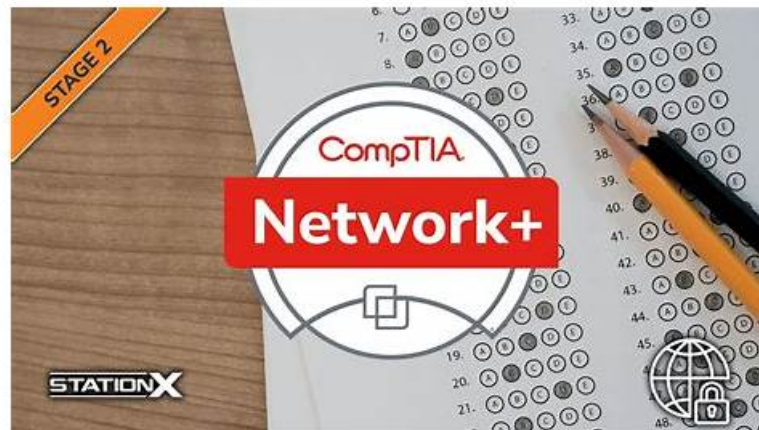


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CompTIA N10-009 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Network Implementation: For network technicians and junior network engineers, this section covers Characteristics of routing technologies, Configuration of switching technologies and features, and
Topic 2	• OSI reference model concepts, Comparison of networking appliances, applications, and functions
Topic 3	• Cloud concepts and connectivity options, and Common networking ports.
Topic 4	• Networking Concepts: For network administrators and IT support professionals, this domain covers
Topic 5	• Selection and configuration of wireless devices.

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CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q181-Q186):

NEW QUESTION # 181

A systems administrator is investigating why users cannot reach a Linux web server with a browser but can ping the server IP. The server is online, the web server process is running, and the link to the switch is up. Which of the following commands should the

administrator run on the server first?

- A. arp
- B. traceroute
- C. tcpdump
- D. netstat

Answer: D

Explanation:

The netstat command provides information about network connections, routing tables, interface statistics, masquerade connections, and multicast memberships. Running netstat on the server can help the administrator verify that the web server process is listening on the expected port (e.g., port 80 for HTTP or port 443 for HTTPS) and that there are no issues with network connections. This is a crucial first step in diagnosing why the web server is not accessible via a browser.

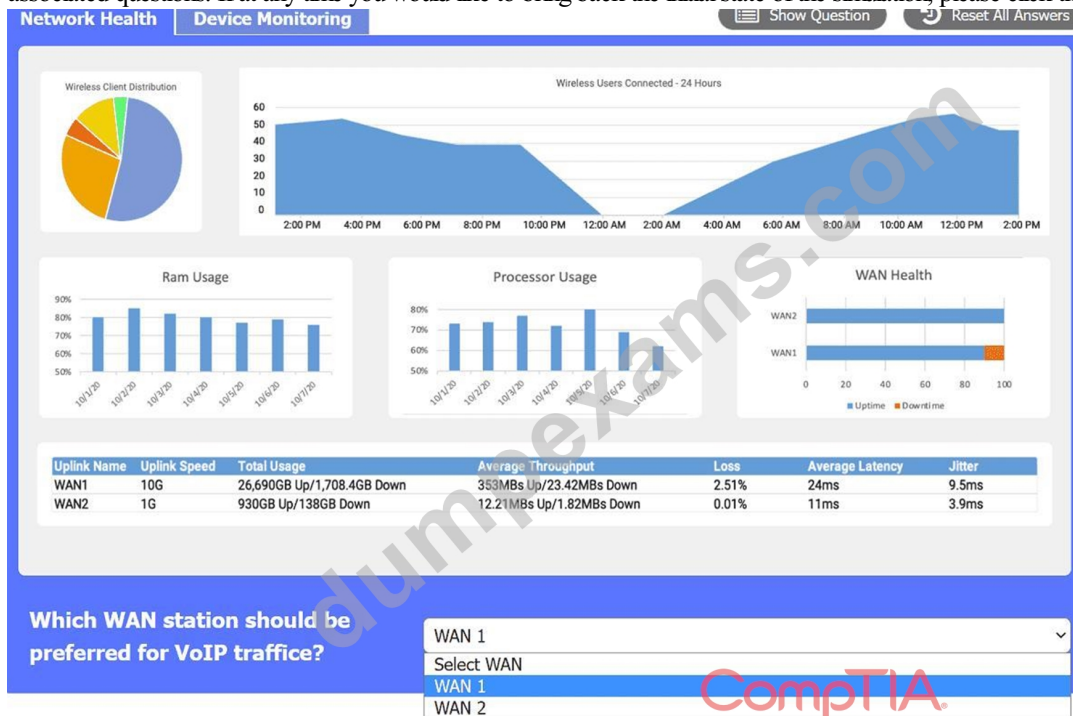
NEW QUESTION # 182

After a recent power outage, users are reporting performance issues accessing the application servers.

