N10-009Q&As

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QUESTION 1

A research facility is expecting to see an exponential increase in global network traffic in the near future. The offices are equipped with 2.5Gbps fiber connections from the ISP, but the facility is currently only utilizing 1Gbps connections. Which of the following would need to be configured in order to use the ISP\\'s connection speed?

A. 802.1Q tagging

B. Network address translation

C. Port duplex

D. Link aggregation

Correct Answer: D

Understanding Link Aggregation:

uk.co.certification.simulator.questionpool.PList@70569ef2 Usage in High-Bandwidth Scenarios:

Comparison with Other Options:

Implementation:

References:

CompTIA Network+ study materials on network configuration and link aggregation.

QUESTION 2

A network administrator needs to create an SVI on a Layer 3-capable device to separate voice and data traffic. Which of the following best explains this use case?

A. A physical interface used for trunking logical ports

B. A physical interface used for management access

C. A logical interface used for the routing of VLANs

D. A logical interface used when the number of physical ports is insufficient

Correct Answer: C

An SVI, or switched virtual interface, is a logical interface that is created on a Layer 3- capable device, such as a multilayer switch or a router. An SVI is associated with a VLAN and can be used to route traffic between different VLANs on the same device or across multiple devices. An SVI can also provide management access, security features, and quality of service (QoS) for the VLAN. An SVI is different from a physical interface, which is a port that connects to a physical device or network. A physical interface can be used for trunking, which is a method of carrying multiple VLANs over a single link, or for connecting to a single VLAN. An SVI is also different from a subinterface, which is a logical division of a physical interface that can be assigned to different VLANs.

QUESTION 3

A company\\'s marketing team created a new application and would like to create a DNS record for newapplication.comptia.org that always resolves to the same address as www.comptia.org. Which of the following records should the administrator use?

A. SOA

B. MX

C. CNAME

D. NS

Correct Answer: C

A CNAME (Canonical Name) record is used in DNS to alias one domain name to another. This means that newapplication.comptia.org can be made to resolve to the same IP address as www.comptia.org by creating a CNAME record pointing newapplication.comptia.org to www.comptia.org. SOA (Start of Authority) is used for DNS zone information, MX (Mail Exchange) is for mail server records, and NS (Name Server) is for specifying authoritative DNS servers. Reference:

The DNS section of the CompTIA Network+ materials describes the use of CNAME records for creating domain aliases.

QUESTION 4

After installing a new 6E wireless router in a small office, a technician notices that some wireless devices are not able to achieve the rated speeds. Which of the following should the technician check to troubleshoot the issue? (Choose two.)

A. Client device compatibility

B. Back-end cabling

C. Weather phenomena

D. Voltage source requirements

E. Interference levels

F. Processing power

Correct Answer: AE

QUESTION 5

A network administrator is in the process of installing 35 PoE security cameras. After the administrator installed and tested the new cables, the administrator installed the cameras. However, a small number of the cameras do not work. Which of the following is the most reason?

A. Incorrect wiring standard

B. Power budget exceeded

C. Signal attenuation

D. Wrong voltage

Correct Answer: B

When installing multiple Power over Ethernet (PoE) devices like security cameras, it is crucial to ensure that the total power requirement does not exceed the power budget of the PoE switch. Each PoE switch has a maximum power capacity,

and exceeding this capacity can cause some devices to fail to receive power. PoE Standards: PoE switches conform to standards such as IEEE 802.3af (PoE) and 802.3at (PoE+), each with specific power limits per port and total power

capacity.

Power Calculation: Adding up the power requirements of all connected PoE devices can help determine if the total power budget of the switch is exceeded. Symptoms: When the power budget is exceeded, some devices, typically those

farthest from the switch or connected last, may not power up or function correctly.

Network References:

CompTIA Network+ N10-007 Official Certification Guide: Covers PoE standards and troubleshooting power issues.

Cisco Networking Academy: Discusses PoE technologies, power budgeting, and managing PoE devices.

Network+ Certification All-in-One uide: Provides information on PoE setup, including power budget considerations.