CompTIA Network+
N10-002

Demo Version
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This study guide is arranged according to CompTIA Network+ exam objectives. This study guide consists of the following four parts as shown in the table.

Part Name	Questions
Part 1 Media & Topologies	120
Part 2 Protocols & Standards	184
Part 3 Network Implementation	133
Part 4 Network Support	214

Total   651

This is a demo version that consists of only sixty questions.

Part 1 Media & Topologies

Question 1.
What multiport device connects network segments and allows full bandwidth on all ports?

A. Repeater
B. Hub
C. Switch
D. MAU

Answer: C

Explanation:
A switch allows full bandwidth on all ports.
A repeater only repeats the signals.
A hub splits the available bandwidth equally among the active ports on the hub.
A MAU is a hub used in token ring network.

Question 2.
Which access method does Gigabit Ethernet use?

A. ATM
B. CSMA/CD
C. Frame Relay
D. Token passing

Answer: B

Explanation:
 Ethernet, including Gigabit Ethernet, use the CSMA/CD (Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detection) access method.

Question 3.
Which medium connects a Small Office-Home Office (SOHO) computer to an external DSL modem?

A. RG-58 coaxial
B. Category 5 UTP
C. RS-232 serial cable
D. Single-Mode Fiber Optic

Answer: B

Explanation:
The computer is connected to the DSL modem with a standard Category 5 UTP cable.

Question 4.
Which three devices provide a path between a node on one LAN and a node on another LAN? (Choose three)

A. hub
B. router

C. bridge
D. switch
E. managed hub

Answer: B, C & D

Explanation:
A router routes traffic between different networks.
A bridge connects two networks segment.
A switch works like a hub, but it reduces broadcasts and provides better bandwidth.
An unmanaged hub is a black box that has a prescribed job to do and does it according to its design. In general, there is no way to alter its operations through a network interface.
A managed hub has at least alerting capabilities with some type of SNMP or HTTP mechanism that might allow an administrator to change the operation of the hub in some way for instance, to shut down a port connecting to a certain system or device.

Question 5.
Which two devices typically provide hardware data loopback capabilities? (Choose two)

A. bridges
B. modems
C. CSU/DSUs
D. Ethernet hubs
E. Wireless access points

Answer: C & D

Explanation:
CSU/DSU provide hardware data loopback testing capabilities. Ethernet hubs also typically provide loopback capabilities.

Question 6.
Which device connects multiple computers to create a single logical network segment?