Wireless users are also reporting intermittent Internet issues.

INSTRUCTIONS

Click on each tab at the top of the screen. Select a widget to view information, then use the drop-down menus to answer the associated questions. If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.



Network Health | Device Monitoring | Show Question | Reset All Answers

CompTIA

Device Status

Alert (3)
Up (8)
Warning (2)
Down (1)

Top Hosts

	SRC Host	Pkts	Flows	Bits
1	206.208.133.9	8.73 Mp	77	104.69 Gb
2	10.1.90.53	13.45 Mp	10	80.93 Gb
3	10.1.90.55	12.41 Mp	7	74.68 Gb
4	10.1.59.81	259.42 kp	23	3.01 Gb
5	10.1.99.22	182.53 kp	2	2.08 Gb
6	10.1.99.14	433.96 kp	11	2.08 Gb
7	10.1.99.28	164.84 kp	1	1.79 Gb
8	10.1.99.10	840.56 kp	180	1.70 Gb
9	10.1.99.24	135.64 kp	2	1.54 Gb
10	10.1.99.60	133.33 kp	1	1.51 Gb

Which device is experiencing connectivity issues?

Select Answer

- Router A
- Router B
- WAP1
- WAP2
- WirelessController
- Switch A
- Switch B
- DHCP Server
- Web Server
- APP Server

Router A

Which workstation IP is generating the MOST traffic?

Select Answer

- 10.1.99.28
- 10.1.99.14
- 10.1.99.10
- 10.1.99.22
- 10.1.99.24
- 206.208.133.10
- 206.208.133.9
- 10.1.50.14
- 10.1.50.13
- 10.1.59.81
- 10.1.90.53
- 10.1.90.55

206.208.133.9

Answer:

Explanation:

See the answer and solution below.

Explanation:

Network Health:

WAN 2 appears to have a lower average latency and loss percentage, which would make it the preferred WAN station for VoIP traffic. VoIP traffic requires low latency and packet loss to ensure good voice quality and reliability. WAN 1 seems to have higher RAM and processor usage, which could also affect the performance of VoIP traffic.

Here's the summary of the key metrics for WAN 1 and WAN 2 from the image provided:

WAN 1:

Uplink Speed: 10G

Total Usage: 26.969GB Up / 1.748GB Down

Average Throughput: 353MBps Up / 23.42MBps Down

Loss: 2.51%
 Average Latency: 24ms
 Jitter: 9.5ms
 WAN 2:
 Uplink Speed: 1G
 Total Usage: 930GB Up / 138GB Down
 Average Throughput: 12.21MBps Up / 1.82MBps Down
 Loss: 0.01%
 Average Latency: 11ms
 Jitter: 3.9ms

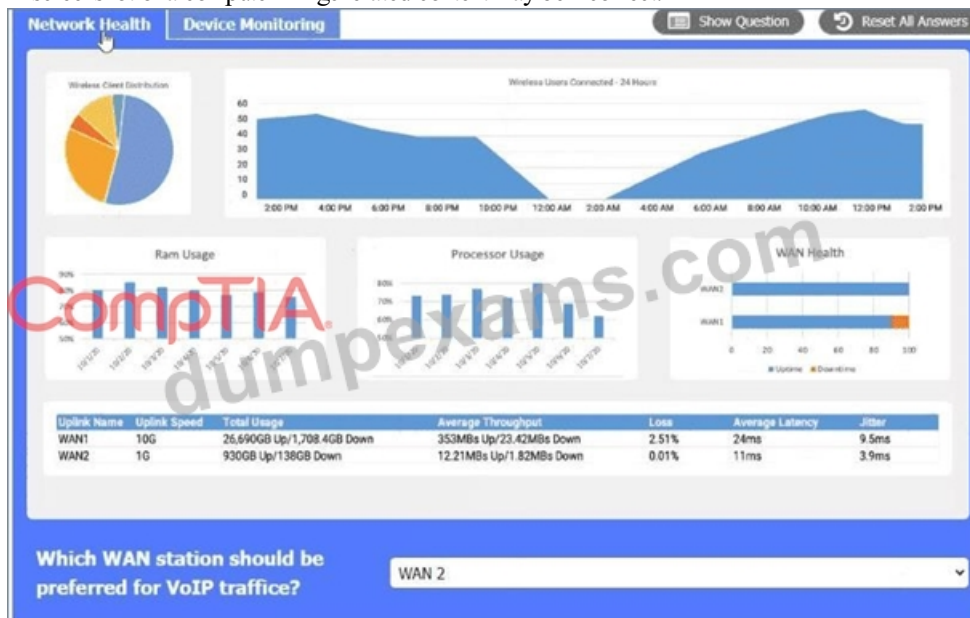
For VoIP traffic, low latency and jitter are particularly important to ensure voice quality. While WAN 1 has higher bandwidth and throughput, it also has higher latency and jitter compared to WAN 2. However, WAN 2 has much lower loss, lower latency, and lower jitter, which are more favorable for VoIP traffic that is sensitive to delays and variation in packet arrival times. Given this information, WAN 2 would generally be preferred for VoIP traffic due to its lower latency, lower jitter, and significantly lower loss percentage, despite its lower bandwidth compared to WAN 1. The high bandwidth of WAN 1 may be more suitable for other types of traffic that are less sensitive to latency and jitter, such as bulk data transfers.

