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Exam : **RC0-N06**

Title : CompTIA Network+
Recertification Exam for
Continuing Education

Vendor : CompTIA

Version : DEMO

NO.1 A network administrator wants to deploy a wireless network in a location that has too much RF interference at 2.4 GHz.

Which of the following standards requires the use of 5 GHz band wireless transmissions? (Select TWO)

- A. 802.11a
- B. 802.11ac
- C. 802.11b
- D. 802.11g
- E. 802.11n

Answer: A,B

NO.2 A technician has responded to a security issue with an employee's computer.

Which of the following basic forensic steps should be taken NEXT?

- A. Secure the area
- B. Initiate Data collection
- C. Create the forensics report
- D. Verify the chain of custody

Answer: A

NO.3 A network administrator has configured a new 100Mbps WAN circuit, but speed testing shows poor performance when downloading large files. The download initially reaches close to 100Mbps but begins to drop and show spikes in the download speeds over time.

The administrator checks the router interface and sees the following:

```
Router01#show interface eth 1/1
```

```
GigabitEthernet 1/1 is up, line is up
```

```
Hardware is GigabitEthernet, address is 000A.00BB.CC11
```

```
Configured speed auto, actual 1Gbit, configured duplex fdx, actual fdx
```

```
Member of L2 VLAN 1, port is untagged, port state is forwarding
```

Which of the following is MOST likely to resolve the issue?

- A. Shutdown and then re-enable this interface
- B. Reset the statistics counter for this interface
- C. Remove default 802.1q tag and set to server VLAN
- D. Apply egress port rate-shaping

Answer: C

NO.4 A network administrator is using a packet analyzer to determine an issue on the local LAN.

Two separate computers are showing an error message on the screen and are unable to communicate with other computers in the same lab. The network administrator looks at the following output:

```
SRC MAC SRC IP DST MAC DST IP
```

```
0 0:1D:1F:AB:10:7D 192.168.1.10:2000 15:BE:9F:AB:10:1D 192.168.1.14:1200
```

```
0 5:DD:1F:AB:10:27 192.168.1.10:1000 22:C7:2F:AB:10:A2 192.168.1.15:1300
```

Given that all the computers in the lab are directly connected to the same switch, and are not using any virtualization technology, at which of the following layers of the OSI model is the problem occurring?

- A. Network
- B. Application

- C. Data link
- D. Transport

Answer: A

Explanation:

If we look at the Source Mac column, we can see two different MAC addresses.

Every network interface card has a unique MAC address. These are the network cards in the two separate computers.

If we look in the Source IP column, we can see that the two network cards have been assigned the same IP address (192.168.1.10). This is the problem in this question. The error message on the screens will be saying that "An IP conflict exists". Every network card connected to the network needs to be configured with a different IP address.

As the problem is with the IP address configuration of the two computers, we know that the problem is occurring at the Network layer (layer 3) of the OSI model. The network layer is responsible for Internet Protocol (IP) addressing and routing.

NO.5 The management team wants to set up a wireless network in their office but all of their phones operate at the 2.4 GHz frequency. They need a wireless network that would be able to operate at a higher frequency than their phones. Which of following standards should be used?

- A. 802.11a
- B. 802.11b
- C. 802.11g
- D. 802.1x

Answer: A

Explanation:

In this question, we need a wireless network that operates at a frequency higher than the 2.4GHz frequency.

802.11 is a set of IEEE standards that govern wireless networking transmission methods.

The 802.11 standards commonly used today to provide wireless connectivity in home or office wireless networks are 802.11a, 802.11b, 802.11g, 802.11n and 802.11ac.

The 802.11a standard supports speeds up to 54Mbps and uses the 5-GHz band.

NO.6 The ability to make access decisions based on an examination of Windows registry settings, antivirus software, and AD membership status is an example of which of the following NAC features?

