

NETWORK PLUS CERTIFICATION PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://networkplus.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. To connect two floors with a gigabit-capable link at minimum cost, which three items are needed?**
 - A. Cat6 cable, punch-down tool, patch panel
 - B. Cat5e cable, crimp tool, wall plates
 - C. Fiber optic cable, fusion splicer, patch panel
 - D. Coaxial cable, terminator, connector kit
- 2. To ensure continued availability if AC power is lost for a web server farm, which technology is needed?**
 - A. UPS
 - B. Generator
 - C. Solar panel
 - D. Load balancer
- 3. Which device uses the LWAPP and CAPWAP protocols for communication?**
 - A. Wireless LAN Controller
 - B. Wireless Access Point
 - C. Switch
 - D. Router
- 4. What cloud deployment model enables extending on-premises infrastructure with scalable on-demand resources while preserving existing systems?**
 - A. Hybrid
 - B. Public
 - C. Private
 - D. Community
- 5. Which layer of the OSI model are web browsers and email clients implemented at?**
 - A. Layer 1
 - B. Layer 5
 - C. Layer 7
 - D. Layer 4

- 6. What is the primary purpose of a DMZ in a network architecture?**
- A. To host publicly accessible services in a controlled perimeter
 - B. To isolate the internal DNS servers
 - C. To provide VPN endpoints for remote users
 - D. To store user credentials
- 7. Which statement correctly describes the main difference between a hub and a switch?**
- A. Hubs operate at Layer 2 and switches operate at Layer 1 and both learn MAC addresses.
 - B. Hubs operate at Layer 1 and do not understand MAC addresses; switches operate at Layer 2 and maintain a CAM address table.
 - C. Hubs operate at Layer 3 and switches at Layer 2; switches ignore CAM tables.
 - D. Hubs and switches both operate at Layer 2 and maintain CAM tables.
- 8. Which DNS zone type maps IP addresses back to hostnames?**
- A. Reverse lookup Zone
 - B. Forward lookup Zone
 - C. Caching-only Zone
 - D. Stub Zone
- 9. To deploy a WLAN topology without running new electrical wiring that supports the 5 GHz band, MU MIMO, and speeds of at least 2100 Mbps, while using a PoE solution that provides at least 25 watts per device, which combination of components should be used?**
- A. An access point supporting 802.11ac Wave 2 and a switch supporting 802.3at
 - B. An access point supporting 802.11ac Wave 1 and a PoE injector
 - C. A router with built in PoE and a standard Ethernet switch
 - D. An access point supporting 802.11n and a non PoE switch
- 10. What is the primary risk when a warm backup site does not have recent corporate data backups?**
- A. Significant data loss risk
 - B. Zero data loss risk
 - C. No downtime needed
 - D. Instant full recovery

Answers

SAMPLE

1. A
2. A
3. A
4. A
5. C
6. A
7. B
8. A
9. A
10. A

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. To connect two floors with a gigabit-capable link at minimum cost, which three items are needed?

- A. Cat6 cable, punch-down tool, patch panel**
- B. Cat5e cable, crimp tool, wall plates
- C. Fiber optic cable, fusion splicer, patch panel
- D. Coaxial cable, terminator, connector kit

For a cost-effective, gigabit-capable link between two floors, a copper Ethernet structured cabling approach fits best. Cat6 cable provides the needed bandwidth for gigabit Ethernet and is affordable, with headroom for modest future-proofing. A patch panel serves as a central termination point, making it easy to organize runs from each floor and connect to wall outlets or jacks efficiently. A punch-down tool is the simple, inexpensive device used to terminate the Cat6 conductors into the patch panel's termination blocks, speeding up installation and keeping the system tidy. Using this combination avoids unnecessary expenses. Fiber would require expensive equipment and splicing, which isn't needed for a short, within-building link. Coaxial is not a standard fit for gigabit Ethernet without additional adapters. Cat5e could technically handle gigabit, but Cat6 offers better performance at a similar cost and pairs naturally with a patch panel and punch-down termination for scalable, easy-to-manage wiring.

