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N10-009

CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam

Exam Version: 20.9

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

DEMO VERSION

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Question 1. (Single Select)

A network administrator needs to connect two routers in a point-to-point configuration and conserve IP space. Which of the following subnets should the administrator use?

A: 724
B: /26
C: /28
D: /30

Answer: D

Explanation:
Using a /30 subnet mask is the most efficient way to conserve IP space for a point-to-point connection between two routers. A /30 subnet provides four IP addresses, two of which can be assigned to the router interfaces, one for the network address, and one for the broadcast address. This makes it ideal for point-to-point links where only two usable IP addresses are needed.CompTIA Network+ study materials and subnetting principles.

Question 2. (Multi Select)

A client wants to increase overall security after a recent breach. Which of the following would be best to implement? (Select two.)

A: Least privilege network access
B: Dynamic inventeries
C: Central policy management
D: Zero-touch provisioning
E: Configuration drift prevention
F: Subnet range limits

Answer: A, C

Explanation:

To increase overall security after a recent breach, implementing least privilege network access and central policy management are effective strategies.

Least Privilege Network Access: This principle ensures that users and devices are granted only the access necessary to perform their functions, minimizing the potential for unauthorized access or breaches. By limiting permissions, the risk of an attacker gaining access to critical parts of the network is reduced.

Central Policy Management: Centralized management of security policies allows for consistent and streamlined implementation of security measures across the entire network. This helps in quickly responding to security incidents, ensuring compliance with security protocols, and reducing the chances of misconfigurations.

Network Reference:

CompTIA Network+ N10-007 Official Certification Guide: Discusses network security principles, including least privilege and policy management.

Cisco Networking Academy: Provides training on implementing security policies and access controls.

Network+ Certification All-in-One Exam Guide: Covers strategies for enhancing network security and managing policies effectively.

Question 3. (HOTSPOT)

Company C is acquiring Company A and Company B. Company C needs to merge all

three networks into one Class B network. Additionally, the network capacity of each company needs to grow by 20%. Company C also requires segmentation of Company A and Company B to account for unknown security vulnerabilities within each.

Instructions:

Select the correct subnet range to meet Company C's requirements.

Company	Current number of devices	Current subnet range	New subnet range
A	32	192.168.10.1/27	Select 192.168.10.0/22 10.0.8.0/26 192.168.10.0/27 10.0.1.0/21 192.168.10.0/26 10.0.0.1/17 10.0.0.1/18 192.168.1.0/23 192.168.1.0/22 10.0.1.0/22 10.0.8.0/27
B	100	192.168.1.1/22	Select 192.168.10.0/27 10.0.1.0/22 192.168.1.0/23 10.0.0.1/17 192.168.1.0/22 10.0.8.0/27 10.0.8.0/26 10.0.0.1/18 192.168.10.0/26 192.168.10.0/22 10.0.1.0/21
C	10,000	10.0.0.1/8	Select 192.168.10.0/27 10.0.1.0/22 192.168.1.0/23 10.0.0.1/17 192.168.1.0/22 10.0.8.0/27 10.0.8.0/26 10.0.0.1/18 192.168.10.0/26 192.168.10.0/22 10.0.1.0/21

Answer:

Company	Current number of devices	Current subnet range	New subnet range
A	32	192.168.10.1/27	Select 192.168.10.0/22 10.0.8.0/26 192.168.10.0/27 10.0.1.0/21 192.168.10.0/26 10.0.0.1/17 10.0.0.1/18 192.168.1.0/23 192.168.1.0/22 10.0.1.0/22 10.0.8.0/27
B	100	192.168.1.1/22	Select 192.168.10.0/27 10.0.1.0/22 192.168.1.0/23 10.0.0.1/17 192.168.1.0/22 10.0.8.0/27 10.0.8.0/26 10.0.0.1/18 192.168.10.0/26 192.168.10.0/22 10.0.1.0/21
C	10,000	10.0.0.1/8	Select 192.168.10.0/27 10.0.1.0/22 192.168.1.0/23 10.0.0.1/17 192.168.1.0/22 10.0.8.0/27 10.0.8.0/26 10.0.0.1/18 192.168.10.0/26 192.168.10.0/22 10.0.1.0/21

Question 4. (Single Select)

A network administrator is planning to implement device monitoring to enhance network visibility. The security that the solution provides authentication and encryption. Which of the following meets these requirements?

A: SIEM
B: Syslog
C: NetFlow
D: SNMPv3

Answer: D

Explanation:
SNMPv3 (Simple Network Management Protocol version 3) provides device monitoring with authentication and encryption. This enhances network visibility and security by ensuring that monitoring data is securely transmitted and access to network devices is authenticated.
Authentication: SNMPv3 includes robust mechanisms for authenticating users accessing network devices.
Encryption: It provides encryption to protect the integrity and confidentiality of the data being transmitted.
Network Management: SNMPv3 allows for detailed monitoring and management of network devices, ensuring better control and security.
Network Reference:
CompTIA Network+ N10-007 Official Certification Guide: Covers SNMP versions, their features, and security enhancements in SNMPv3.
Cisco Networking Academy: Provides training on implementing and securing SNMP for network management.
Network+ Certification All-in-One Exam Guide: Explains the benefits and security features of SNMPv3 for network monitoring.

Question 5. (Single Select)

A network engineer is designing a secure communication link between two sites. The entire data stream needs to remain confidential. Which of the following will achieve this goal?

A: GRE

B: IKE

C: ESP

D: AH

Answer: C

Explanation:

Definition of ESP (Encapsulating Security Payload):

ESP is a part of the IPsec protocol suite designed to provide confidentiality, integrity, and authenticity of data by encrypting the payload and optional ESP trailer.

Ensuring Confidentiality:

Encryption: ESP encrypts the payload, ensuring that the data remains confidential during transmission. Only authorized parties with the correct decryption keys can access the data.

Modes of Operation: ESP can operate in transport mode (encrypts only the payload) or tunnel mode (encrypts the entire IP packet), both providing strong encryption to secure data between sites.

Comparison with Other Protocols:

GRE (Generic Routing Encapsulation): A tunneling protocol that does not provide encryption or security features.

IKE (Internet Key Exchange): A protocol used to set up a secure, authenticated communications channel, but it does not encrypt the data itself.

AH (Authentication Header): Provides integrity and authentication for IP packets but does not encrypt the payload.

Implementation:

Use ESP as part of an IPsec VPN configuration to encrypt and secure communication between two sites. This involves setting up IPsec policies and ensuring both endpoints are configured to use ESP for data encryption.

CompTIA Network+ study materials on IPsec and secure communication protocols.

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