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QUESTION NO: 1

Which UNIX service provides interoperability with Windows file and print sharing?

- A. Mozilla
- B. NFS (Network File Service)
- C. TCL (Terminal Control Language)
- D. SMB (Server Message Block)

Answer: D

Explanation:

SMB is protocol that provides a set of network commands that allows a client to browse for resources; open connections, access files, printers, and communications ports; and list directories. SMB is part of the Samba open-source protocol suite that allows interoperability between UNIX and Windows-based clients.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Mozilla is a web browser. It does not provide file and print sharing

B: The NFS (Network File System) provides file sharing across a UNIX network. NFS is also supported on a number of non-UNIX platforms such as Windows and Macintosh. However, it does not provide printer sharing. References: David Groth and Toby Skandier, Network+ Study Guide (4th Edition), Sybex, Alameda CA, 2005, pp. 120. Steve Maxwell, UNIX System Administration: A Beginner's Guide, McGraw-Hill/Osborne, New York, 2002, p. 512.

QUESTION NO: 2

How many concurrent connections can a Windows 2000 Professional computer support on a single share?

- A. 50
- B. 10
- C. 30
- D. 20

Answer: B

Explanation:

Windows 2000 Professional can have a maximum of 10 simultaneous connections.

References:

Microsoft Official Curriculum, Implementing Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional and Server Workbook , Course Number: 2152B, Part Number: X05-78414, Module 1: Installing or Upgrading to Windows 2000, 2000, p. 10.

Microsoft Official Curriculum, Implementing Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional and Server

QUESTION NO: 3

When one connection to a host fails in a full mesh network, which of the following is true?

- A. Only the two hosts between the failed connection will lose communication.
- B. Half of the hosts will lose communication.
- C. No hosts can communicate.
- D. All hosts can communicate.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In a full mesh network, each node has a connection to at two other nodes. Thus, should one connection fail, it will have no effect on communication as all nodes will be connected to at least one other node.

References:

David Groth and Toby Skandier , Network+ Study Guide (4th Edition), Sybex , Alameda CA, 2005, pp. 14-15.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which one of the following provides a fault-tolerant storage system containing five disks and a single controller that will function if a single disk fails?

- A. A striped set array without parity
- B. Aduplexed RAID 1 (Redundant Array of Independent Disks)
- C. A striped set array with parity
- D. ARAID 0 (Redundant Array of Independent Disks) array

Answer: C

Explanation:

A striped set array with parity provides fault tolerance for multiple disks and can have a hot or cold spare.

Incorrect Answers:

A: A striped set array without parity is not a fault tolerance system. Parity is required for fault tolerance.

B: RAID-1 is a disk fault tolerance system in which two disks are exact mirrors of each other. RAID-1 does not use striping or parity. Duplexing is similar to mirroring but uses separate disk

controllers. References: David Groth and Toby Skandier, Network+ Study Guide (4th Edition), Sybex, Alameda CA, 2005, pp. 377-382.

D: RAID-0 is not a fault tolerance system. It uses striping on all disks to improve performance but does not use parity to provide fault tolerance.

QUESTION NO: 5

The 802.11 frequency band is:

- A. 1.5 GHz (Gigahertz).
- B. 5.0 GHz (Gigahertz).
- C. 7.0 GHz (Gigahertz).
- D. 2.4 GHz (Gigahertz).

Answer: D

Explanation:

IEEE 802.11, IEEE 802.11b and IEEE 802.11g uses the 2.4 GHz frequency band.

Incorrect Answers:

- A: No IEEE wireless standard uses the 1.5 GHz or the 7.0 GHz frequency bands.
- B: IEEE 802.11a uses the 5.0 GHz frequency band, not 802.11b. References: David Groth and Toby Skandier, Network+ Study Guide (4th Edition), Sybex, Alameda CA, 2005, pp. 249-252.
- C: No IEEE wireless standard uses the 1.5 GHz or the 7.0 GHz frequency bands.

QUESTION NO: 6

A user is trying to access a FTP (File Transfer Protocol) server but discovers that FTP (File Transfer Protocol) is being blocked by a firewall. After unblocking port 21 on the firewall, FTP (File Transfer Protocol) still does not work. What is the source of the problem?

- A. TFTP (Trivial File Transfer Protocol) is not installed.
- B. Port 22 must also be unblocked.
- C. NFS (Network File System) is not installed.
- D. Port 20 must also be unblocked.

Answer: D

Explanation:

FTP uses both TCP port 21 and TCP port 20. TCP port 21 is used for control while TCP port 20 is used for data. Therefore, you should unblock both port 20 and port 21.

Incorrect Answers:

- A: TFTP mainly used to boot diskless workstations and to transfer boot images to and from routers. It uses UDP port 69 and is not required for FTP.