A. hub
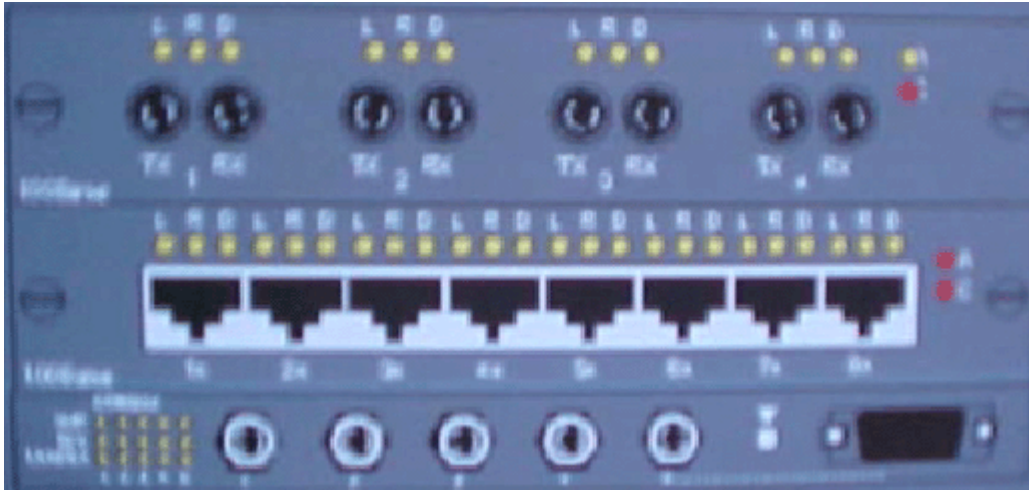B. NIC
C. router
D. bridge

Answer: A

Explanation:
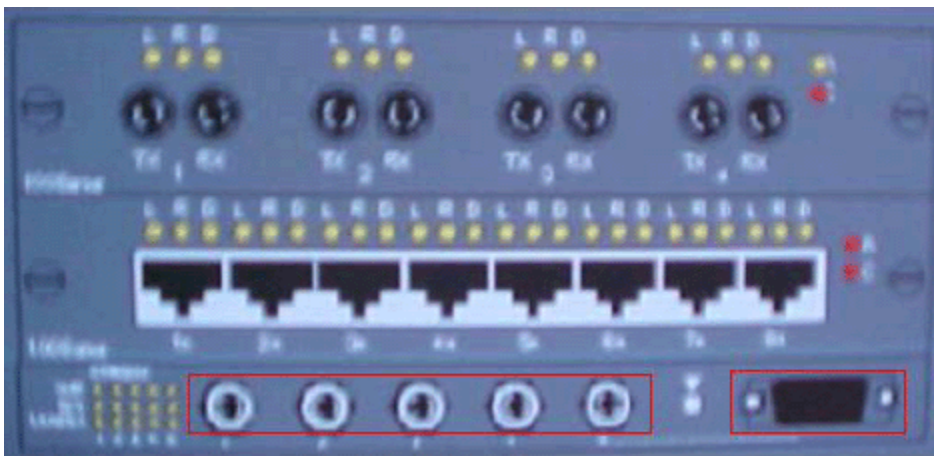A hub connects multiple computers to create a single logical network segment.

Question 7.

Task

Click the AUI port on the screen display.
Click the fiber optic port on the screen display.

Answer:

Explanation:
The AUI port is to the right.
The fiber optic ports are to the left.

Question 8.
Task
Click the AUI port on the screen display.

Answer:

Explanation:
Don't select the coaxial port in the middle or the fiber optic to the right.

Question 9.
Task
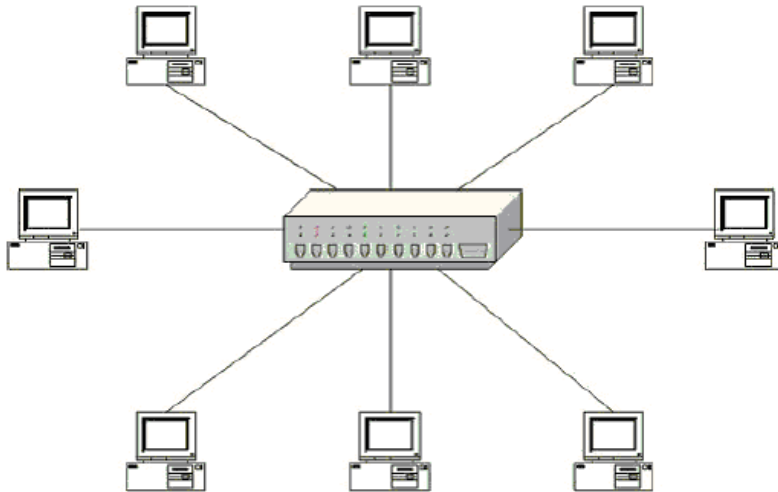Click the fiber optic port on the screen display.

Answer:

Explanation:
Don't select the AUI port (to the left), or the coaxial port in the middle.

Question 10
Exhibit

Which networking topology is shown?

A. bus
B. ring
C. star
D. mesh

Answer: C

Explanation:
In a star topology the clients are connected to a hub.

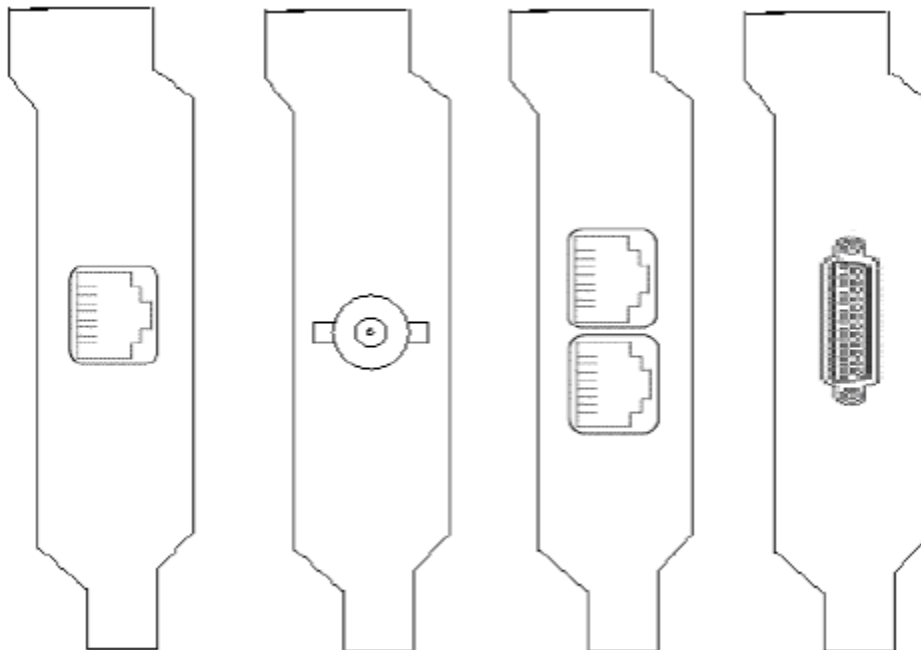**Question 11.**
Task
Click the BNC Connector

Explanation:
The connector at the right side is BNC connector. The connector at the left side is RJ-45
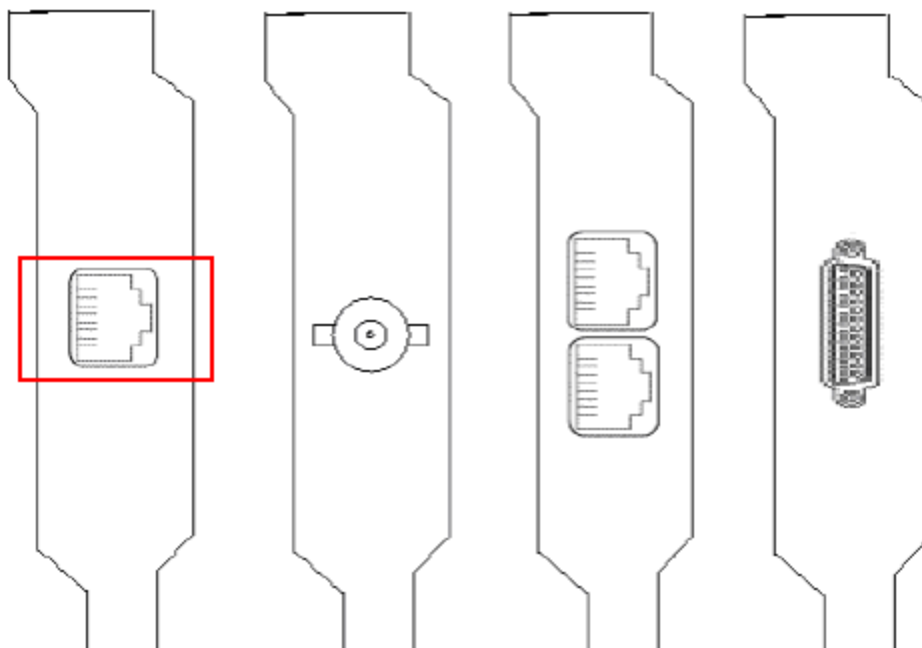Connector.

Question 12.
Task
You are installing a NIC for 100BASE-TX network.
Click the NIC that a 100BASE-TX network uses.

Answer :

Explanation:
100baseTX is a fast Ethernet and uses RJ-45 connector.100baseFX uses fiber optic connector.

Question 13.
Which medium connects a client to a 100Base-T switch?

A. coaxial
B. fiber optic
C. Category 3 UTP
D. Category 5 UTP

Answer: D

Explanation:
Category 5-UTP cables are used in a 100Base-T network.

Question 14.
Which cable type is most susceptible to cross-talk?

A. UTP
B. STP
C. coaxial
D. fiber optic

Answer: A

Explanation:
Unshielded twisted pair cables are most cross-talk susceptible.

Question 15.
Which media connector connects a client to a 100Base-FX switch?

A. coaxial

B. fibre optic
C. Category 3 UTP
D. Category 5 UTP

Answer: B

Explanation:
A 100Base-FX network uses fiber optic cabling.

Part 2 Protocols & Standards

Question 1.
Which of the following are features of PSTN? (Choose three)

A. Ease of configuration
B. Inexpensive cost
C. Readily available
D. 64 Kpbs

Answer: A, B & C

Explanation:
Just plug into the phone line.
It is inexpensive.
Telephone lines are readily available.
The Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) typically supports speeds of maximum 56Kbps not 64Kbps.

Question 2.
Which three are valid TCP/IP protocols? (Choose three)

A. SAP
B. TCP
C. HTTP
D. DHCP
E. NetBEUI

Answer: B, C & D

Explanation:
TCP is a transport layer protocol in the TCP/IP protocol suite.
HTTP is a TCP/IP protocol is the engine of WWW.
DHCP is a TCP/IP that automates the management of IP configuration of hosts.
SAP (Service Advertising Protocol) is a protocol used in Novell networks. SAP is used to advertise network services. SAP use IPX/SPX not TCP/IP.
NetBEUI is a legacy broadcast protocol originally from IBM. NetBEUI does not support routing and is not a member of the TCP/IP suite.

Question 3.
Which layer of the OSI model is responsible for establishing, managing, and terminating communications between two computers?

A. session
B. network
C. physical
D. transport
E. data-link
F. application

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Session Layer controls the establishment the establishing, managing and terminating communications sessions between presentation layers.
The network layer provides logical addressing which device us for path destinations.
The physical layer is responsible to move bits between devices and specifies voltage, wire speed and pin-out cables.
The transport layer provides for both reliable and unreliable delivery and error correction before retransmit.
The data link layer combines bits into bytes and bytes into frames, provided access to media using MAC addresses, and error detection.
The application Layer is where the user/applications access the network.

Question 4.
Which two make up an IPX address? (Choose two)

A. Subnet mask
B. Header prefix
C. MAC address
D. Network address.

Answer: C & D

Explanation:
An IPX address contains 80 bits, 32 bits for the network address and 48 bits for the MAC address.

Question 5.
Which method encapsulates standard PPP through a variety of media?

A. SSL
B. IPsec
C. L2TP
D. Kerberos

Answer: C

Explanation:
Layer Two Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) is able to encapsulate standard PPP.

Question 6.
Which LAN network access security does Windows 2000 Server use?

A. SSL
B. L2TP
C. IPsec
D. Kerberos

Answer: D

Explanation:
Windows 2000 uses the Kerberos protocol for access security.

Question 7.
Network A is IP network 192.168.100.0/24. What is a valid IP address for a computer located on network A?

A. 192.168.1.1

B. 192.167.100.10
C. 192.168.100.254
D. 192.168.100.255

Answer: C

Explanation:
Any valid IP address on the 192.168.100.0/24 must have the format 192.168.100.xx since the subnet mask is 24 bits. We cannot use the 192.168.100.255 address since it is reserved for broadcasts. The 192.168.100.254 address can be used however.

Question 8.
The unique number stamped onto every Ethernet card ever made is known as a

A. Hosts Address
B. Serial Number
C. IP Address
D. MAC Address

Answer: D

Explanation:
Every Network Adapter has a unique Media Access Control (MAC) address.

Question 9.
Devices within the same VLAN always belong to the same _____.

A. switch
B. CSDU/DSU
C. broadcast domain
D. Windows NT domain

Answer: C

Explanation:
Virtual network within a switch belongs to the same broadcast domain.

Question 10.
Which protocol links addresses to physical addresses in AppleTalk?

A. AFP
B. ASP
C. AARP
D. ARAP

Answer: C

Explanation:
AppleTalk Address Resolution Protocol (AARP) maps AppleTalk addresses (network and node numbers) into LAN hardware addresses (for example, Ethernet or token ring addresses), and manages the process of each AppleTalk node acquiring its unique AppleTalk address on these media.

Question 11.
Which authentication solution uses tickets in a heterogeneous environment with an authorization server?

A. SSL
B. L2TP
C. IPsec
D. Kerberos

Answer: D

Explanation:
The Kerberos security system use security tickets.

Question 12.
What is the process of changing the configuration of an A, B, or C network so that it treats the network and node number differently?

A. routing
B. proxying
C. subnetting
D. reverse lookup

Answer: C

Explanation:
By subnetting the network into several distinct networks the address is separate into a network part and a node number (called subnet mask and host number when using TCP/IP).

Question 13.
Which three communication protocols utilize a vector distance protocol to maintain routing table information?

A. TCP/IP
B. NetBEUI
C. IPX/SPX
D. AppleTalk

Answer: A, C & D

Question 14.
Which two LAN protocols does Windows 2000 Server natively support?

A. PPP
B. SLIP
C. TCP/IP
D. NWLINK IPX/SPX
E. NETBIOS

Answer: C & D

Explanation:
Windows 2000 Server natively supports TCP/IP, NWLINK IPX/SPX, NetBEUI etc.

Question 15.
Task Place an address next to its associated class.

Place an address next to its associated class.

Term	Definition
<place here>	**Class A**
<place here>	**Class B**
<place here>	**Class C**

Addresses to be moved. Not all addresses will be used.

199.105.192.39   127.0.0.1   122.47.13.19

244.0.0.2   162.138.149.2

Answer:

Place an address next to its associated class.

Term	Definition
122.47.13.19	**Class A**
162.138.149.2	**Class B**
199.105.192.39	**Class C**

Addresses to be moved. Not all addresses will be used.

127.0.0.1

244.0.0.2

Explanation:
Class A networks use a default subnet mask of 255.0.0.0 and have 0-126 as their first octet.
Class B networks use a default subnet mask of 255.255.0.0 and have 128-191 as their first octet.
Class C networks use a default subnet mask of 255.255.255.0 and have 192-223 as their first octet.

Part 3 Network Implementation

Question 1.
You have some Macintosh computers connected to a Novell Netware 4.11.network. You have been asked to give the Macintosh computers the ability to print on the Netware network using AppleTalk. Which of the following services should you install on the Netware 4.11 server to enable Macintosh computers to network print?

A. NFS
B. TCP/IP
C. LPQ
D. ATPS

Answer: D

Question 2.
Each computer that is assigned a network ID is called?

A.   Workstation
B.   Server
C.   Host
D.   Name server

Explanation:
Every computer on the network is denoted as a Host.

Workstation is a computer that access resources on the network.

Server is a computer that provides service in he network.

Name server is used to locate the host names records in the network.

Answer: C

Question 3.
You have 21 Windows NT servers, 6 UNIX servers, 1 Novell 5 server, and 50 Windows 95 workstations.
Choose one protocol that will connect to ALL servers.

A. IP
B. DLC
C. NWLink
D. NetBEUI

Answer: A

Explanation:
Novell 5 supports TCP/IP natively. UNIX use TCP/IP. Windows 95 and Windows NT can be configured for TCP/IP.
DLC is mainly used by IBM mainframes and some HP printers.
NWLink is Microsoft's implementation of IPX/SPX: IPX/SPX is not supported by UNIX computers.
NetBEUI is not supported by UNIX computers.

Question 4.
You transfer data via a WAN and want to secure data. Which of the following is the best approach?

A. Share level security
B. Encrypt Data
C. Password protect data
D. Use ISDN

Answer: B

Explanation:
Anyone could have access to the WAN, so the data must be secured by the means of encryption Share-level security only secures local resources. It does not secure anything transferred on the WAN.
Password-protected data would be unprotected when it is transferred on the WAN.
ISDN does not provide any security.

Question 5.
Which character signifies the start of a comment line in a HOSTS file?

A. ;
B. %u
C. $
D. @
E. *
F. #

Answer: F

Explanation:
is used for comments in hosts files.

Question 6.
Which network resource provides services for users?

A. Local host
B. Server
C. Workstation
D. ISDN

Answer: B

Explanation:
Servers provide login services, file services, e-mail services, internet connectivity services, printing services etc. to the users.
Local host is not a service.
The workstation only provides a very limited amount of services to the users, such as the network browsing service.
ISDN is not a service.

Question 7.
On IP networks, what is the term that refers to any device with a logical address?

A. host
B. peer

C. client
D. server

Answer: A

Explanation:
Any device that has a logical address, an IP address, is referred to as a host.
A peer device is a corresponding device. For example all computers in a peer network are considered equal.
Clients are just an example of IP host.
Servers are just an example of IP host.

Question 8.
Given the following information:

*   Your company's regular business hours are from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday to Friday.
*   Your supervisor instructed you to run backups only after business hours to avoid impacting network performance.
*   You have a 50 GB tape drive with a data transfer rate of 3600 KB/min, allowing transfer of 2.1 GB per hour.
*   You have 40 GB to backup.

On which day(s) can you do full backups? (Choose all that apply.)

A. Monday
B. Tuesday
C. Wednesday
D. Thursday
E. Friday

Answer: E

Explanation:
2.1 GB per hour and 40 GB to backup make the duration of the backup process 19.1 hours long.
The backup should take place during the weekends, starting Friday night.
There are only 15 non-business hours between 5 p.m. and 8 a.m. The 19.1 hour backup process must not be started Monday to Thursday.

Question 9.
You company has just migrated its Novel NetWare server to Windows NT. Because you are more familiar with the IPX/SPX protocol, you choose to use it instead of TCP/IP. You connect your network to the Internet through am ISDN connection.

Which limitations will you encounter?

A. You must install TCP/IP to access the Internet.
B. None. IPX/SPX works well in an Internet environment.
C. You must install NetBEUI to reduce your broadcast overhead and to access the Internet.
D. IPX/SPX is not a routable protocol and will not allow your network to access the Internet.

Answer: A

Explanation:
TCP/IP is required for Internet access.

Question 10.

Which server operating system natively uses domain servers?

A. Linux
B. NetWare 5.0
C. MAC OS 8.0
D. Windows 2000

Answer: A

Explanation:
Domain servers are used in the context of DNS. UNIX and LINUX natively use DNS for name resolution.

Question 11.
Which two application protocols does Network Attached Storage (NAS) use? (Choose two.)

A. NFS
B. EMI
C. ATM
D. SMB
E. HDLC

Answer: A & D

Explanation:
NAS can use the Network File System (NFS) or Server Message Block (SMB).

Question 12.
Which of the following are the characteristics of a private network (Choose all that apply)?

A. IP hosts directly accessible from the Internet
B. Network IP not exposed to the Internet
C. Additional addresses must be acquired from IANA
D. Internet access requires address translation

Answer: B & D

Explanation:
True IP must be acquired from IANA. On the other hand, private addresses are not usable on the public network, unless NAT is deployed to translate the addresses to true IP addresses. The format of an IP address is a 32-bit numeric address written as four numbers separated by periods. Each number can be zero to 255. For example, 1.160.10.240 could be an IP address. Within an isolated network, you can assign IP addresses at random as long as each one is unique. However, connecting a private network to the Internet requires using registered IP addresses (called Internet addresses) to avoid duplicates.

Question 13.
Which two protocols does Network Attached Storage (NAS) use? (Choose two.)

A. IPX
B. ATM
C. TCP/IP
D. Frame Relay

Answer: A & C

Explanation:
NAS supports IPX and TCP/IP.
ATM and frame relay are not protocols supported by NAS:

Question 14.
Which of the following protocols are used in conjunction with Network Attached Storage (NAS)?
(Choose two)

A. TCP/IP
B. Frame Relay
C. IPX
D. SMDS

Answer: A & C

Explanation:
Frame Relay and SMDS are WAN protocols, but NAS is just storage areas made available on the server. So TCP/IP and IPX are the protocols to choose.

Question 15.
Where is the file system located in a Network Attached Storage (NAS) system?

A. At the router.
B. At the switch.
C. At each client.
D. At the storage device.

Answer: D

Explanation:
NAS challenges the traditional file server approach by creating systems designed specifically for data storage. A single hardware device, often called the NAS box or NAS head, acts as the interface between the NAS and network clients. The NAS devices require no monitor, keyboard or mouse.

Part 4 Network Support

Question 1.
Which of the following security scenarios is the most restrictive?

A. Share level access
B. User level access
C. None of the above
D. Make everyone an Administrator

Answer: B

Explanation:
User level security is more granular that share level security. Furthermore, as user level security implements centralized security which enables a more restrictive network wide security approach.

Question 2.
Maria, who works in the finance department, calls you and states that she cannot print to the network printer. She is member of a group who has the correct permissions to print. However, all other users of the same group can print to the printer. What is the problem?

A. Her user access permissions are set wrong
B. Her printer domain is set wrong
C. Her share access is set wrong

Answer: A

Explanation:
To be able to print you must have print permission (access permission) to the printer.
The term printer domain does not apply.
Share access permissions are used to configure permissions for folders and files that are shared, and not for sharing printers.

Question 3.
What utility can you use to troubleshoot an HTTP server?

A. PING
B. TDR
C. Telnet
D. NBTSTAT

Answer: C

Explanation:
Telnet can be used to connect to a HTTP server. With telnet you can issue local commands on the HTTP server which could aid you in troubleshooting.
PING can be used to test connectivity to a server. You could test connectivity to the HTTP server, but this is not actually troubleshooting the HTTP server.
A time domain reflectometry (TDR) is used to test network cabling.
Nbtstat.exe is a Windows command-line program that displays information about the NetBIOS over TCP/IP connections that Windows uses when communicating with other Windows computers on the TCP/IP LAN. This would not be useful in troubleshooting an HTTP server however.

Question 4.
You receive a call from a user working from a virtual office at home. The office is connected to the corporate site using ADSL through a local ISP. All of the light on the external DSL modem indicate that it is connected to the CO. A reboot of the modem indicates a normal reconnect to the CO. However, the user is not able to connect to the Internet? What is the possible DSL problem?

A. The user's phone line is busy.
B. The DSL access multiplexer is down.
C. The DSL filter is connected to the modem.
D. The ISP connection to the DSL access multiplexer is down.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Your ADSL modem has a valid connection to the CO. There must be a problem between the CO and the ISP.

CO (Central Office) is where the other end of your copper phone line goes to. The length of this copper limits your ability to get DSL and at what speed you can connect.
The CO is a Building where the phone switching equipment lives.

Question 5.
Exhibit:

```
Windows 98 IP Configuration

        Host Name ....................: DELL #14
        DNS Servers ..................:
        Node Type ....................: Broadcast
        NetBIOS Scope ID..............:
        IP Routing Enabled............: No
        WINS Proxy Enabled............: No
        NetBIOS Resolution Uses DNS..: No

0 Ethernet adapter :

        Description ..................: 3Com EtherLink PCI
        Physical Address..............: 00-BO-D0-1D-F5-5B
        DHCP Enabled .................: Yes
        IP Address ...................: 169.254.184.57
        Subnet Mask ..................: 255.255.0.0
        Default Gateway ..............:
        DHCP Server ..................: 255.255.255.255
        Primary WINS Server...........:
        Secondary WINS Server.........:
        Lease Obtained ...............: 06 07 01 2:16:31 PM
        Lease Expires ................:
```

You are troubleshooting a connectivity problem on a Windows 98 workstation attached to a large Ethernet network. All of the other workstations on this segment are working fine. All of the workstations (regardless of OS) have IP configured via a DHCP server.
Based on the information in the exhibit, what is a possible problem?

A. Microsoft TCP/IP assigned an IP address in the absence of a DHCP server.
B. NetWare/IP assigned an IP address in the absence of a DHCP server.
C. Microsoft DNS server assigned an IP address in the absence of a DHCP server.
D. An Apple Macintosh G3 server assigned an IP address in the absence of a DHCP server.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The workstation is using an IP address in the 169.254.xx.xx range. This is a self-configured IP address which is provided by Microsoft's implementation of TCP/IP.
These addresses are also known as APIPA addresses.

Question 6.
You are assisting your senior technician in extending the Demarc for a new DSL circuit. Which tool should you use?

A. multimeter
B. optical tester
C. punch down tool
D. bit error rate tester

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Demarc is a connection point between the local network and the Telco network. Extending the Demarc is to physically connect the local network with the Telco network. A punch down tool could be of use.

Question 7.
Before being moved to a new network with Internet access, a user was able to log in to the main Windows NT server and access the Internet. The user is now unable to access the Internet or the file server. What is the problem?

A. IPX needs to be installed on the workstation.
B. DLC needs to be installed on the workstation.
C. DHCP needs to be disabled and a static IP address needs to be assigned.
D. NetBEUI automatic configuration needs to be disabled and a static NetBEUI address needs to be assigned.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Correct IP address assignment is required to gain access to Internet. IP configuration is either obtained dynamically from a DHCP server or configured statically.

Question 8.
A user is able to access the Internet and departmental drives, but is unable to see the home directory. You verify that the user directory is located at the appropriate server location?
What is the most probable cause?

A. The user is not logged in to the domain.
B. The directory location has been unmapped in the user's profile.
C. The user has logged on to the network with the wrong password.
D. The network cable between the user's workstation and the flex point is bad.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The user has access to the local network as he can access the departmental drives, which most likely are part of the network. Furthermore, the problem is just that he can't see that home directory. We just need to remap it or browse for it.

Question 9.

A new workstation has been installed in the network. The user regularly uses a Novell 3.11 server. The user cannot access the Internet. Which protocol is NOT installed on the workstation?

A. IPX
B. DLC
C. TCP/IP
D. Net/BEUI

Answer: C

Explanation:
Internet access required the TCP/IP protocol.

Question 10.
A contractor added a DHCP server to your 200-node network. The contractor was instructed to use the same range of address that was being used previously. You are able to make manual changes to most of the machines, but some machines are in locked areas. Which error messages should you expect to see on those machines?

A. IP address conflicts
B. IPX address conflict
C. NIC address conflicts
D. Server address conflicts

Answer: A

Explanation:
In this scenario we are migrating a network from static IP addresses to dynamic IP addresses. The same IP address range should be used. If we keep some static addresses the DHCP server could at some point lease an address that already is in use.
This would result in an IP address conflict.
A DHCP server automates IP configuration of computers.

Question 11.
Exhibit

```
C:\WINDOWS\"command" ServerX

"command" to ServerX[10.0.0.110]
over a maximum of 30 hops:

1 <10 ms  <10 ms  <10 ms routerA[10.0.0.6]
2 <10 ms  <10 ms  <10 ms routerB[10.0.0.7]
3 <10 ms  <10 ms  <10 ms ServerX[10.0.0.110]


"command" complete
```

Which command's output is displayed in the exhibit?

A. ping
B. ping –a
C. tracert
D. nbtstat

Answer: C

Explanation:
The output produced in the exhibit comes from a tracert command. The tracert command shows all the intermediate steps in the path.

Question 12.
Your company is moving into a new building. The cabling company has labeled all 10BaseT jacks for the workstation. However, when you plug in a workstation to a jack and plug the patch cable from the patch panel to the hub, you do not get a link light on the NIC or the hub. You have tried to replace both patch cables with known, good patch cables. It still does not work. What should you do next?

A. Hook a protocol analyzer to the hub.
B. Reinstall the network interface card driver.
C. Test the cable from wall jack to patch panel.
D. Replace the workstation patch cable with a crossover cable.

Answer: C

Explanation:
We should analyze the cable. It could be the cause of the problem.
It seems likely that this is a physical problem, not a network configuration problem.
It seems likely that this is a physical problem, not a driver problem.
A crossover cable should not be used between the PC and the wall jacket. Crossover cables are used to connect two similar devices, for example two hubs, or two PCs.

Question 13.
Prior to any new network implementation, which two procedures need to be implemented? (Choose two.)

A. Compile documentation
B. Disable network logins
C. Implement network load balancing
D. Determine needs and expectations

Answer: A & D

Explanation:
 Solid documentation of the network implementation will be beneficial later on.
Needs and expectations should always be considered before implementing a network.
In general, it is not necessary to disable network logins.
Load balancing is only required to increase performance.

Question 14.
You have a permanent connection to the Internet for your network. Your local network includes a Web server and an SMTP server. You are concerned about the threat of hackers gaining access from the Internet. You have enforced HTTPS access to your Web server.After you make this change, your Web server is no longer accessible from the Internet, but can still be accessed by your internal network users.

What would you predict is causing this problem?

A. Your DNS server is down.
B. Your Web server address has changed.
C. Your Internet router is blocking port 389.

D. Your Internet router is blocking port 443.

Answer: D

Explanation:
HTTPS (the SSL protocol) use port 443. The router might be blocking this port.

Question 15.
Exhibit

```
Windows 98 IP Configuration

     Host Name ........................:Client1.IDW
     DNS Servers ....................:
     Node Type ......................:Broadcast
     NetBIOS Scope ID ...............:
     IP Routing Enabled .............:No
     WINS Proxy Enabled .............:No
     NetBIOS Resolution uses DNS .....:No

 1 Ethernet adapter:

     Description ....................:3Com Etherlink PCI
     Physical Address ...............:00-B0-D0-5A-56-EA
     DHCP Enabled ...................:Yes
     IP Address .....................:10.0.0.130
     Subnet Mask ....................:255.255.255.0
     Default Gateway ................:
     DHCP Server ....................:10.0.0.110
     Primary WINS Server ...........:
     Secondary WINS Server .........:
```

Which command's output is displayed in the exhibit?

A. ipconfig
B. ipconfig/all
C. ipconfig/renew
D. ipconfig/release

Answer: B

Explanation:
Typing ipconfig/all and the command line would produce something very similar to the exhibit.