: UnTagged

- VLAN 1
- VLAN 60
- VLAN 90
- VLAN 120
- VLAN 150
- VLAN 220

Reset to Default Save Close

Switch 3 - Port 2 Configuration

Status
Port Enabled
LACP Disabled

Wired
Speed Auto 100 1000
Duplex Auto Half Full

VLAN Configuration
Add VLAN

VLAN90
Port Tagging: UnTagged

- VLAN 1
- VLAN 60
- VLAN 90
- VLAN 120
- VLAN 150
- VLAN 220

Reset to Default Save Close



- A. See the explanation for this solution.
- B. Placeholder
- C. Placeholder
- D. Placeholder

Correct Answer: A

Switch 1 and Switch 2 is the only two switches that can be configured. Only switches linked together with there switch ports needs to be "tagged" and "LACP" needs to be enabled. The other ports must be untagged with no LACP enabled.

You only need to assign the correct vlan via each port. \\Speed and Duplex\\ needs to be Speed=1000 and Duplex=Full, with is by default.

<https://resources.infosecinstitute.com/topic/what-are-tagged-and-untagged-ports/>

QUESTION 3

Which of the following is the DNS feature that controls how long a lookup is stored in cache on a server?

- A. CNAME
- B. TTL
- C. SOA
- D. SRV

Correct Answer: B

TTL stands for Time to Live, and it is a field on DNS records that controls how long each record is valid and cached by the DNS resolver before it expires and requests a new one. The TTL value is measured in seconds, and it affects how quickly DNS changes propagate across the Internet. A lower TTL means that the DNS resolver will refresh the record more frequently, but it also increases the load on the DNS servers. A higher TTL means that the DNS resolver will cache the record longer, but it also delays the update of the record.

QUESTION 4

Which of the following issues are present with RIPv2? (Select TWO).

- A. Route poisoning
- B. Time to converge
- C. Scalability
- D. Unicast
- E. Adjacent neighbors
- F. Maximum transmission unit



Correct Answer: BC

The disadvantages of RIP (Routing Information Protocol) include the following. ---Outdated, insecure, and slow. This is your parents\' protocol. It was a thing before the Web was born. ---The more well-known problem of the 15 hop limitation in which data must travel ---Convergence time is terrible for information propagation in a network ---Metrics. It determines the number of hops from source to destination, and gives no regard to other factors when determining the best path for data to travel ---Overhead. A good example would be routing tables. These are broadcast at half-minute intervals to other routers regardless of whether the data has changed or not. It\'s essentially like those old cartoons where the town guard in the walled city cries out, \'10 o\' the clock and all is well!\'.

RIPv2 introduced more security and reduced broadcast traffic, which is relevant for some available answers here.

QUESTION 5

Newly crimped 26ft (8m) STP Cat 6 patch cables were recently installed in one room to replace cables that were damaged by a vacuum cleaner. Now, users in that room are unable to connect to the network. A network technician tests the existing cables first. The 177ft (54m) cable that runs from the core switch to the access switch on the floor is working, as is the 115ft (35m) cable run from the access switch to the wall jack in the office. Which of the following is the MOST likely reason the users cannot connect to the network?

- A. Mixed UTP and STP cables are being used.
- B. The patch cables are not plenum rated.
- C. The cable distance is exceeded.
- D. An incorrect pinout on the patch cable is being used.

Correct Answer: D

When patch cables are crimped incorrectly, using an incorrect pinout, it can lead to connectivity issues or complete network communication failures. The fact that the existing cable runs (177ft and 115ft) are working, while the newly crimped patch cables in the room are causing connection problems for users, suggests that there may be a problem with the pinout configuration on the newly crimped cables.

The total cable distance of 150ft (54m + 35m) is well within the Ethernet distance limitations, so the cable distance itself is not the likely cause of the issue. Plenum rating and cable type (UTP vs. STP) are also less likely to be the primary reasons for the network connectivity problem in this scenario.

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