Device Monitoring:

the device that is experiencing connectivity issues is the APP Server or Router 1, which has a status of Down.

This means that the server is not responding to network requests or sending any data. You may want to check the physical connection, power supply, and configuration of the APP Server to troubleshoot the problem.

A screenshot of a computer AI-generated content may be incorrect.



NEW QUESTION # 183

A company recently rearranged some users' workspaces and moved several users to previously used workspaces. The network administrator receives a report that all of the users who were moved are having connectivity issues. Which of the following is the MOST likely reason?

- A. Ports are trunk ports.
- B. Ports are error-disabled.
- C. Ports have an incorrect native VLAN.
- D. Ports are having an MDIX issue.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The most likely cause is that the switchports were previously configured for a different VLAN than the one the users' computers are on. If the native VLAN on the port doesn't match the end device's VLAN, communication fails.

* A. Ports are error-disabled: Would result in no link at all, not common across multiple ports unless a violation occurred.

* C. MDIX issue: Auto-MDIX eliminates most crossover problems on modern switches.

* D. Ports are trunk ports: While possible, typical user devices should be on access ports, but if the port is incorrectly trunked, it can

cause similar issues. However, "incorrect VLAN" is more precise here.

#Reference:

CompTIA Network+ N10-009 Official Objectives: 2.3 - Given a scenario, configure and verify VLANs.

NEW QUESTION # 184

A network administrator needs to divide 192.168.1.0/24 into two equal halves. Which of the following subnet masks should the administrator use?

- A. 255.255.0.0
- B. 255.255.255.128
- C. 255.255.255.0
- D. 255.255.254.0

Answer: B

Explanation:

* Understanding Subnetting:

* Original Network: 192.168.1.0/24 has a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0, which allows for 256 IP addresses (including network and broadcast addresses).

* Objective: Divide this network into two equal subnets.

* Calculating Subnet Mask:

* New Subnet Mask: To divide 192.168.1.0/24 into two equal halves, we need to borrow one bit from the host portion of the address, changing the subnet mask to 255.255.255.128 (/25).

* Subnet Breakdown:

* First Subnet: 192.168.1.0/25 (192.168.1.0 - 192.168.1.127)

* Second Subnet: 192.168.1.128/25 (192.168.1.128 - 192.168.1.255)

* Verification:

* Each subnet now has 128 IP addresses (126 usable IP addresses, excluding the network and broadcast addresses).

* Comparison with Other Options:

* 255.255.0.0 (/16): Provides a much larger network, not dividing the original /24 network.

* 255.255.254.0 (/23): Also creates a larger subnet, encompassing more than the original /24 network.

* 255.255.255.0 (/24): Maintains the original subnet size, not dividing it.

References:

* CompTIA Network+ study materials on subnetting and IP addressing.

NEW QUESTION # 185

A network technician is terminating a cable to a fiber patch panel in the MDF. Which of the following connector types is most likely in use?

- A. RJ11
- B. BNC
- C. SC
- D. F-type

Answer: C

Explanation:

In a fiber patch panel, the SC (Subscriber Connector or Standard Connector) is commonly used because of its push-pull design and reliability in enterprise environments.

Breakdown of Options:

A. F-type - Used for coaxial cables (e.g., cable TV), not fiber.

B. RJ11 - Used for telephone lines, not fiber.

C. BNC - Used for coaxial connections, not fiber.

D. SC - ☐ Correct answer. A standard fiber optic connector used in patch panels.

Reference:

CompTIA Network+ (N10-009) Official Study Guide - Domain 1.1: Compare and contrast physical network connectors.

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