- A. Quarantine network
- B. Persistent agents
- C. Posture assessment
- D. Non-persistent agents

Answer: C

Explanation:

Network Admission Control (NAC) can permit or deny access to a network based on characteristics of the device seeking admission, rather than just checking user credentials.

For example, a client's OS, Windows Registry settings, AD membership status, and version of antivirus software could be checked against a set of requirements before allowing the client to access a network.

This process of checking a client's characteristics is called posture assessment.

NO.7 DRAG DROP

Wireless network users recently began experiencing speed and performance issues after access point 2 (AP2) was replaced due to faulty hardware. The original network was installed according to a consultant's specifications and has always worked without a problem.

You a network technician, have been tasked with evaluating the situation and resolving the issues to improve both performance and connectivity. Refer to the following exhibits and perform any necessary changes to the wireless and wired infrastructure by adjusting devices. Note: Adjust the LEAST number of devices needed to fix the issue.

The interface displays a floor plan with three access points (AP1, AP2, AP3) and a switch (Switch1). Below the floor plan are configuration panels for each AP and a main 'OPTIONS' panel.

Access Point 1	Access Point 2	Access Point 3
IP Address: <input type="text"/>	IP Address: <input type="text"/>	IP Address: <input type="text"/>
Subnet CIDR: <input type="text"/>	Subnet CIDR: <input type="text"/>	Subnet CIDR: <input type="text"/>
Gateway: <input type="text"/>	Gateway: <input type="text"/>	Gateway: <input type="text"/>
SSID: <input type="text"/>	SSID: <input type="text"/>	SSID: <input type="text"/>
Wireless Channel: <input type="text"/>	Wireless Channel: <input type="text"/>	Wireless Channel: <input type="text"/>
Speed: <input type="text"/>	Speed: <input type="text"/>	Speed: <input type="text"/>
Duplex: <input type="text"/>	Duplex: <input type="text"/>	Duplex: <input type="text"/>
Wireless Mode: <input type="text"/>	Wireless Mode: <input type="text"/>	Wireless Mode: <input type="text"/>
Security Setting: <input type="text"/>	Security Setting: <input type="text"/>	Security Setting: <input type="text"/>
Password: <input type="text"/>	Password: <input type="text"/>	Password: <input type="text"/>

OPTIONS

Note: Adjust the LEAST number of devices needed to fix the issue.

IP Addresses:

Wireless Name:
 New Router password:

Available WiFi Channels:

CIDR Options: WiFi Mode:

Speed: Duplex:

Available Security Types: Submit?

Answer:

Access Point 1
 IP Address: 192.168.100.151
 Subnet CIDR: 24
 Gateway: 192.168.100.1
 SSID: CorpNET
 Wireless Channel: 01
 Speed: 100
 Duplex: Full
 Wireless Mode: G
 Security Setting: WPA
 Password: 123456789b

Access Point 2
 IP Address: 192.168.100.152
 Subnet CIDR: 24
 Gateway: 192.168.100.1
 SSID: CorpNET
 Wireless Channel: 06
 Speed: 100
 Duplex: Full
 Wireless Mode: G
 Security Setting: WPA
 Password: 123456789b

Access Point 3
 IP Address: 192.168.100.153
 Subnet CIDR: 24
 Gateway: 192.168.100.1
 SSID: CorpNET
 Wireless Channel: 11
 Speed: 100
 Duplex: Full
 Wireless Mode: G
 Security Setting: WPA
 Password: 123456789b

OPTIONS
 Note: Adjust the LEAST number of devices needed to fix the issue.
 IP Addresses:
 192.168.100.151 192.168.100.152
 192.168.100.153 192.168.100.1
 Wireless Name: CorpNET
 New Router password: 123456789b
 Available WiFi Channels:
 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11
 CIDR Options: 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 WiFi Mode: A B G N
 Speed: Auto 100 1000 Duplex: Auto Half Full
 Available Security Types: OPEN WEP WPA WPA2 Submit? Save

Explanation:

Access Point 1
 IP Address: 192.168.100.151
 Subnet CIDR: 24
 Gateway: 192.168.100.1
 SSID: CorpNET
 Wireless Channel: 01
 Speed: 100
 Duplex: Full
 Wireless Mode: G
 Security Setting: WPA
 Password: 123456789b

Access Point 2
 IP Address: 192.168.100.152
 Subnet CIDR: 24
 Gateway: 192.168.100.1
 SSID: CorpNET
 Wireless Channel: 06
 Speed: 100
 Duplex: Full
 Wireless Mode: G
 Security Setting: WPA
 Password: 123456789b

Access Point 3
 IP Address: 192.168.100.153
 Subnet CIDR: 24
 Gateway: 192.168.100.1
 SSID: CorpNET
 Wireless Channel: 11
 Speed: 100
 Duplex: Full
 Wireless Mode: G
 Security Setting: WPA
 Password: 123456789b

OPTIONS
 Note: Adjust the LEAST number of devices needed to fix the issue.
 IP Addresses:
 192.168.100.151 192.168.100.152
 192.168.100.153 192.168.100.1
 Wireless Name: CorpNET
 New Router password: 123456789b
 Available WiFi Channels:
 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11
 CIDR Options: 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 WiFi Mode: A B G N
 Speed: Auto 100 1000 Duplex: Auto Half Full
 Available Security Types: OPEN WEP WPA WPA2 Submit? Save

After you fix AP2, you must click on the switch, which will bring up the switch interface. Type in the two commands that they show there, to prove the fix. Donot worry that interface 4 is down, there is no interface 4 for you to do

NO.8 Which of the following is an example of an IPv4 address?

- A. 192:168:1:55
- B. 192.168.1.254
- C. 00:AB:FA:B1:07:34
- D. ::1

Answer: B

Explanation:

An IPv4 address is notated as four decimal numbers each between 0 and 255 separated by dots (xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx). Each number is known as an octet as it represents eight binary bits.

All four octets make up a 32-bit binary IPv4 address.

In this question, 192.168.1.254 is a valid IPv4 address.

NO.9 Which of the following residential Internet medias would employ the DOCSIS standard?

- A. Fiber
- B. DSL
- C. Cable
- D. 3G/LTE
- E. Cellular

Answer: C

NO.10 A user has a network device that streams media to the LAN. The device is visible on the network. All PCs on the LAN can ping the device. All firewalls are turned off. The streaming device appears to function properly, but the media will not stream as requested. Which of the following TCP/IP technologies is not implemented properly?

- A. Multicast
- B. Broadcasts
- C. Unicast
- D. Anycast

Answer: A

NO.11 When troubleshooting a T1 connection, the support representative from the provider instructs a technician to place a special device into the CSU/DSU. Using this device the provider is able to verify that communications are reaching the CSU/DSU. Which of the following was MOST likely used by the technician?

- A. Cable analyzer
- B. Toner probe
- C. OTDR
- D. Loopback plug

Answer: D

NO.12 A network technician is performing a tracert command to troubleshoot a website-related issue. The following output is received for each hop in the tracert:

- 1 * * * Request timed out.
- 2 * * * Request timed out.
- 3 * * * Request timed out.

The technician would like to see the results of the tracert command. Which of the following will allow the technician to perform tracert on external sites but not allow outsiders to discover information

from inside the network?

- A. Enable split horizon to allow internal tracer commands to pass through the firewall
- B. Enable IGMP messages out and block IGMP messages into the network
- C. Configure the firewall to allow echo reply in and echo request out of the network
- D. Install a backdoor to access the router to allow tracer messages to pass through

Answer: C

Explanation:

Tracer makes use of ICMP echo packets to trace the route between two hosts. For the command to be successful, the firewall has to allow incoming echo replies and outgoing echo requests.

NO.13 An administrator needs to set up a space in the office where co-workers can relax. The administrator sets up several TV's with interconnected gaming systems in the office. Which of the following did the administrator set up?

- A. CAN
- B. MAN
- C. WAN
- D. LAN

Answer: A

NO.14 A technician, Joe, has been tasked with assigning two IP addresses to WAN interfaces on connected routers. In order to conserve address space, which of the following subnet masks should Joe use for this subnet?

- A. /24
- B. /32
- C. /28
- D. /29
- E. /30

Answer: E

Explanation:

An IPv4 address consists of 32 bits. The first x number of bits in the address is the network address and the remaining bits are used for the host addresses. The subnet mask defines how many bits form the network address and from that, we can calculate how many bits are used for the host addresses. In this question, the /30 subnet mask dictates that the first 30 bits of the IP address are used for network addressing and the remaining 2 bits are used for host addressing. The formula to calculate the number of hosts in a subnet is $2^n - 2$. The "n" in the host's formula represents the number of bits used for host addressing. If we apply the formula $(2^2 - 2)$, a /30 subnet mask will provide 2 IP addresses.

NO.15 A network technician is assisting the company with developing a new business continuity plan. Which of the following would be an appropriate suggestion to add to the plan?

- A. Build redundant links between core devices
- B. Physically secure all network equipment
- C. Maintain up-to-date configuration backups
- D. Perform reoccurring vulnerability scans

Answer: A

Explanation:

The business continuity plan focuses on the tasks carried out by an organization to ensure that critical

business functions continue to operate during and after a disaster.

By keeping redundant links between core devices critical business services can be kept running if one link is unavailable during a disaster.

NO.16 An administrator notices an unused cable behind a cabinet that is terminated with a DB-9 connector. Which of the following protocols was MOST likely used on this cable?

- A. RS-232
- B. 802.3
- C. ATM
- D. Tokenring

Answer: A

Explanation:

A DB-9 connector is used on serial cables. Serial cables use the RS-232 protocol which defines the functions of the 9 pins in a DB-9 connector. The RS-232 standard was around long before computers. It's rare to see a new computer nowadays with a serial port but they were commonly used for connecting external analog modems, keyboards and mice to computers.

NO.17 A network engineer needs to set up a topology that will not fail if there is an outage on a single piece of the topology. However, the computers need to wait to talk on the network to avoid congestions. Which of the following topologies would the engineer implement?

- A. Star
- B. Bus
- C. Ring
- D. Mesh

Answer: C

Explanation:

Token Ring networks are quite rare today. Token Ring networks use the ring topology. Despite being called a Ring topology, the ring is logical and the physical network structure often forms a 'star' topology with all computers on the network connecting to a central multistation access unit (MAU). The MAU implements the logical ring by transmitting signals to each node in turn and waiting for the node to send them back before it transmits to the next node. Therefore, although the cables are physically connected in a star, the data path takes the form of a ring. If any computer or network cable fails in a token ring network, the remainder of the network remains functional. The MAU has the intelligence to isolate the failed segment.

To ensure that the computers need to wait to talk on the network to avoid congestions, a Token Ring network uses a 'token'. The token continually passes around the network until a computer needs to send data. The computer then takes the token and transmits the data before releasing the token. Only a computer in possession of the token can transmit data onto the network.

NO.18 A network technician is replacing security devices that protect the DMZ for a client. The client has an application that allows external users to access the application remotely. After replacing the devices, the external users are unable to connect remotely to the application.

Which of the following is MOST likely misconfigured?

- A. Content filter
- B. Firewall
- C. DNS

D. DHCP

Answer: B

NO.19 Which of the following is the BEST way to prevent various types of security threats throughout the network on a routine basis?

- A. Disaster recovery planning
- B. User training and awareness
- C. Penetration testing
- D. Business continuity training

Answer: B

NO.20 Routing prefixes which are assigned in blocks by IANA and distributed by the Regional Internet Registry (RIR) are known as which of the following?

- A. Network handle
- B. Autonomous system number
- C. Route aggregation
- D. Top level domain

Answer: B