2. To ensure continued availability if AC power is lost for a web server farm, which technology is needed?

- A. UPS**
- B. Generator
- C. Solar panel
- D. Load balancer

When AC power is lost, you need something that provides immediate, uninterrupted power to keep equipment running. An uninterruptible power supply stores energy in batteries and conditions the power, so servers and network gear stay online the moment outages occur. It also buys time to start a backup generator or gracefully shut down if the outage continues. A generator can supply power for longer outages but requires time to start up, creating a gap if there isn't a UPS in place. Solar panels alone don't guarantee instant power during a blackout without a substantial storage system, and a load balancer only manages traffic, not power.

3. Which device uses the LWAPP and CAPWAP protocols for communication?

- A. Wireless LAN Controller**
- B. Wireless Access Point
- C. Switch
- D. Router

LWAPP and CAPWAP establish the control relationship between a central wireless management point and the access points it provisions. The Wireless LAN Controller acts as the central manager, using CAPWAP to communicate with lightweight access points, pushing configurations, policies, radio settings, and roaming decisions, and securely carrying management traffic between the controller and the APs. This centralized model is what makes the controller the device that uses these protocols for wireless communication. The other devices listed don't perform that centralized wireless management role with these protocols.

4. What cloud deployment model enables extending on-premises infrastructure with scalable on-demand resources while preserving existing systems?

- A. Hybrid**
- B. Public
- C. Private
- D. Community

Hybrid cloud enables extending on-premises infrastructure with scalable on-demand resources while preserving existing systems. It combines your private, on-premises environment with public cloud resources, so you can run workloads where they fit best and scale up during spikes without abandoning or rebuilding your current setup. You keep sensitive data and core applications in your own data center or private cloud, while offloading overflow work, burst capacity, backups, or disaster recovery to the public cloud as needed. Connectivity between environments—secure VPNs, dedicated connections, or other interconnects—lets you move workloads and data smoothly while maintaining governance, security, and management consistency. Other options don't fit the scenario as well. A public cloud model focuses on cloud resources accessed over the internet with less emphasis on keeping a private data center integrated. A private cloud is confined to your own data center and doesn't provide the scalable, on-demand resources from external providers. A community cloud is shared infrastructure for a group of organizations with common concerns, not a single organization's strategy to extend its own on-premises environment.

5. Which layer of the OSI model are web browsers and email clients implemented at?

- A. Layer 1
- B. Layer 5
- C. Layer 7**
- D. Layer 4

The main idea is that end-user programs like web browsers and email clients operate at the application layer. This is the layer where software directly provides network services to users and uses protocols such as HTTP/HTTPS for web access and SMTP/IMAP/POP for email. The top layer is responsible for the specific interactions and formats those applications need, separate from how data is transported (Layer 4), displayed or encoded (Layers 6 and 5), or the physical hardware (Layer 1). So the correct layer for these programs is the application layer.

6. What is the primary purpose of a DMZ in a network architecture?

- A. To host publicly accessible services in a controlled perimeter
- B. To isolate the internal DNS servers
- C. To provide VPN endpoints for remote users
- D. To store user credentials

The DMZ serves as a buffer zone at the network edge to host services that must be accessible from the internet while keeping the internal network protected. By placing publicly reachable servers (such as web, email, or DNS) in this separate segment and enforcing strict firewall rules around it, external traffic can be controlled and monitored without directly touching internal systems. If a public service in the DMZ is compromised, the attacker's ability to reach the internal network is limited by the additional firewall barriers and restricted access policies. This separation is the key idea: expose necessary services to the public, but shield the private LAN behind an additional layer of defense. This isn't about isolating internal DNS servers, nor is it primarily about providing VPN endpoints or storing user credentials. Those functions may be involved in a broader edge security strategy, but the DMZ's main purpose is to host publicly accessible services in a controlled perimeter to reduce risk to the internal network.

