CompTIA N10-009復習対策書、N10-009試験問題解説集

BONUS！！！ PassTest N10-009ダンプの一部を無料でダウンロード：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1EqtM-F7G0LGf8tdowxrofgsGUzUiRN-M

競争が常に激化している世界では、特定の分野で優れた能力と深い知識を所有することで、高い社会的地位を獲得し、社会での地位を確立することができます。PassTestテストN10-009認定に合格すると、目標を実現し、理想的な仕事を見つけるのに役立ちます。 N10-009の最新の質問を購入すると、N10-009試験に合格できます。N10-009試験問題の無料デモを試してみてください。N10-009学習資料を気に入っていただけることでしょう。

CompTIA N10-009 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• OSI参照モデルの概念、ネットワーク機器、アプリケーション、機能の比較
トピック 2	• ネットワークの基礎: ネットワーク管理者とITサポート担当者向けのこのドメインでは、
トピック 3	• ワイヤレス デバイスの選択と構成。
トピック 4	• クラウドの概念と接続オプション、および一般的なネットワーク ポート。

トピック 5	• ネットワーク セキュリティ:サイバー セキュリティ スペシャリストおよびネットワーク セキュリティ管理者向けの試験のこのセクションでは、基本的なネットワーク セキュリティの概念の重要性、さまざまな種類の攻撃とネットワークへの影響、ネットワーク セキュリティ機能の適用、防御手法、およびソリューションについて説明します。|ネットワークのトラブルシューティング:ヘルプ デスク技術者およびネットワーク サポート スペシャリスト向けのこのセクションでは、トラブルシューティングの方法、一般的なケーブル配線および物理インターフェイスの問題のトラブルシューティング、ネットワーク サービスに関する一般的な問題のトラブルシューティング、およびネットワークの問題を解決するための適切なツールまたはプロトコルの使用について説明します。

正確的なN10-009復習対策書 & 合格スムーズN10-009試験問題解説集 | ユニークなN10-009日本語版問題解説 CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam

PassTestは我々が研究したトレーニング資料を無料に更新します。それはあなたがいつでも最新のN10-009試験トレーニング資料をもらえるということです。N10-009認定試験の目標が変更されば、PassTestが提供した勉強資料も変化に追従して内容を変えます。PassTest は各受験生のニーズを知っていて、あなたがN10-009認定試験に受かることに有効なヘルプを差し上げます。あなたが首尾よく試験に合格するように、我々は最も有利な価格と最高のクオリティーを提供して差し上げます。

CompTIA Network+ Certification Exam 認定 N10-009 試験問題 (Q433-Q438):

質問 # 433
A network administrator suspects users are being sent to malware sites that are posing as legitimate sites. The network administrator investigates and discovers that user workstations are configured with incorrect DNS IP addresses. Which of the following should the network administrator implement to prevent this from happening again?

- A. Access control lists
- B. DHCP snooping
- C. Port security
- D. Dynamic ARP inspection

正解：B

解説：
DHCP snooping is a security feature on network switches that helps to prevent unauthorized (rogue) DHCP servers from assigning IP addresses to clients. By implementing DHCP snooping, the network administrator can restrict DHCP responses to authorized servers only, preventing unauthorized DHCP configurations, such as incorrect DNS IPs, from being assigned to clients. This helps prevent man-in- the-middle attacks where malicious actors misconfigure DNS to redirect users to fraudulent sites.
(Reference: CompTIA Network+ Study Guide, Chapter on Network Security)

質問 # 434
Which of the following disaster recovery metrics is used to describe the amount of data that is lost since the last backup?

- A. RTO
- B. MTTR
- C. MTBF
- D. RPO

正解：D

解説：
* Definition of RPO:

* Recovery Point Objective (RPO) is a disaster recovery metric that describes the maximum acceptable amount of data loss measured in time. It indicates the point in time to which data must be recovered to resume normal operations after a disaster.
* For example, if the RPO is set to 24 hours, then the business could tolerate losing up to 24 hours' worth of data in the event of a disruption.
* Why RPO is Important:
* RPO is critical for determining backup frequency and helps businesses decide how often they need to back up their data. A lower RPO means more frequent backups and less potential data loss.
* Comparison with Other Metrics:
* MTTR (Mean Time to Repair): Refers to the average time required to repair a system or component and return it to normal operation.
* RTO (Recovery Time Objective): The maximum acceptable length of time that a computer, system, network, or application can be down after a failure or disaster occurs.
* MTBF (Mean Time Between Failures): The predicted elapsed time between inherent failures of a system during operation.
* How RPO is Used in Disaster Recovery:
* Organizations establish RPOs to ensure that they can recover data within a timeframe that is acceptable to business operations. This involves creating a backup plan that meets the RPO requirements.

質問 # 435
A network administrator needs to set up a multicast network for audio and video broadcasting. Which of the following networks would be the most appropriate for this application?

- A. 192.168.0.0/24
- B. 240.0.0.0/24
- C. 172.16.0.0/24
- D. 224.0.0.0/24

正解：D

解説：
* Understanding Multicast:
* Multicast IP Address Range: The multicast address range is from 224.0.0.0 to 239.255.255.255, designated for multicast traffic.
* Multicast Applications:
* Use Case: Multicast is used for one-to-many or many-to-many communication, suitable for applications like audio and video broadcasting where the same data is sent to multiple recipients simultaneously.
* Appropriate Network Selection:
* 224.0.0.0/24 Network: This range is reserved for multicast addresses, making it the appropriate choice for setting up a multicast network.
* Comparison with Other Options:
* 172.16.0.0/24: Part of the private IP address space, used for private networks, not designated for multicast.
* 192.168.0.0/24: Another private IP address range, also not for multicast.
* 240.0.0.0/24: Reserved for future use, not suitable for multicast.

質問 # 436
Which of the following internal routing protocols is best characterized as having fast convergence and being loop-free?

- A. RIP
- B. STP
- C. BGP
- D. OSPF

正解：D

解説：
The correct answer is OSPF (Open Shortest Path First). OSPF is a link-state routing protocol known for its fast convergence and use of the Dijkstra algorithm to calculate the shortest loop-free path. It efficiently scales to large enterprise networks and avoids routing loops by maintaining a complete topology map.
A). BGP is primarily an external routing protocol used between ISPs, not internal.
B). STP is not a routing protocol; it prevents loops at Layer 2.
D). RIP is an older distance-vector protocol with slower convergence and a maximum hop limit of 15.

OSPF's design makes it the preferred internal gateway protocol (IGP) for medium-to-large organizations requiring speed and loop-free reliability.
References (CompTIA Network+ N10-009):
Domain: Networking Concepts - IGPs, OSPF, routing protocols.

質問 # 437
Which of the following steps in the troubleshooting methodology comes after using a top-to-top buttom examination of the OSI model to determine cause?

- A. Identify the problem
- B. Verify full system functionality
- C. Test in the theory
- D. Establish a plan of action

正解：D

質問 # 438
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