7. Which statement correctly describes the main difference between a hub and a switch?

- A. Hubs operate at Layer 2 and switches operate at Layer 1 and both learn MAC addresses.
- B. Hubs operate at Layer 1 and do not understand MAC addresses; switches operate at Layer 2 and maintain a CAM address table.
- C. Hubs operate at Layer 3 and switches at Layer 2; switches ignore CAM tables.
- D. Hubs and switches both operate at Layer 2 and maintain CAM tables.

The key idea is how devices handle traffic and learn where devices are. A hub is a simple physical-layer device; it doesn't read or use MAC addresses. It just repeats any incoming signal to all other ports, so every device on the same segment sees the traffic. It doesn't build any address table, which means it can't forward frames to a specific destination and creates a shared collision domain. A switch, by contrast, operates at Layer 2. It reads MAC addresses and learns which devices are reachable on which ports, storing this mapping in a CAM (Content Addressable Memory) table. With that table, the switch can forward frames only to the port where the destination device is connected, reducing unnecessary traffic and isolating collision domains. If the destination isn't known yet, the switch floods temporarily while it learns, but it rapidly builds that MAC-to-port map. So the statement that hubs are Layer 1 devices that don't understand MAC addresses while switches are Layer 2 devices that maintain a CAM address table captures the essential difference.

8. Which DNS zone type maps IP addresses back to hostnames?

- A. Reverse lookup Zone
- B. Forward lookup Zone
- C. Caching-only Zone
- D. Stub Zone

Reverse DNS lookups map IP addresses back to hostnames, and this is done with PTR records stored in a reverse lookup zone. In IPv4, these zones live under the `in-addr.arpa` namespace (and `ip6.arpa` for IPv6), allowing the DNS system to resolve an address to the host name. Forward lookup zones, by contrast, map names to addresses using A or AAAA records. Caching-only zones don't host their own data, and stub zones only hold enough information to locate authoritative servers. So the zone type that performs IP-to-name mappings is the reverse lookup zone.

9. To deploy a WLAN topology without running new electrical wiring that supports the 5 GHz band, MU MIMO, and speeds of at least 2100 Mbps, while using a PoE solution that provides at least 25 watts per device, which combination of components should be used?

- A. An access point supporting 802.11ac Wave 2 and a switch supporting 802.3at
- B. An access point supporting 802.11ac Wave 1 and a PoE injector
- C. A router with built in PoE and a standard Ethernet switch
- D. An access point supporting 802.11n and a non PoE switch

The key idea is powering the access point over Ethernet while using a high-performance wireless standard that operates in the 5 GHz band with MU-MIMO. An access point that supports 802.11ac Wave 2 provides MU-MIMO and 5 GHz operation, which are needed to reach the target speeds around 2100 Mbps. To satisfy the requirement of at least 25 watts per device without running new wiring, you need PoE+ power, which is provided by 802.3at. A switch that supports 802.3at can deliver both data and up to about 30W per port, which is enough for a high performance Wave 2 AP. So the best combination is a Wave 2 802.11ac access point paired with a switch that supports 802.3at PoE+. The other options either use an AP without MU-MIMO/5 GHz, rely on a PoE method that doesn't supply enough power, or involve a router with PoE or a non PoE switch, which wouldn't meet the power or deployment needs for a scalable WLAN topology.

10. What is the primary risk when a warm backup site does not have recent corporate data backups?

- A. Significant data loss risk
- B. Zero data loss risk
- C. No downtime needed
- D. Instant full recovery

The main idea here is how recovery point objectives (RPO) affect data during failover. A warm backup site is ready to take over but relies on data backups to bring the system to a current state. If those corporate data backups aren't recent, switching to the backup means you'll revert to the last backup point and lose everything that was created after that point. That's why the primary risk is significant data loss. This isn't zero data loss, because zero data loss would require continuous, real-time data replication or a hot site with up-to-the-minute synchronization. It isn't no downtime or instant full recovery either, since bringing the site online and restoring the latest data takes time and, with outdated backups, won't be instantaneous or complete.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://networkplus.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE